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DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL ALFRED OBSERVATORY
CENSUS COMMISSIONER FOR MAURITIUS AND ITS DEPENDENCIES
AUTHOR OF "THE SUGAR INDUSTRY OF MAURITIUS"
"INFLUENCE OF FORESTS ON RAINFALL IN MAURITIUS" &c., &c.

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PREFACE

When the compilation of the Mauritius Almanac was undertaken in 1912 by the present administration, the then Colonial Secretary, Mr. G. Smith, expressed the hope that every effort would be made to render the publication a reliable statistical year book and handbook of standing information on all matters connected with the Colony.

Since that date the present issue is the ninth and it is believed, from the steadily growing popularity of the publication, both in the Colony and abroad, that the effort to comply with the Colonial Secretary's expressed desire has met with some measure of success.

The alterations in the present volume are numerous. In the first place two editions have been brought out, one exclusively for foreign subscribers omitting details of purely local interest, such as results of race meetings, table of distances, local post offices, and tariffs of no special interest to the commercial world abroad. Secondly the various sections have been re-arranged and extended : the tariffs have been collected into one section : the section on laws has been made to include summaries of and extracts from laws on commercial matters. Section F : the Directory has been re-arranged and greatly extended.

The statistical sections have been still further extended and the trade returns of imports given in full up to the end of December 1919.

Illustrations of certain works in the Colony and photographs of public events during the year 1919 have been added and it is hoped to make this latter a permanent feature of all subsequent issues so that a pictorial record of important events in the history of the Colony may be available in future years for reference.

Special attention has been given to the Index : the cross references have been selected with great care and with a view of minimising effort and thought when seeking information. Sub-Indexes of Commercial and other Laws, Railway Goods Traffic and the Civil List have also been included in their respective Sections.

It was stated in the preface to the last issue that in view of the difficulties created by the war some curtailment of standing information might become necessary. The compilers are happy to be able to report that this prevision has not been realised. The absolute necessity for the present publication—especially at such a critical and important epoch in the commercial life of the colony—has created for it a more extended publication.

As in former years heads of government departments and branches, and the Managers of Sugar Estates have supplied much valuable information and this opportunity is again taken of thanking them for their assistance.

The compilers are specially indebted again to the Hon. Dr. Tempany, Director of Agriculture who has taken a special interest in furnishing information on various subjects ; to the Hon, P. Lejuge de Segrais for notes on the Mare aux Vacoas ; and to Mr. Thenet of the Medical Department for lists of past officers of various government departments.

A. W.
January 26, 1920.

31 Jan 22 Dir. g. 1920 cont.

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CALENDAR FOR 1920. (Leap Year)

	January	February	March	April
Sunday ...	... 4 11 18 25 ...	1 8 15 22 29 ...	... 7 14 21 28 ...	... 4 11 18 25 ...
Monday ...	... 5 12 19 26 ...	2 9 16 23	1 8 15 22 29 ...	... 5 12 19 26 ...
Tuesday ...	... 6 13 20 27 ...	3 10 17 24	2 9 16 23 30 ...	... 6 13 20 27 ...
Wed. ...	... 7 14 21 28 ...	4 11 18 25	3 10 17 24 31 ...	... 7 14 21 28 ...
Thursday.	1 8 15 22 29 ...	5 12 19 26	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29 ...
Friday ...	2 9 16 23 30 ...	6 13 20 27	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30 ...
Saturday..	3 10 17 24 31 ...	7 14 21 28	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 ... ...

	May	June	July	August
Sunday ...	... 2 9 16 23 30	... 6 13 20 27 ...	... 4 11 18 25 ...	... 1 8 15 22 29
Monday ...	... 3 10 17 24 31	... 7 14 21 28 ...	... 5 12 19 26 ...	... 2 9 16 23 30
Tuesday ...	... 4 11 18 25 ...	1 8 15 22 29 ...	... 6 13 20 27 ...	... 3 10 17 24 31
Wed. ...	... 5 12 19 26 ...	2 9 16 23 30 ...	... 7 14 21 28 ...	... 4 11 18 25 ...
Thursday.	... 6 13 20 27 ...	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29 ...	... 5 12 19 26 ...
Friday ...	... 7 14 21 28 ...	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30 ...	... 6 13 20 27 ...
Saturday..	1 8 15 22 29 ...	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31 ...	... 7 14 21 28 ...

	September	October	November	December
Sunday ...	... 5 12 19 26 ...	... 3 10 17 24 31	... 7 14 21 28 ...	... 5 12 19 26 ...
Monday ...	... 6 13 20 27 ...	... 4 11 18 25 ...	1 8 15 22 29 ...	... 6 13 20 27 ...
Tuesday ...	... 7 14 21 28 ...	... 5 12 19 26 ...	2 9 16 23 30 ...	... 7 14 21 28 ...
Wed. ...	1 8 15 22 29 ...	... 6 13 20 27 ...	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29 ...
Thursday.	2 9 16 23 30 ...	... 7 14 21 28 ...	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30 ...
Friday ...	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29 ...	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31 ...
Saturday..	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30 ...	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25 ... ...

CALENDAR FOR 1921.

	January	February	March	April
Sunday ...	... 2 9 16 23 30	... 6 13 20 27 ...	... 6 13 20 27 ...	... 3 10 17 24 ...
Monday ...	... 3 10 17 24 31	... 7 14 21 28 ...	... 7 14 21 28 ...	... 4 11 18 25 ...
Tuesday ...	... 4 11 18 25 ...	1 8 15 22	1 8 15 22 29 ...	... 5 12 19 26 ...
Wed. ...	... 5 12 19 26 ...	2 9 16 23	2 9 16 23 30 ...	... 6 13 20 27 ...
Thursday.	... 6 13 20 27 ...	3 10 17 24	3 10 17 24 31 ...	... 7 14 21 28 ...
Friday ...	... 7 14 21 28 ...	4 11 18 25	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29 ...
Saturday..	1 8 15 22 29 ...	5 12 19 26	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30 ...

	May	June	July	August
Sunday ...	1 8 15 22 29 ...	... 5 12 19 26 ...	... 3 10 17 24 31	... 7 14 21 28 ...
Monday ...	2 9 16 23 30 ...	... 6 13 20 27 ...	... 4 11 18 25 ...	1 8 15 22 29 ...
Tuesday ...	3 10 17 24 31 ...	... 7 14 21 28 ...	... 5 12 19 26 ...	2 9 16 23 30 ...
Wed. ...	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29 ...	... 6 13 20 27 ...	3 10 17 24 31 ...
Thursday.	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30 ...	... 7 14 21 28 ...	4 11 18 25 ... ...
Friday ...	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29 ...	5 12 19 26 ... ...
Saturday..	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30 ...	6 13 20 27 ... ...

	September	October	November	December
Sunday ...	... 4 11 18 25 ...	... 2 9 16 23 30	... 6 13 20 27 ...	... 4 11 18 25 ...
Monday ...	... 5 12 19 26 ...	... 3 10 17 24 31	... 7 14 21 28 ...	... 5 12 19 26 ...
Tuesday ...	... 6 13 20 27 ...	... 4 11 18 25 ...	1 8 15 22 29 ...	... 6 13 20 27 ...
Wed. ...	... 7 14 21 28 ...	... 5 12 19 26 ...	2 9 16 23 30 ...	... 7 14 21 28 ...
Thursday.	1 8 15 22 29 ...	... 6 13 20 27 ...	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29 ...
Friday ...	2 9 16 23 30 ...	... 7 14 21 28 ...	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30 ...
Saturday..	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29 ...	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31 ...

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1920.

The year 1920 of the Gregorian Calendar is the year 6633 of the Julian Period,
„ 5681 of the Jewish era begins on September 13, 1920.
„ 1920 of the Russian Calendar begins on January 14, 1920.
„ 1339 of the Mahomedan era begins on September 15.
„ 129 of the French Republic Calendar begins on September 23, 1920.
„ 56 of the 78th. Cycle of the Chinese Calendar begins on February 1, 1920.
Ramadam (month of a abstinence observed by the Mahomedans) begins on May 19, 1920.

Golden Number	2	Dominical Letters	D C
Epact	10		
Solar Cycle	25	Roman Indiction	3

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVITIES, ANNIVERSARIES ETC.

Epiphany	Jany.	6	Birthday of Queen Mary	May	26
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb.	1	Trinity Sunday	„	30
Quinquagesima-Shrove Sunday ...	„	15	Birthday of the King George V. ...	June	3
Ash Wednesday	„	18	Corpus Christi	„	3
Quadragesima-1st. Sund. in Lent ...	„	22	Birthday of the Prince of Wales ...	„	23
St. David	Mch.	1	St. John Baptist-Midsummer Day..	„	24
St. Patrick	„	17	Assumption Day	Aug.	15
Annunciation-Lady Day	„	25	St. Louis	„	25
Palm Sunday...	„	28	Michaelmas Day	Sept.	29
Good Friday	April	2	All Saints	Nov.	1
Easter Sunday	„	4	All Souls	„	2
Low Sunday	„	11	1st. Sunday in Advent	„	28
St. George	„	23	St. Andrew	„	30
Accession of King George V. ...	May	6	Birthday of Queen Alexandra ...	Dec.	1
Proclamation of King George V. ...	„	9	St. Thomas	„	21
Rogation Sunday	„	9	Christmas Day	„	25
Ascension Day-Holy Thursday ...	„	13	Boxing Day...	„	26
Whit Sunday	„	23			

Eclipses of the Sun and Moon for the year 1920.

In the year 1920 there will be four Eclipses, two of the Moon and two of the Sun.

1. A Total Eclipse of the Moon on May 3, 1920, partly visible in Mauritius.

	d.	h.	m.
Moon enters Penumbra ...	3	2	49 a.m.
Moon enters Umbra ...	3	4	1 a.m.
Total Eclipse begins ...	3	5	15 a.m.
Middle of Eclipse	3	5	51 a.m.
Eclipse ends	3	8	53 a.m.

At Mauritius the Moon will set at 6.29 a.m. time when the moon's lower limb is on the horizon.

2. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun on May 18, 1920 invisible at Mauritius.

	d.	h.	m.
Eclipse begins	18	8	17 a.m.
Central Eclipse begins ...	18	10	15 a.m.
Eclipse ends	18	0	13 a.m.

This Eclipse is visible in the South Indian Ocean and in Australia.

3. A Total Eclipse of the Moon on October 27, 1920, partly visible in Mauritius.

	d.	h.	m.
Moon enters Penumbra ...	27	3	24 p.m.
Moon enters Umbra ...	27	4	26 p.m.
Total Eclipse begins ...	27	5	29 p.m.
Middle of Eclipse	27	6	11 p.m.
Total Eclipse ends... ...	27	6	54 p.m.
Moon leaves Umbra ...	27	7	57 p.m.
Moon leaves Penumbra ...	27	8	59 p.m.

At Mauritius the Moon will rise at 6.15 p.m. time when the moon's lower limb is on the horizon.

4. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun on November 10, 1920, invisible at Mauritius.

	d.	h.	m,
Eclipse begins	10	5	47 p.m.
Greatest eclipse	10	7	52 p.m.
Eclipse ends	10	9	57 p.m.

This Eclipse will be visible in North America, North Atlantic Ocean, North Africa and West of Europe.

THE ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR.

Golden Number.—The cycle of the moon or lunar cycle, sometimes called the **Metonic cycle**, after the name of its original inventor, Meton, is a period of nineteen years, after which the new moons fall on the same days of the Julian year, within an hour and a half. The number which any given year occupies in the current cycle was called, the *Golden Number*, from the circumstances of its being usually marked in letters of gold in ancient calendars, and it was used for the purposes of determining the days of new moon, and of thereby fixing the date of Easter-day, on which the other moveable feasts of the ecclesiastical calendar are made to depend.]

Rule for finding the Golden Number.—Add 1 to the year ; divide the sum by 19 ; the quotient is the number of completed cycles, and the remainder is the golden number. If 0 remains, the number is 19, the year being in that case the 19th, or last of the cycle.

Epact.—The epact of any year is a number designed to represent the age of the moon at the beginning of that year.

Dominical Letter.—The Dominical or Sunday letter is one of the first seven letters of the alphabet, and is used for the purpose of determining the day of the week corresponding to any given date In the Ecclesiastical Calendar the first letter A is placed opposite to the first day of the year on January 1, the second letter B is placed opposite to the second day, January 2, and so on through the seven letters, after which they are in like manner repeated over and over again to the end of the year. Then the letter which falls opposite the first Sunday in the year will also fall opposite every following Sunday throughout the year, because the number of letters is the same as the number of days in the week. In ordinary years the letter so indicated is the dominical letter, but in bissextile or leap years an interruption takes place in the order of the letters on account of the intercalary day. As the intercalary day in the Ecclesiastical Calendar falls on the 24th of February, the 24th and 25th days are denoted by the same letter, so that after the 24th day of February, the dominical letter goes back one place. In the Civil Calendar, however, according to which calculations are generally made, the intercalary day is supposed to be added at the end of February, so that the change of letter takes place on entering March.

Solar Cycle.— As the number of dominical letters or days in the week is seven and as every fourth year is bissextile or leap year, the same order of dominical letters for a specified year of Julian Calendar only returns after 4 times 7, or 28 years, which is the period of the solar cycle.

Rule : Add 9 to the given year, divide the sum by 28, the quotient is the number of cycles elapsed, and the remainder is the number or year of the cycle. If there is no remainder, the number is 28, the last of the current cycle.

Roman Indiction.—A period of 15 years instituted by Constantine the Great and originally a period of taxation. It dates 1st January 313.

Julian Period.—A period of 7980 years obtained by multiplying together the Lunar Cycle, Solar Cycle and Roman Indiction ; 19 × 28 × 15 = 7980. This period was invented in 1553 and is used in calculations of Astronomy and Chronology.

The Gregorian Calendar.—Independently of the gradual and progressive improvement in astronomical knowledge and astronomical data, the length of the mean Julian year was practically ascertained to be in excess of the actual mean solar or tropical year which contains only 365.24222 days ; and it was found that the vernal equinox, which, at the Council of Nice. in the year 325, was supposed to correspond to the 21st. of March, after the lapse of about 1200 years. had retrograded to the 11th. To get rid of the accumulated error, and so restore the equinox to its supposed former place, Pope Gregory XIII in 1582, directed ten days to be suppressed in the Calendar, by calling the 5th of October the 15th for that year, and as the error of the Julian intercalation, according to the calculations of a celebrated astronomer and physician of Naples, was found to amount to about three days in 400 years, it was ordered that the intercalations on centenary years should thenceforth be omitted, excepting those which are multiples of 400. This important adjustment is usually called the reformation of the calendar, and it has since been adopted in almost all Christian countries, under the name of the Gregorian calendar or New Style, the Julian Calendar formerly in use being called the Old Style.

Besides the Julian or Old Calendar and the Gregorian or New Calendar, there are the Jewish and Mahomedan Calendars and a variety of Calendars in the East, of which the most important are the Chinese, the Japanese, the Hindoo and the Parsee.

The Old Style of reckoning according to the Julian Calendar was observed in England till 1753, when the day after September 2 was called September 14. It is still observed by Russia.

The difference between the old style and the new style was 12 days from 1800 to 1900 and is 13 from 1900 to 2000.

Ember days.—Four seasons set apart in the Western Church for special prayer and fasting and the ordination of clergy, known in the mediaeval church as *quator tempora.*

The ember weeks are the complete weeks next following Holy Cross day (September 14). St. Lucy's Day (December 13), the first Sunday in lent and Whit Sunday. The Wednesday, Friday and Saturday of these weeks are the Ember days respectively, the following Sundays being the days of ordination.

The observance of the Ember days is confined to the Western Church and had its origin in an ecclesiastical ordinance in Rome.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

Observed by the Government and the Banks.

New Year's Day	1st and 2nd. Jan.	Prince of Wales Birthday	23rd June
Good Friday	2nd April	Assumption Day	15th August
Easter Monday	5th ,,	St. Louis	25 ,,
King's Accession	6th May	All Saints' Day	1st Nov.
Empire Day	24th ,,	All Souls' Day	2nd ,,
King's Birthday	3rd June	Christmas Day	25th Dec.
Fête Dieu	3rd ,,		

Sugar Estate Holidays.

† New Year's Day	1st January	† Christmas Day	25th Decem.
† King's Birthday	3rd June	† Last day of Mohorrun (Yamsé)	

Note.—Under Ordinance 4 of 1881 the Governor is empowered to declare, in addition to the above holidays, any day as a Bank, Office or Estate Holiday, and by Art. 5 para : 2 of the same Ordinance, days during any part of which the Ordinary Railway traffic is suspended on account of bad weather shall be a Bank and Office holiday, provided that nothing shall be held to invalidate any act done on any such day, previously to such suspension.

Rising and Setting of the Sun.

Mauritius Standard Time.

Lamps should be lighted at Sunset according to the law.

Month and Date.	Rising.	Setting.	Month and Date.	Rising.	Setting.	Month and Date.	Rising.	Setting.	Month and Date.	Rising.	Setting.
	h.m.	h.m.		h.m.	h.m.		h.m.	h.m.		h.m.	h.m.
January 1	5.34	6.58	April 1	6.17	6.10	July 1	6.46	5.40	October 1	5.53	6.06
15	5.43	6.55	15	6.21	5.58	15	6.46	5.45	15	5.42	6.10
February 1	5.55	6.52	May 1	6.26	5.48	August 1	6.41	5.52	November 1	5.29	6.17
15	6.02	6.46	15	6.32	5.41	15	6.33	5.55	15	5.25	6.24
March 1	6.08	6.36	June 1	6.39	5.36	September 1	6.20	6.00	December 1	5.23	6.34
15	6.13	6.25	15	6.43	5.37	25	6.08	6.03	15	5.27	6.43

† If any of these days falls on a Sunday the following day shall be substituted.

Ephemeris of the Moon 1920.

High Tide occurs at or within 1½ hours of the time of the Meridian Passage of the Moon except on days of strong winds when it may be several hours in error.

N.B.—A. means A.M. P. means P.M.

Date of the Month.		Day of the Week.	JANUARY.			Day of the Week.	FEBRUARY.			Day of the Week.	MARCH.		
			Moon.				Moon.				Moon.		
			Rises.	Meridian Passage.	Sets.		Rises.	Meridian Passage.	Sets.		Rises.	Meridian Passage.	Sets.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	...	T	2.17 P.	8.05 P	...	S	4.13 P.	9.53 P.	2.40 A.	M	3.53 P.	9.38 P.	2.24 A.
2	...	F	3.23 „	9.04 „	1.50 A.	M	5.09 „	10.53 „	3.35 „	T	4.41 „	10.32 „	3.26 „
3	...	S	4.24 „	10.05 „	2.44 „	T	6.02 „	11.50 „	4.38 „	W	5.25 „	11.23 „	4.26 „
4	...	S	5.29 „	11.08 „	3.44 „	W	6.50 „	...	5.41 „	T	6.10 „	...	5.24 „
5	..	M	6.30 „	...	4.49 „	T	7.34 „	0.44 A.	6.42 „	F	6.49 „	0.13 A.	6.20 „
6	...	T	7.27 „	0.11 A.	5.55 „	F	8.16 „	1.35 „	7.39 „	S	7.30 „	1.01 „	7.17 „
7	...	W	8.16 „	1.11 „	6.58 „	S	8.56 „	2.24 „	8.35 „	S	8.11 „	1.48 „	8.08 „
8	...	T	9.00 „	2.06 „	8.00 „	S	9.36 „	3.11 „	9.29 „	M	8.51 „	2.34 „	9.01 „
9	...	F	9.43 „	2.58 „	8.59 „	M	10.16 „	3.57 „	10.20 „	T	9.33 „	3.21 „	9.53 „
10	...	S	10.24 „	3.47 „	9.55 „	T	10.57 „	4.43 „	11.12 „	W	10.17 „	4.08 „	10.45 „
11	...	S	11.01 ,	4.34 „	10.49 „	W	11.39 „	5.29 „	12.04 „	T	11.03 „	4.56 „	11.33 „
12	...	M	11.52 „	5.19 „	11.40 „	T	...	6.16 „	0.54 P.	F	11.51 „	5.44 „	0.25 P.
13	...	T	...	6.16 „	0.42 P.	F	0.22 A.	7.03 „	1.44 „	S	...	6.32 „	1.13 „
14	...	W	0.11 A.	6.49 „	1.21 „	S	1.09 „	7.51 „	2.34 „	S	0.40 A.	7.20 „	1.58 „
15	...	T	1.00 „	7.35 „	2.11 „	S	1.59 „	8.40 „	3.21 „	M	1.31 „	8.07 „	2.42 „
16	...	F	1.43 „	8.22 „	3.03 „	M	2.49 „	9.28 „	4.04 „	T	2.23 „	8.55 „	3.25 „
17	...	S	2.28 „	9.09 „	3.52 „	T	3.41 „	10.16 „	4.50 „	W	3.15 „	9.42 „	4.07 „
18	...	S	3.17 „	9.58 „	4.40 „	W	4.33 „	11.04 „	5.31 „	T	4.08 „	10.29 „	4.48 „
19	...	M	4.06 „	10.46 „	5.26 „	T	5.26 „	11.51 „	6.12 „	F	5.03 „	11.17 „	5.29 „
20	...	T	4 57 „	11.35 „	6.10 „	F	6.19 „	0.38 P.	6.54 „	S	5.59 „	12.06 „	6.10 „
21	...	W	5.50 „	0.23 P.	6.53 „	S	7.14 „	1.26 „	7.33 „	S	6.55 „	0.56 P.	6.53 „
22	..	T	6 40 „	1.10 „	7.46 „	S	8.11 „	2.14 „	8.14 „	M	7.56 „	1.49 „	7.40 „
23	...	F	7.34 „	1.56 „	8.16 „	M	9.06 „	3.04 „	9.01 „	T	8.57 „	2.44 „	8.28 „
24	...	S	8.27 „	2.42 „	8.54 „	T	10.05 „	3.56 „	9.45 „	W	9.58 „	3.41 „	9.23 „
25	...	S	9.20 „	3.29 „	9.33 „	W	10.55 „	4.50 „	10.33 „	T	11.00 „	4.40 „	10.20 „
26	...	M	10.15 „	4.17 „	10.15 „	T	12.05 „	5.47 „	11.27 „	F	11.59 „	5.39 „	11.19 „
27	...	T	11.11 „	5.06 „	10.57 „	F	1.05 P.	6.45 „	...	S	0.57 P.	6.37 „	...
28	...	W	12.09 „	5.59 „	11.44 „	S	2.04 „	7.44 „	0.25 A.	S	1.49 „	7.33 „	0.20 A.
29	...	T	1.09 P.	6.54 „	...	S	3.00 „	8.42 „	1.24 „	M	2.37 „	8.26 „	1.21 „
30	...	F	2.12 „	7.52 „	0.36 A					T	3.22 „	9.17 „	2.07 „
31	...	S	3.14 „	8.52 „	1.32 „					W	4.05 „	10.06 „	3.16 „

Phases of the Moon 1920.

January		
	h.m.	
Full Moon	1.05 a.m.	6th.
Last Quarter	4.09 a.m.	13th.
New Moon	9.27 a.m	21st.
First Quarter	7.38 p.m.	28th.
	h.	
Perigee	6.06 p.m.	4th.
Apogee	8.08 p.m.	16th.

February		
	h.m.	
Full Moon	0.42 p.m	4th.
Last Quarter	0.49 a.m.	12th.
New Moon	1.35 a.m.	20th.
First Quarter	3.49 a.m.	27th.
	h.	
Perigee	10.02 a.m.	13th.
Apogee	40.2 p.m.	13th.
Perigee	5.07 p.m.	28th.

March		
	h.m.	
Full Moon	1.13 a.m.	5th.
Last Quarter	9.57 p.m.	12th.
New Moon	2.56 p.m.	20th.
First Quarter	10.45 a.m.	27th.
	h.	
Perigee	1.01 p.m.	12th.
Apogee	4.01 p.m.	24th.

Ephemeris of the Moon 1920.

High Tide occurs at or within 1½ hours of the time of the Meridian Passage of the Moon except on days of strong winds when it may be several hours in error.

N.B.—A. means A.M. P. means P.M.

Date of the Month.	Day of the Week.	April			Day of the Week.	May			Day of the Week.	June		
		Moon.				Moon.				Moon.		
		Rises.	Meridian Passage.	Sets.		Rises.	Meridian Passage.	Sets.		Rises.	Meridian Passage.	Sets.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 ...	T	4.46 p.	10.54 p.	4.10 a.	S	4.44 p.	11.08 p.	4.45 a.	T	5.34 p.	......	6.05 a.
2 ...	F	5.25 ,,	11.40 ,,	5.06 ,,	S	5.25 ,,	11.55 ,,	5.37 .,	W	6.22 ,,	0.15 a.	6.56 ,,
3 ...	S	6.06 ,,	......	5.59 ,,	M	5.47 ,,	......	6.29 ,,	T	7.12 ,,	1.03 ,,	7.34 ,,
4 ...	S	6.46 ,,	0.27 a.	6.50 ,,	T	6.52 ,,	0.42 a.	7.19 ,.	F	8.01 ,,	1.50 ,,	8.27 ,,
5 ...	M	7.27 ,,	1.13 ,,	7.44 ,,	W	7.38 ,,	1.30 ,,	8.11 ,,	S	8.50 ,,	2.37 ,,	9.12 ,,
6 ...	T	8.12 ,,	2.01 ,,	8.36 ,,	T	8.26 ,,	2.19 ,,	9.00 ,,	S	9.41 ,,	3.23 ,,	9.53 ,,
7 ...	W	8.58 ,,	2.48 ,.	9.27 ,,	F	9.15 ,,	3.07 ,,	9.48 ,,	M	10.31 ,,	4.09 ,,	10.34 ,,
8 ..	T	9.43 ,,	3.36 ,,	10.17 ,,	S	10.06 ,,	3.54 ,,	10.30 ,,	T	11.21 ,,	4.53 ,,	11.13 ,,
9 ...	F	10·31 ,,	4.24 ,,	11.05 ,,	S	10.55 ,,	4.41 ,,	11.14 ,,	W	......	5.38 ,,	11.51 ,,
10 ...	S	11.23 ,,	5.12 ,,	11.51 ,,	M	11.47 ,,	5.27 ,,	11.56 ,,	T	0.15 a.	6.24 ,,	0.30 p.
11 ...	S	......	6.00 a.	0.35 p.	T	......	6.12 ,,	0.34 p.	F	1.08 ,,	7.11 ,,	1.10 ,,
12 ...	M	0.13 a.	6.46 ,,	1.18 ,,	W	0.38 a.	6.57 ,,	1.14 ,,	S	2.04 ,,	8.01 ,,	1.54 ,,
13 ...	T	1.05 ,,	7.33 ,,	2.00 ,,	T	1.29 ,,	7.44 ,,	1.55 ,,	S	3.03 ,,	8.54 ,,	2.42 ,,
14 ...	W	1.56 ,,	8.19 ,,	2.40 ,,	F	2.25 ,,	8.31 ,,	2.34 ,,	M	4.07 ,,	9.52 ,,	3.35 ,,
15 ...	T	2.49 ,,	9.06 ,,	3.21 ,,	S	3.20 ,,	9.21 ,,	3.18 ,,	T	5.10 ,,	10.53 ,,	4.34 ,,
16 ...	F	3.43 ,,	9.54 ,,	4.00 ,,	S	4.20 ,,	10.14 ,,	4.06 ,,	W	6.10 ,,	11.56 ,,	5.37 ,,
17 ...	S	4.40 ,,	10.44 ,,	4.45 ,,	M	5.24 ,,	11.11 ,,	4.55 ,,	T	7.19 ,,	1.00 p.	6.42 ,,
18 ...	S	5.40 ,,	11.36 ,,	5.30 ,,	T	6.28 ,,	0.11 p.	5.53 ,,	F	8.16 ,,	2.01 ,,	7.48 ,,
19 ...	M	6.41 ,,	0.31 p.	6.20 ,,	W	7.33 ,,	1.14 ,,	6.55 ,,	S	9.10 ,,	2.59 ,,	8.51 ,,
20 ...	T	7.44 ,,	1.29 ,,	7.13 ,,	T	8.37 ,,	2.17 ,,	7.57 ,,	S	9.59 ,,	3.54 ,,	9.52 ,,
21 ...	W	8.48 ,,	2.30 ,,	8.10 ,,	F	9.36 ,,	3.18 ,,	9.03 ,,	M	10.43 ,,	4.44 ,,	10.48 ,,
22 ...	T	9.51 ,,	3.31 ,,	9.11 ,,	S	10.30 ,,	4.16 ,,	10.05 ,,	T	11.25 ,,	5.32 ,,	11.54 ,,
23 ...	F	10.51 ,,	4.31 ,,	10.12 ,,	S	11.18 ,,	5.10 ,,	11.05 ,,	W	0.04 p.	6.19 ,,	......
24 ...	S	11.46 ,,	5.29 ,,	11.14 ,,	M	0.04 p.	6.01 ,,	......	T	0.44 ,,	7.05 ,,	0.37 a.
25 ...	S	0.36 ,,	6.23 ,,	......	T	0.45 ,,	6.49 ,,	0.01 a.	F	1.24 ,,	7.51 ,,	1.28 ,,
26 ...	M	1.22 ,,	7.15 ,	0.14 a.	W	1.25 ,,	7.36 ,,	0.57 ,,	S	2.05 ,,	8.37 ,,	2.20 ,,
27 ...	T	2.05 ,,	8 04 ,,	1.11 ,,	T	2.03 ,,	8.21 ,,	1.49 ,,	S	2.47 ,,	9.24 ,,	3.12 ,,
28 ...	W	2.45 ,,	8.51 ,,	2.07 ,,	F	2.43 ,,	9.07 ,,	2.42 ,,	M	3.33 ,,	10.12 ,,	4.02 ,,
29 ...	T	3.24 ,,	9.37 ,,	3.00 ,,	S	3.25 ,,	9.53 ,,	3.33 ,,	T	4.19 ,,	11.00 ,,	4.52 ,,
30 ...	F	4.03 ,,	10.23 ,,	3.54 ,,	S	4.06 ,,	10.39 ,,	4.25 ,,	W	5.06 ,,	11.47 ,,	5.41 ,,
31 ...					M	4.48 ,,	11.27 ,,	5.16 ,,				

Phases of the Moon 1920.

April.

	h.m.	
Full Moon	2.55 p.m.	3rd.
Last Quarter	5.24 p.m.	11th.
New Moon	1.43 a.m.	19th.
First Quarter	5.28 p.m.	25th.

	h.	
Apogee	8.5 a.m.	9th.
Perigee	5.0 a.m.	21st.

May.

	h.m.	
Full Moon	5.47 a.m.	3rd.
Last Quarter	9.51 a.m.	11th.
New Moon	10.25 a.m.	18th.
First Quarter	1.07 a.m.	25th.

	h.	
Apogee	0.0 a.m.	7th.
Perigee	10.0 a.m.	19th.

June.

	h.m.	
Full Moon	9.18 p.m.	1st.
Last Quarter	10.59 p.m.	9th.
New Moon	5.41 p.m.	16th.
First Quarter	10.50 p.m.	23rd.

	h.	
Apogee	8.5 a.m.	3rd.
Perigee	7.2 p.m.	16th.
Apogee	0.11 a.m.	30th.

Ephemeris of the Moon 1920.

***High Tide** occurs at or within 1½ hour of the time of the Meridian Passage of the Moon except on days of strong winds when it may be several hours in error.*

N.B.—A. means A.M. P. means P.M.

Date of the Month.	Day of the Week.	JULY.			Day of the Week.	AUGUST.			Day of the Week.	SEPTEMBER.		
		Moon.				Moon.				Moon.		
		Rises.	Meridian Passage.	Sets.		Rises.	Meridian Passage.	Sets.		Rises.	Meridian Passage.	Sets.
		h.m.	h.m.	h.m.		h.m.	h.m.	h.m.		h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
1 ...	T	5.56 P.	...	6.27 A.	**S**	7.15 P.	0.50 A.	7.14 A.	W	8.41 P.	1.50 A.	7.50 A.
2 ...	F	6.46 ,,	0.35 A.	7.11 ,,	M	8.07 ,,	1.35 ,,	7.53 ,,	T	9.37 ,,	2.39 ,,	8.34 ,,
3 ...	S	7.38 ,,	1.21 ,,	7.53 ,,	T	8.58 ,,	2.20 ,,	8.31 ,,	F	10.37 ,,	3.29 ,,	9.18 ,,
4 ...	S	8.28 ,,	2.07 ,,	8.34 ,,	W	9.51 ,,	3.05 ,,	9.09 ,,	S	11.35 ,,	4.22 ,,	10.06 ,,
5 ...	M	9.18 ,,	2.52 ,,	9.12 ,,	T	10.46 ,,	3.52 ,,	9.49 ,,	**S**	...	5.18 ,,	10.58 ,,
6 ...	T	10.09 ,,	3.36 ,,	9.51 ,,	F	11.43 ,,	4.41 ,,	10.32 ,,	M	0.34 A.	6.16 ,,	11.56 ,,
7 ...	W	11.03 ,,	4.21 ,,	10.30 ,,	S	...	5.32 ,,	11.19 ,,	T	1.34 ,,	7.14 ,,	0.56 P.
8 ...	T	11.56 ,,	5.07 ,,	11.08 ,,	**S**	0.42 A.	6.26 ,,	0.09 P.	W	2.28 ,,	8.13 ,,	1.58 ,,
9 ...	F	...	5.54 ,,	11.50 ,,	M	1.43 ,,	7.24 ,,	1.03 ,,	T	3.23 ,,	9.10 ,,	3.00 ,,
10 ...	S	0.52 A.	6.45 ,,	0.36 P.	T	2.43 ,,	8.23 ,,	2.03 ,,	F	4.13 ,,	10.05 ,,	4.00 ,,
11 ...	S	1.50 ,,	7.38 ,,	1.22 ,,	W	3.33 ,,	9.24 ,,	3.06 ,,	S	5.00 ,,	10.58 ,,	5.01 ,,
12 ...	M	2.52 ,,	8.36 ,,	2.17 ,,	T	4.39 ,,	10.24 ,,	4.11 ,,	**S**	5.45 ,,	11.50 ,,	6.00 ,,
13 ...	T	3.56 ,,	9.36 ,,	3.16 ,,	F	5.33 ,,	11.22 ,,	5.15 ,,	M	6.27 ,,	0.40 P.	6.56 ,,
14 ...	W	4.58 ,,	10.29 ,,	4.20 ,,	S	6.23 ,,	0.18 P.	6.16 ,,	T	7.09 ,,	1.29 ,,	7.52 ,,
15 ...	T	6.00 ,,	11.41 ,,	5.25 ,,	**S**	7.09 ,,	1.11 ,,	7.16 ,,	W	7.52 ,,	2.18 ,,	8.45 ,,
16 ...	F	6.35 ,,	0.42 P.	6.32 ,,	M	7.53 ,,	2.02 ,,	8.14 ,,	T	8.36 ,,	3.06 ,,	9.40 ,,
17 ...	S	7.46 ,,	1.39 ,,	7.35 ,,	T	8.35 ,,	2.51 ,,	9.12 ,,	F	9.20 ,,	3.55 ,,	10.32 ,,
18 ...	S	8.35 ,,	2.33 ,,	8.35 ,,	W	9.16 ,,	3.39 ,,	10.05 ,,	S	10.05 ,,	4.44 ,,	11.22 ,,
19 ...	M	9.18 ,,	3.24 ,,	9.33 ,,	T	9.58 ,,	4.27 ,,	10.58 ,,	**S**	10.53 ,,	5.32 ,,	...
20 ...	T	10.00 ,,	4.13 ,,	10.29 ,,	F	10.40 ,,	5.15 ,,	11.50 ,,	M	11.41 ,,	6.20 ,,	0.12 ,,
21 ...	W	10.40 ,,	5.00 ,,	11.22 ,,	S	11.26 ,,	6.03 ,,	...	T	0.31 P.	7.07 ,,	0.58 ,,
22 ...	T	11.22 ,,	5.47 ,,	...	**S**	0.12 P.	6.51 ,,	0.41 A.	W	1.20 ,,	7.54 ,,	1.44 ,,
23 ...	F	0.03 P.	6.34 ,,	0.14 A.	M	0.59 ,,	7.39 ,,	1.31 ,,	T	2.10 ,,	8.40 ,,	2.26 ,,
24 ...	S	0.46 ,,	7.21 ,,	1.07 ,,	T	1.49 ,,	8.27 ,,	2.19 ,,	F	3.00 ,,	9.25 ,,	3.06 ,,
25 ...	S	1.30 ,,	8.08 ,,	1.57 ,,	W	2.35 ,,	9.14 ,,	3.05 ,,	S	3.51 ,,	10.11 ,,	3.47 ,,
26 ...	M	2.15 ,,	8.56 ,,	2.47 ,,	T	3.27 ,,	10.00 ,,	3.49 ,,	**S**	4.45 ,,	10.57 ,,	4.27 ,,
27 ...	T	3.03 ,,	9.44 ,,	3.37 ,,	F	4.18 ,,	10.46 ,,	4.31 ,,	M	5.38 ,,	11.44 ,,	5.06 ,,
28 ...	W	3.53 ,,	10.22 ,,	4.25 ,,	S	5.10 ,,	11.32 ,,	5.11 ,,	T	6.34 ,,	...	5.47 ,,
29 ...	T	4.44 ,,	11.18 ,,	5.08 ,,	**S**	6.01 ,,	...	5.51 ,,	W	7.30 ,,	0.33 A.	6.30 ,,
30 ...	F	5.33 ,,	...	5.52 ,,	M	6.53 ,,	0.17 A.	6.31 ,,	T	8.30 ,,	1.24 ,,	7.14 ,,
31 ...	S	6.25 ,,	0.05 A.	6.33 ,,	T	7.47 ,,	1.03 ,,	7.09 ,,				

Phases of the Moon 1920.

July

	h.m.		
Full Moon	0.41	p.m.	1st.
Last Quarter	9.06	a.m.	9th.
New Moon	0.25	a.m.	16th.
First Quarter	11.20	p.m.	22nd.
Full Moon	3.19	a.m.	31st.
	h.m.		
Perigee	4.04	a.m.	15th.
Apogee	6.4	p.m.	27th.

August

	h.m.		
Last Quar.	4.51	p.m.	7th.
New Moon	7.44	a.m.	14th.
First Quar.	2.52	p.m.	21st.
Full Moon	5.03	p.m.	29th.
	h.m.		
Perigee	9.08	a.m.	12th.
Apogee	8.06	a.m.	24th.

September

	h.m.		
Last Quarter	11.05	p.m.	5th.
New Moon	4.52	p.m.	12th.
First Quarter	8.55	a.m.	20th.
Full Moon	5.57	a.m.	28th.
	h.m.		
Perigee	2.02	a.m.	9th.
Apogee	2.07	a.m.	21st.

Ephemeris of the Moon 1920.

High Tide occurs at or within 1½ hours of the time of the Meridian Passage of the Moon ***except on*** *days of strong winds when it may be several hours in error.*

N.B.—A. means A.M. P. means P.M.

Date of the Month.	Day of the Week.	OCTOBER.			Day of the Week.	NOVEMBER.			Day of the Week.	DECEMBER.		
		Moon.				Moon.				Moon.		
		Rises.	Meridian Passage.	Sets.		Rises.	Meridian Passage.	Sets.		Rises.	Meridian Passage.	Sets.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 ...	F	9.29 P.	2.17 A.	8.03 A.	M	11.14 P.	4.01 A.	9.45 A.	W	11.37 P.	4.33 A.	10.38 A.
2 ...	S	10.29 ,,	3.13 ,,	8.54 ,,	T	...	4.59 ,,	10.55 ,,	T	...	5.35 ,,	11.38 ,,
3 ...	S	11.28 ,,	4.11 ,,	9.52 ,,	W	0.06 A.	5.55 ,,	11.47 ,,	F	0.21 A.	6.25 ,,	0.33 P.
4 ...	M	...	5.09 ,,	10.51 ,,	T	0.53 ,,	6.48 ,,	0.46 P.	S	1.01 ,,	7.13 ,,	1.29 ,,
5 ...	T	0.26 A.	6.07 ,,	11.51 ,,	F	1.38 ,,	7.38 ,,	1.41 ,,	S	1.41 ,,	8.00 ,,	2.22 ,,
6 ...	W	1.18 ,,	7.04 ,,	0.51 P.	S	2.19 ,,	8.27 ,,	2.37 ,,	M	2.23 ,,	8.47 ,,	3.12 ,,
7 ...	T	2.08 ,,	7.58 ,,	1.52 ,,	S	3.00 ,,	9.15 ,,	3.32 ,,	T	3.04 ,,	9.35 ,,	4.07 ,,
8 ...	F	2.54 ,,	8.51 ,,	2.50 ,,	M	3.42 ,,	10.02 ,,	4.25 ,,	W	3.49 ,,	10.23 ,,	4.58 ,,
9 ...	S	3.39 ,,	9.41 ,,	3.48 ,,	T	4.24 ,,	10.50 ,,	5.19 ,,	T	4.45 ,,	11.11 ,,	5.50 ,,
10 ...	S	4.22 ,,	10.31 ,,	4.43 ,,	W	5.06 ,,	11.38 ,,	6.12 ,,	F	5.32 ,,	...	6.38 ,,
11 ...	M	5.02 ,,	11.20 ,,	5.40 ,,	T	5.52 ,,	0.27 P.	7.04 ,,	S	6.10 ,,	0.48 P.	7.27 ,,
12 ...	T	5.45 ,,	0.08 P.	6.34 ,,	F	6.38 ,,	1.16 ,,	7.55 ,,	S	6.57 ,,	1.36 ,,	8.14 ,,
13 ...	W	6.28 ,,	0.57 ,,	7.27 ,,	S	7.27 ,,	2.05 ,,	8.44 ,,	M	7.47 ,,	2.22 ,,	8 56 ,,
14 ...	T	7.12 ,,	1.46 ,,	8.21 ,,	S	8.15 ,,	2.53 ,,	9.32 ,,	T	8.38 ,,	3.07 ,,	9.36 ,,
15 ...	F	7.58 ,,	2.35 ,,	9.13 ,,	M	9.04 ,,	3.40 ,,	10.15 ,,	W	9.27 ,,	3.52 ,,	10.15 ,,
16 ...	S	8.45 ,,	3.24 ,,	10.02 ,,	T	9.53 ,,	4.26 ,,	10.58 ,,	T	10.15 ,,	4.35 ,,	10.53 ,,
17 ...	S	9.44 ,,	4.12 ,,	10.51 ,,	W	10.43 ,,	5.11 ,,	11.38 ,,	F	11.05 ,,	5.19 ,,	11.30 ,,
18 ...	M	10.21 ,,	5.00 ,,	11.36 ,,	T	11.32 ,,	5.55 ,,	...	S	11.54 ,,	6.03 ,,	...
19 ...	T	11.11 ,,	5.47 ,,	...	F	0.22 P.	6.39 ,,	0.16 A.	S	0.47 P	6.49 ,,	0.09 A.
20 ...	W	12.00 ,,	6.32 ,,	0.20 A.	S	1.12 ,,	7.24 ,,	0.55 ,,	M	1.41 ,,	7.37 ,,	0.47 ,,
21 ...	T	0.51 P.	7.17 ,,	1.02 ,,	S	2.04 ,,	8.10 ,,	1.33 ,,	T	2.38 ,,	8.29 ,,	1.30 ,,
22 ...	F	1.42 ,,	8.02 ,,	1.41 ,,	M	3.00 ,,	8.59 ,,	2.12 ,,	W	3.38 ,,	9.24 ,,	2.18 ,,
23 ...	S	2.33 ,,	8.48 ,,	2.20 ,,	T	3.57 ,,	9.51 ,,	2.55 ,,	T	4.40 ,,	10.24 ,,	3.10 ,,
24 ...	S	3.25 ,,	9.34 ,,	3.00 ,,	W	4.56 ,,	10.46 ,,	3.41 ,,	F	5.44 ,,	11.26 ,,	4.05 ,,
25 ...	M	4.20 ,,	10.22 ,,	3.40 ,,	T	6 01 ,,	11.45 ,,	4.32 ,,	S	6.47 ,,	...	5.09 ,,
26 ...	T	5.16 ,,	11.13 ,,	4.22 ,,	F	7.04 ,,	...	5.26 ,,	S	7.46 ,,	0.29 A.	6.14 ,,
27 ...	W	6.15 ,,	...	5.07 ,,	S	8.07 ,,	0.46 A.	6.27 ,,	M	8.41 ,,	1.31 ,,	7.18 ,,
28 ...	T	7.17 ,,	0.06 A.	5.54 ,,	S	9.06 ,,	1.48 ,,	7.30 ,,	T	9.32 ,,	2.31 ,,	8.24 ,,
29 ...	F	8.20 ,,	1.03 ,,	6.46 ,,	M	10,00 ,,	2.49 ,,	8.34 ,,	W	10.17 ,,	3.26 ,,	9.26 ,,
30 ...	S	9.20 ,,	2.02 ,,	7.43 ,,	T	10.51 ,,	3.48 ,,	9.37 ,,	T	11.00 ,,	4.19 ,,	10.24 ,,
31 ...	S	10.20 ,,	3.02 ,,	8.43 ,,					F	11.42 ,,	5.09 ,,	11.21 ,

Phases of the Moon for 1920.

October.

	h.m.	
Last Quarter	4.54 a.m.	5th.
New Moon	4.50 a.m.	12th.
First Quarter	4.29 a.m.	20th.
Full Moon	6.09 p.m.	27th.
Perigee	1.9 p.m.	4th.
Apogee	10.7 p.m.	18th.
Perigee	6.6 p.m.	30th.

November.

	h.m.	
Last Quarter	11.35 a.m.	3rd.
New Moon	8.05 p.m.	10th.
First Quarter	0.13 a.m.	19th.
Full Moon	5.42 a.m.	26th.
Apogee	6.3 p.m.	15th.
Perigee	6.0 p.m.	27th.

December.

	h.m.	
Last Quart.	8.29 p.m.	2nd.
New Moon	2.04 p.m.	10th.
First Quarter	6.40 p.m.	18th.
Full Moon	4.39 p.m.	25th.
Apogee	9.5 a.m.	13th.
Perigee	4.4 a.m.	26th.

Ephemeris of the Moon 1921.

High Tide occurs at or within 1½ hours of the time of the Meridian Passage of the Moon except on days of strong winds when it may be several hours in error.

N.B.—A. means A.M. P. means P.M.

Date of the Month.	Day of the Week.	JANUARY.			Day of the Week.	FEBRUARY.			Day of the Week.	MARCH.		
		Moon.				Moon.				Moon.		
		Rises.	Meridian Passage.	Sets.		Rises.	Meridian Passage	Sets.		Rises.	Meridian Passage.	Sets.
		h.m.	h.m.	h.m.		h.m.	h.m.	h.m.		h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
1	S	...	5.48 A.	0.18 P.	T	0.30 A.	7.05 A.	1.42 P.	T	11.58 P.	5.48 A.	0.24 P.
2	S	0.32 A.	6.46 ,,	1.12 ,,	W	1.17 ,,	7.54 ,,	2.32 ,,	W	...	6.37 ,,	1.15 ,,
3	M	1.06 ,,	7.33 ,,	2.04 ,,	T	2.03 ,,	8.42 ,,	3.20 ,,	T	0.46 A.	7.25 ,,	2.03 ,,
4	T	1.49 ,,	8.21 ,,	2.56 ,,	F	2.51 ,,	9.30 ,,	4.08 ,,	F	1.36 ,,	8.12 ,,	2.49 ,,
5	W	2.32 ,,	9.08 ,,	3.45 ,,	S	3.40 ,,	10.17 ,,	4.52 ,,	S	2.24 ,,	8.59 ,,	3.32 ,,
6	T	3.18 ,,	9.57 ,,	4.45 ,,	S	4.29 ,,	11.03 ,,	5.35 ,,	S	3.15 ,,	9.44 ,,	4.12 ,,
7	F	4.07 ,,	10.45 ,,	5.24 ,,	M	5.18 ,,	11.48 ,,	6.14 ,,	M	4.04 ,,	10.29 ,,	4.53 ,,
8	S	4.54 ,,	11.33 ,,	6.09 ,,	T	6.09 ,,	0.32 P	6.54 ,,	T	4.53 ,,	11.13 ,,	5.31 ,,
9	S	5.43 ,,	0.19 P	6.54 ,,	W	6.56 ,,	1.16 ,,	7.33 ,,	W	5.42 ,,	11.57 ,,	6.09 ,,
10	M	6.32 ,,	1.05 ,,	6.36 ,,	T	7.47 ,,	2.00 ,,	8.09 ,,	T	6.32 ,,	0.41 P.	6.47 ,,
11	T	7.22 ,,	1.50 ,,	7.15 ,,	F	8.36 ,,	2.44 ,,	8.48 ,,	F	7.24 ,,	1.27 ,,	7.27 ,,
12	W	8.12 ,,	2.34 ,,	8.53 ,,	S	9.27 ,,	3.29 ,,	9.26 ,,	S	8.17 ,,	2.14 ,,	8.08 ,,
13	T	9.01 ,,	3.17 ,,	9.29 ,,	S	10.22 ,,	4.16 ,,	10.08 ,,	S	9.12 ,,	3.03 ,,	8.51 ,,
14	F	9.51 ,,	4.00 ,,	10.07 ,,	M	11.16 ,,	5.05 ,,	10.52 ,,	M	10.07 ,,	3.54 ,,	9.40 ,,
15	S	10.40 ,,	4.44 ,,	10.46 ,,	T	0.04 P	5.51 ,,	11.35 ,,	T	11.04 ,,	4.48 ,,	10.31 ,,
16	S	11.32 ,,	5.30 ,,	11.28 ,,	W	1.09 ,,	6.53 ,,	...	W	0.04 P.	5.44 ,,	11.25 ,,
17	M	0.26 P.	6.19 ,,	...	T	2.09 ,,	7.51 ,,	0.34 A.	T	1.00 ,,	6.41 ,,	...
18	T	1.22 ,,	7.11 ,,	0.10 A.	F	3.09 ,,	8.50 ,,	1.32 ,,	F	1.46 ,,	7.39 ,,	0.25 A.
19	W	2.21 ,,	8.06 ,,	0.56 ,,	S	4.05 ,,	9.50 ,,	2.34 ,,	S	2.49 ,,	8.36 ,,	1.24 ,,
20	T	3.23 ,,	9.05 ,,	1.49 ,,	S	4.59 ,,	10.49 ,,	3.37 ,,	S	3.39 ,,	9.32 ,,	2.25 ,,
21	F	4.24 ,,	10.06 ,,	2.46 ,,	M	5.51 ,,	11.47 ,,	4.42 ,,	M	4.29 ,,	10.27 ,,	3.28 ,,
22	S	5.25 ,,	11.09 ,,	3.49 ,,	T	6.40 ,,	..	5.46 ,,	T	5.16 ,,	11.21 ,,	4.28 ,,
23	S	6.24 ,,	...	4.54 ,,	W	7.24 ,,	0.42 A.	6.48 ,,	W	5.59 ,,	...	5.30 ,,
24	M	7.16 ,,	0.10 A.	6.00 ,,	T	8.11 ,,	1.35 ,,	7.49 ,,	T	6.44 ,,	0.13 A.	6.30 ,,
25	T	8.07 ,,	1.09 ,,	7.05 ,,	F	8.54 ,,	2.27 ,,	8.46 ,,	F	7.30 ,,	1.04 ,,	7.27 ,,
26	W	8.54 ,,	2.05 ,,	8.08 ,,	S	9.38 ,,	3.18 ,,	9.45 ,,	S	8.15 ,,	1.56 ,,	8.24 ,,
27	T	9.37 ,,	2.59 ,,	9.10 ,,	S	10.24 ,,	4.09 ,,	10.30 ,,	S	9.02 ,,	2.47 ,,	9.20 ,,
28	F	10.19 ,,	3.50 ,,	10.06 ,,	M	11.11 ,,	4.58 ,,	11.34 ,,	M	9.51 ,,	3.38 ,,	10.15 ,,
29	S	11.02 ,,	4.40 ,,	11.03 ,,					T	10.39 ,,	4.28 ,,	11.08 ,,
30	S	11.47 ,,	7.28 ,,	11.56 ,,					W	11.27 ,,	5.17 ,,	11.56 ,,
31	M	...	6.17 ,,	0.49 P.					T	...	6.06 ,,	0.42 P.

Phases of the Moon for 1921.

January

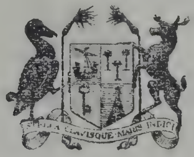
	h.m.	
Last Quarter	8.35 a.m.	1st.
New Moon	9.27 a.m.	9th.
First Quarter	10.31 a.m.	17th.
Full Moon	3.08 a.m.	23rd.
Last Quarter	0.02 a.m.	31st.
Apogee	1.02 p.m.	9th.
Perigee	5.06 p.m.	23rd.

February

	h.m.	
New Moon	4.37 a.m.	8th.
First Quarter	10.53 p.m.	15th.
Full Moon	1.32 p.m.	22nd.
Apogee	3.09 p.m.	5th.
Perigee	4.03 a.m.	21st.

March

	h.m.	
Last Quarter	6.03 p.m.	1st.
New Moon	10.09 p.m.	9th.
First Quarter	7.49 a.m.	17th.
Full Moon	0.19 a.m.	24th.
Last Quarter	1.13 p.m.	31st.
Apogee	6.00 a.m.	5th.
Perigee	5.01 a.m.	21st.



ARMORIAL ENSIGNS AND SUPPORTERS FOR THE COLONY OF MAURITIUS.

EDWARD R. & I.

EDWARD THE SEVENTH by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith.

To

Our Right Trusty and Right entirely beloved Cousin and Councillor Henry, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and our Hereditary Marshal of England, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of our Royal Victorian Order.

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the greater honour and distinction of our Colony of Mauritius, We are desirous that Armorial Ensigns and Supporters should be assigned for that Colony.

KNOW YE therefore that We of our Princely Grace and Special Favour have granted and assigned and by these presents do grant and assign the following Armorial Ensigns and Supporters for the said Colony of Mauritius, that is to say :

For Arms—" Quarterly Azure and Or, in the first quarter a Lymphad of the Last, in the "second three Palm Trees eradicated Vert, in the third a Key in pale the wards " downwards Gules, and in the last issuant from the base a Pile, and in chief a Mullet " Argent."

and for the Supporters " On the dexter side a Dodo per bend sinister embattled Gules and Argent. " And on the sinister side : a Sambur Deer per bend embattled Argent and Gules, " each supporting a Sugar Cane erect proper together with this Motto *Stella Clavis* " *que Maris Indici.*

as the same are in the painting hereunto annexed more plainly depicted, to be borne for the said Colony on Seals, Shields, Banners, Flags or otherwise according to the Laws of Arms.

Our Will and Pleasure therefore is that You Henry, Duke of Norfolk, to whom the cognizance of matters of this nature doth properly belong do require and command that this Our Concession and Declaration be recorded in Our College of Arms in order that Our Officers of Arms and all other Public Functionaries whom it may concern may take full notice and have knowledge thereof in their several and respective departments, and for so doing this shall be Your Warrant.

Given at Our Court at St James's, this twenty-fifth day of August 1906, in the Sixth Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command :

(s) ELGIN.

I hereby certify that the foregoing copy of the Royal Warrant assigning armorial ensigns to the Colony of Mauritius is faithfully extracted from the records of the College of Arms, London

As witness my hand at the said College this fourth day of October 1906.

(s) H. S. SCOTT-GATTY,

Garter.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND

By the King

A Proclamation

Declaring that the Name of Windsor is to be borne by His Royal House and Family and Relinquishing the Use of All German Titles and Dignities.

GEORGE R. I.

Whereas We, having taken into consideration the Name and Title of Our Royal House and Family, have determined that henceforth Our House and Family shall be styled and known as the House and Family of Windsor.

And whereas We have further determined for Ourselves and for and on behalf of our descendants and all other descendants of Our Grandmother Queen Victoria of blessed and glorious memory to relinquish and discontinue the use of all German Titles and Dignities :

And whereas We have declared these Our determinations in Our Privy Council :

Now, therefore, We, out of Our Royal Will and Authority, do hereby declare and announce that as from the date of this Our Royal Proclamation Our House and Family shall be styled and known as the House and Family of Windsor, and that all the descendants in the male line of Our said Grandmother Queen Victoria who are subjects to these Realms, other than female descendants who may marry or may have married, shall bear the said Name of Windsor.

And do further hereby declare and announce that We for Ourselves and for and on behalf of Our descendants and all the other descendants of Our said Grandmother Queen Victoria who are subjects to these Realms, relinquish and enjoin the discontinuance of the use of the Degrees, Styles, Dignities, Titles and Honours of Dukes and Duchesses of Saxony and Princes and Princesses of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and all other German Degrees, Styles, Dignities, Titles, Honours and Appellations to Us or to them before belonging or appertaining.

Given at Our Court at *Buckingham Palace*, this Seventeenth day of *July* in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the Eighth year of Our Reign.

GOD save the KING.

His Most Excellent Majesty George V, by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India ; only surviving son of His late Majesty King Edward VII and of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, born in Marlborough House, June 3, 1865 ; married July 6, 1893.

Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes, born May 26, 1867 (Queen Mary) only daughter of Her Royal Highness the Duchess and His Highness the late Duke of Teck. Succeeded to the throne May 6, 1910 ; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911.

Issue—

1. H. R. H. Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, K.G., G. M. M. G., G. M. B. E., M. C., Personal A. D. C. to H. M. the King, Col. Welsh Guards, Col.-in-Chief Royal Wilts Yeo., Col.-in-Chief Cadet Corps of U. K. a Captain R. N. and Colonel Grenadier Guards born June 23, 1894.

2.	H. R. H. Albert Frederick Arthur George ...	... born	December	14,	1895
3.	H. R. H. Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary ...	... ,,	April	25,	1897
4.	H. R. H. Henry William Frederick Albert ...	... ,,	March	31,	1900
5.	H. R. H. George Edward Alexander Edmond ...	... ,,	December	20,	1902
6.	H. R. H. John Charles Francis (died January 18 1919)	... ,,	July	12,	1905

List of Cabinets of England from 1783.

Date	Prime Minister	Chancellor.	Secretary of State for the Colonies.	Foreign Secretary.
Dec. 23, 1783	William Pitt	Loughborough	H. Dundas	Grenville
Mar. 17, 1801	Hy. Addington	Eldon	Hobart	Hawkesbury
May 15, 1804	William Pitt	Eldon	Camden Castlereagh	Harrowby Mulgrave
Feb. 11, 1805	Grenville	Erskine	W. Windham	Chas. J. Fox Howick
Mar. 31, 1807	Portland	Eldon	Castlereagh	G. Canning Bathurst
Dec. 2, 1809	Spencer Perceval	Eldon	Liverpool	Wellesley
June 9, 1812	Liverpool	Eldon	Bathurst	Londonderry G. Canning
April 24, 1827	George Canning	Lyndhurst	Goderich	Dudley
Sept. 5, 1828	Goderich	Lyndhurst	W. Huskisson	Dudley
Jan. 25, 1828	Wellington	Lyndhurst	W. Huskisson Sir G. Murray	Dudley
Nov. 22, 1830	Grey	Brougham	Goderich Hon. E. Stanley	Palmerston
July 18, 1834	Melbourne	Brougham	Hon. T. Rice	Palmerston
Dec. 26, 1834	Sir Robert Peel	Lyndhurst	Aberdeen	Wellington
April 18, 1835	Melbourne	In c'mission Cottenham	Glenelg Normandy Russell	Palmerston
Sept. 6, 1841	Sir Robert Peel	Lyndhurst	Stanley W. E. Gladstone	Aberdeen
July 6, 1646	Lord John Russell	Cottenham Turco	Grey	Palmerston Granville
Feb. 27, 1852	Derby	St. Leonards	Sir G. Pakington	Malmesbury
Dec. 28, 1852	Aberdeen	Cranworth	Duke of Newcastle Sir J. Grey Lord J. Russell	Lord J. Russell Clarendon
Feb. 10, 1855	Palmerston	Cranworth	Hon. S. Herbert Sir W. Molesworth H. Labouchere	Clarendon
Feb. 25, 1858	Derby	Chelmsford	Stanley Sir E. B. Lytton	Malmesbury
June 18, 1859	Palmerston	Campbell Westbury Cranworth	Newcastle E. Cardwell	Russell
Nov. 6, 1865	Russell	Cranworth	E. Cardwell	Clarendon
July 6, 1866	Derby	Chelmsford	Earl of Carnavon Buckingham	Stanley
Feb. 27, 1868	Benjamin Disraeli	Cairns	Buckingham	Stanley
Dec. 9, 1868	W. E. Gladstone	Hatherley Selborne	Granville Kimberley	Clarendon Granville
Feb. 21, 1874	Benjamin Disraeli (Beaconsfield)	Cairns	Carnavon Sir M. H. Beach	Derby Salisbury
April 28, 1880	W. E. Gladstone	Selborne	Kimberley Derby	Granville
June 24, 1885	Salisbury	Halsbury	Colonel Stanley	Salisbury
Feb. 6, 1886	W. E. Gladstone	Herschell	Granville	Rosebery
Aug. 3 1886	Salisbury	Halsbury	Stanhope Knutsford	Iddlesleigh Salisbury
Aug. 18, 1892	Gladstone	Herschell	Ripon	Rosebery
Mar. 2, 1894	Rosebery	Herschell	Ripon	Kimberley

List of the Cabinets of England.—*Continued*

Date.	Prime Minister	Chancellor.	Secretary of State for the Colonies.	Foreign Secretary.
July 2, 1895	Salisbury Balfour	Halsbury	J. Chamberlain	Salsbury Landsdowne
July 12, 1902	Arthur Balfour	Halsbury	J. Chamberlain A. Lyttleton	Landsdowne
Dec. 5. 1905	Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman	Loreburn	Elgin	Sir E. Grey
Apr, 8, 1908	H. H. Asquith	Loreburn Haldane	Crewe Lewis Harcourt	Sir E. Grey
June 10, 1915	H. H. Asquith	Buckmaster	A. Bonar Law	Sir E. Grey
Dec. 5, 1916	D. Lloyd George	Sir R.Finlay K.C.	Walter Long Viscount Milner	Arthur J. Balfour
Dec. 1918	D. Lloyd George	Sir F. F. Smith (Lord Birkenhead)	Viscount Milner	Arthur J. Balfour Earl Curzon of Kedleston.

Summary of the two Houses of Parliaments.

House of Lords.

	Members.
Peers of the Blood Royal	3
Archbishops	2
Dukes	21
Marquesses	25
Earls	126
Viscounts	48
Bishops	24
Barons	366
Representative Peers of Scotland ...	16
Representative Peers of Ireland ...	28
	659

House of Commons.

England and Wales.	Members.
53 Counties in 253 Divisions ...	253
143 Cities, Boroughs etc, in 215 Divisions	237
3 Universities	5—495
Scotland	
34 Counties in 39 Divisions ...	39
7 Cities and Towns	18
13 Districts or Burghs ...	13
Universities	2— 72
Ireland.	
32 Counties	85
7 Cities and Boroughs ...	16
Universities	2—103
	670

Formation of Parliament since 1874.

Date.	Liberal.	Nationalist.	Labour.	Conservative.	Liberal Unionist.	Majority.
March 4th. 1874...	247	56	—	349	—	46 Cons.
April 29th. 1880...	357	62	—	233	—	124 Lib.
January 12tl. 1886...	331	82	—	247	—	166 Lib.
August 5th. 1886...	188	84	—	314	81	123 Cons.
August 4th. 1892...	273	81	—	268	47	39 Lib.
August 12th. 1896...	177	82	—	340	71	152 Cons.
December 3rd. 1900...	186	82	—	334	68	134 Cons.
February 13th. 1906...	387	84	41	158	—	354 Lib.
February 15th. 1910...	275	82	40	273	—	124 Lib.
January 31st. 1911...	272	84	42	272	—	126 Lib.
*December 1918...	Coalition	... 478	Non Coalition	...	...	... 229

The largest Liberal majority was 354 in 1906 and the smallest 1 in 1847. The largest Conservative majority was 152 in 1895 and the smallest 46 in 1874. Since 1837 the Liberals have been returned with a majority 13 times and the Conservative 5 times, whilst the former have been in power for 45 years and the latter for 29 years.

* See page XIV.

The Established Church of England.

	App.	Salary.
Canterbury—Archbishop and Primate of all England, Right Hon. and Most Reverend Randall Thos. Davidson, G.C.V.O., D.D.	1903	£ 15,000
York—Archbishop and Primate of England, Right Hon. and Most Reverend Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D.	1909	9,000
London—Bishop, Right Honorable and Reverend Arthur Foley Winnington Iugram, K.C.V.O., D.D.	1901	10,000

Together with 34 Bishopricks as follows :

Durham ; Winchester ; Bangor ; Bath and Wells ; Birmingham ; Bristol ; Carlisle ; Chester ; Chichester ; Ely ; Exeter ; Gloucester ; Hereford ; Lichford ; Lincoln ; Liverpool ; Llanptaff ; Manchester ; Newcastle ; Norwich ; Oxford ; Peterborough ; Ripon ; Rochester ; St Albans ; St Asaph ; St Davids ; Salisbury ; Sodor and Man ; Southwell ; Southwark ; Truro ; Wakefield : Worcester.

Roman Catholic Archbishops in Great Britain and Ireland.

Westminster—His Eminence, the Most Reverend Francis Cardinal Bourne, consecrated 1896, created Cardinal 1911.
Birmingham—Edward Ilsley consecrated 1879, made Archbishop 1911.
Cardiff—J. R. Bilsborrow, O.S.B. „ „ 1910.
Liverpool—Thomas Whiteside „ 1894, „ „ 1911.
Glasgow—Most Reverend John Maguire, D.D., L.L.D., consecrated 1894.
St Andrews and Edinburgh—Most Revd. James A. Smith, cons. 1890.
Armagh—His Eminence Michæl Cardinal Logue, Primate of all Ireland, cons. July 1879.
Dublin—His Grace Most Revd. William J. Walsh, cons. 2 August 1885.
Cashel—His Grace Most Revd. John Harty, cons. January 1914.
Tuam—His Grace Most Revd. T. P. Gilmartin cons. 1910.

In England there are 4 Archiepiscopal and 12 Episcopal Sees ; in Scotland 2 Archiepiscopal and 4 Episcopal Sees ; in Ireland 4 Archiepiscopal and 23 Episcopal Sees. In the remainder of the British Empire there are 32 Archiepiscopal and 115 Episcopal Sees, with 43 Vicariates and 11 Prefectures Apostolic. In Great Britain and Ireland alone the clergy number more than 8,000 exclusive of the Archbishops and Bishops.

Bishop of Port Louis—Right Reverend Jean Baptiste Tuohill Murphy, S.Sp., S.T.D., L.L.D. cons. 1916
Bishop of Seychelles—Right Reverend Bernardine Thomas Clark, O.S.F.C., cons. 1902.

The Roman Catholic Hierarchy.

Pope BENEDICT XV (Giacomo della Chiesa) the 260th Successor of St. Peter. Born November 21st, 1854, elected September 3, and crowned September 13, 1914.

The full number of the Sacred College of Cardinals is 70. The present number is 64, of whom one was created by Pius IX, 33 by Leo XIII and 30 by Pius X. There are at present 7 French Cardinals, 5 Spanish, 8 Austriens or Germans, 2 British (Cardinals Logue of Armagh, Bourne of Westminster), 1 Irish, 3 Americans, 1 Portuguese, 1 Belgian, 1 Dutch, 1 Bresilian, 1 Canadian and 33 Italians. The Secretary of State is Cardinal Merry del Val (Spanish).

The Roman Catholic Hierarchy throughout the world according to the Pontifical Year Book 1912 comprises 1,052 Archbishops and Bishops with Episcopal Sees, and one hundred and thirty seven Bishops acting as Vicars Apostolic in missionary countries. In the British Empire there are 32 Archbishops, 115 Bishops, 43 Vicars Apostolic and 11 Prefets Apostolic having under their care about 12½ millions of Catholics.

Presidents of the United States of America.

Declaration of Independence		4th July 1776	
General Washington first President	Elected	1779	
John Adams	„	1797	
Thomas Jufferson	„	1801	
James Madison	„	1809	
James Monrœ	„	1817	
John Quiney Adams	„	1825	
General Andrew Jackson	„	1829	
Martin Van Buren	„	1837	
General William Henry Harrison—died 4th April	„	1841	March
John Tyler	„	1841	April
James Knox Polk	„	1845	

Presidents of the United States of America.—*Continued.*

General Zachary Taylor—died July 1850	= Elected	1849	
Millard Filmore	,,	1850	
General Franklin Pierce	,,	1853	
James Buchanan	,,	1857	
Abraham Lincoln—assassinated 19th September	,,	1861	
Andrew Johnson	,,	1865	
General Ulysses S. Grant	,,	1869	
Rutherford B. Hayes	,,	1877	
General James Abraham Garfield—assassinated 19th September	,,	1881	
General Chester A. Arthur	,,	1881	
Grover Cleverland	,,	1885	
General Benjamin Harrison	,,	1889	
Grover Cleveland—elected second time	,,	1893	March
William Mc Kinley—assassinated 14th September 1901	,,	1897	
Theodore Roosevelt—elected as Vice-President 14th September 1891	,,	1901	
Theodore Roosevelt—re-elected	,,	1905	
William Howard Taft	,,	1909	
Woodrow Wilson	,,	1913	
Woodrow Wilson re-elected	,,	1916	

Orders of Chivalry of the United Kingdom.

In the order of Precedence.

Orders.	Ribbon.	Motto.
1. The Most Noble Order of the Garter K.G. (1347)	Garter-blue	*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*
2. The Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, K.T. (1540, 1687	Green	*Nemo me impune lacessit.*
3. The Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, K.P. (1788)	Sky blue	*Quis separabit ?*
4. The Most Honorable Order of the Bath, G.C.B. K.C.B., C.B. (1399)	Crimson	*Tria Juncta in uno.*
5. The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India (1861) G.C.S.I.. K.C.S.I., C.S.I.	Sky-blue with white stripes towards each edge.	*Heaven's Light our Guide.*
6. The Most Distinguish Order of St Michael & St George (1818) G. C. M. G., K. C. M. G., C.M.G.	Saxon blue with scarlet stripe.	*Auspicium melioris avi.*
7. The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire (1878) G.C.I.E., K. C. I. E., C.I.E.	Purple	*Imperatoris auspiciis.*
8. The Royal Victorian Order (1896) G.C.V.O., K.C.V.O., C.V.O., M.V.O. (4th class), M.V.O. (5th class)	Dark blue with narrow edging of three stripes red white and red.	
9. The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (1917) G.B.E., K.B.E., or D.B.E., C.B.E. O.B.E., M.B.E.	Purple	*For God and the Empire.*
10. The Distinguished Service Order D.S.O. (1886)	Red with blue edge	(*Military*)
11. The Imperial Service Order, (1902) I.S.O.	Blue with red edge.	

The following Orders confer no title or precedence :—

Order.	Ribbon.	Motto.
1. Order of Merit (1902) O.M.	Garter blue & crimson.	*For Merit.* *(Holders are authorized to place its designating initials next after those denoting membership of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath).*
2. The Order of the Companions of Honour (1917) C.H.		*(Open to both sexes.)*
3. The Order of St. John of Jerusalem ...		*do.*
4. The Imperal Order of the Crown of India (1878)	Light blue with white edge.	(*For ladies.*)

Decorations.

(In the order of Precedence.)

1. The Victoria Cross (1856) V.C.
2. The Military Cross, (1915) M.C.
3. The Distinguished Service Cross, (1914), D.S.C.
4. The Military Medal (1916).
5. The Distinguished Service Medal (1914).
6. The Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.
7. The Distinguished Conduct Medal, D.C.M.
8. The Volunteer Officers' Decoration, V.D.
9. The Territorial Decoration, (1908). T.D.
10. The Royal Red Cross, (1883) R.R.C. (For Ladies)
11. The Order of Mercy (1899) (Both sexes)
12. The Indian Order of Merit (1837).
13. The Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, (1900) (Both sexes)
14. The Naval General Service Medal (1915)
15. The Albert Medal (1886) (For gallantry in saving life at sea or on land.)

Parliament in 1919.

Coalition.		*Non Coalition*			
Unionists	334	Labour ...	63	Independents ...	4
		Unionists ...	23	Ind. Rodicals ...	1
Liberals	133	Irish Unionists...	25	Socialists ...	1
		Liberals ...	28	Cooperator ...	1
National Democratic party... ...	10	Sinn Fein ...	73	Federation of Discharged Sailors and Soldiers.	1
		Nationalists ...	7		
Independent	1	National party...	2		
	478				229

SECTION A.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CROWN COLONY OF MAURITIUS,

ITS POSITION.

TOPOGRAPHY.

EARLY HISTORY.

POLITICAL CONSTITUTION, &c.

SECTION A.

THE CROWN COLONY OF MAURITIUS.

POSITION

The Island of Mauritius is situated in the South Indian Ocean just within the tropic of Capricorn at a distance of about 1,400 miles from the east coast of Africa. It lies between Latitude 19° 50′ and 30° 31′ South and Longitude 57° 18′ and 57° 48′ East of Greenwich. The Time used is 4h. fast on Greenwich.

The first triangulation of the Island was made by Abbé de la Caille in 1753. After completing the measurement of an arc of the meridian at the Cape of Good Hope, he was sent by the French Government to determine the Latitude and Longitude of Mauritius and Bourbon. He triangulated about 80 of the chief points of the Island.

A second triangulation was carried out under the direction of Mr Connal, the Surveyor General, between the years 1875 and 1880, and in 1902-03 an Ordnance Survey and triangulation was made under the supervision of Captain W. A. Harrison, R.E.

A coast survey, the result of which was incorporated in an Admiralty chart was completed by Lieutenant Coglan, R.N, in 1877, and in 1897 the bays of Mahebourg, Black River and Tombeau were surveyed by H.M.S. " Stork ".

Two maps of the Island have been compiled on a scale of 1 inch to the mile, one by Mr Descubes in 1880 on the basis of Connal's triangulation and the other by Captain Harrison after the completion of the Ordnance Survey in 1903. The former is specially valuable with reference to the various concessions and estates, the boundaries of which are very clearly delineated, while the principal feature of the latter is to be found in the contour lines which have been drawn for every 50 feet of altitude.

Other charts of the Island based on Harrison's map and compiled principally for administrative purposes are :—

1. Royal Commissioner's Chart, showing the distribution of the cultivated areas, indicating by coloured tints the various crops.
2. The 1911 Census Chart showing the distribution of the population at the time of the Census on the 31st. of March.
3. A rainfall chart, first published in " The Sugar Industry of Mauritius. "

The Ordnance Survey map can be obtained from Edward Stanford, London, Descubes' map is out of print and copies are extremely rare. The Royal Commissioner's Chart 1909 was included in their report and can be obtained from the Colonial Secretary's Office, Port Louis : the Census Chart is also procurable there.

EARLY HISTORY

Discovery.—The exact epoch of the discovery of Mauritius and the adjacent Islands of Bourbon and Rodrigues is uncertain. It appears to have been known to the Arabs at a very distant date, but the first reliable record of its existence was made by the early Portuguese navigators between the years 1507 and 1512. According to researches made by Mr. Albert Pitot and published in his work entitled " T'Eylandt Mauritius ", its earliest designation was " Sainte Apollonie " a name which was probably given to the entire group, as, at a later date, the name of " Iles Mascarenhas " was given to them in honour of Pedro Mascarenhas who visited the Islands in 1512.

It appears from the memoires of " La Congrégation des Lazaristes " that a French navigator Benoit Paulnier de Gonneville landed in Madagascar as early as 1503, having been driven to that Island during a severe storm.

The Portuguese made no permanent settlement and do not appear to have realized the commercial importance of the Island at this period. At one or other of their visits the name of " Cirne " or " Do Cirne " was given to Mauritius alone, and it was under this designation that the Island was known until the arrival of the Dutch in 1598.

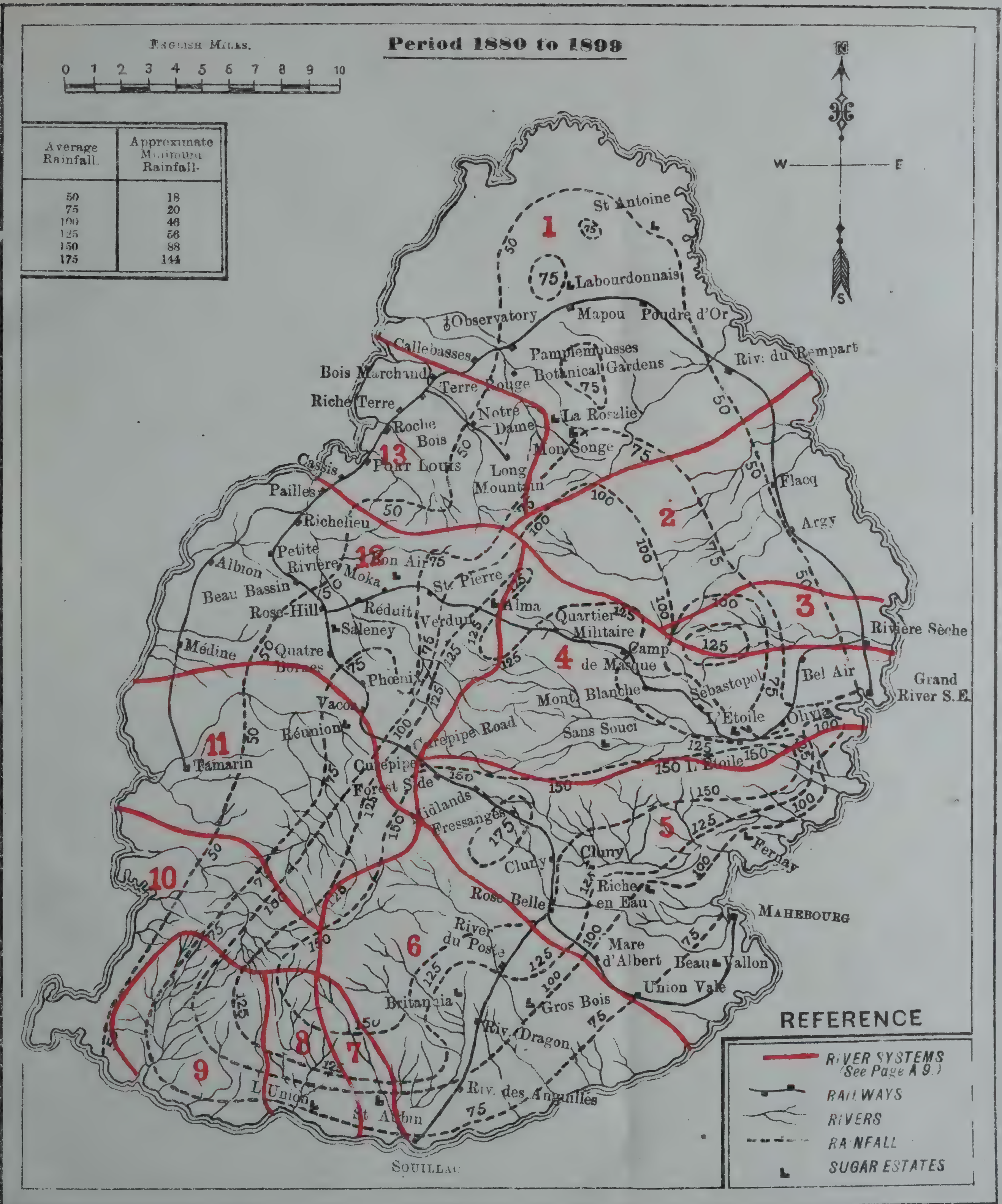
The early travellers landed domestic animals of various kinds and utilised the Island as a re-victualling station on the route from the Cape of Good Hope to India.

Dutch Occupation.—In 1598 a Dutch trading Company " Compagnie des Pays Lointains " fitted out a squadron of 8 vessels under the joint command of Jacques Cornelis Van Neck and Wybrandt

ERRATA SLIP.

p. A. 2 third line from top *for* 30°.31′ S. *read* 20°.31′ S.

RAINFALL MAP OF MAURITIUS



Period 1880 to 1899

Average Rainfall.	Approximate Minimum Rainfall.
50	18
75	20
100	46
125	56
150	88
175	144

REFERENCE

▬	RIVER SYSTEMS (See Page A 9.)
━■━	RAILWAYS
〰	RIVERS
- - -	RAINFALL
▙	SUGAR ESTATES

English Miles.
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
N
W
E
S
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
St Antoine
Labourdonnais
Observatory
Mapou
Poudre d'Or
Callebasses
Pamplemousses Botanical Gardens
Bois Marchand
Terre Rouge
Riche Terre
Notre Dame
La Rosalie
Roche Bois
Mon Songe
Riv: du Rempart
Cassis
Port Louis
Long Mountain
Pailles
Flacq
Richelieu
Argy
Petite Rivière
Moka
Bon Air
St Pierre
Albion
Beau Bassin
Alma
Rose-Hill
Réduit
Verdun
Quartier Militaire
Saleney
Médine
Quatre Bornes
Camp de Masque
Rivière Sèche
Phœnix
Bel Air
Grand River S.E.
Sebastopol
Mont Blanche
Vacoa
L'Étoile
Olivia
Réunion
Curepipe Road
Sans Souci
Tamarin
Curepipe
Forest Side
Midlands
Fressanges
L'Étoile
Cluny
Cluny
Ferney
Riche en Eau
Rose Belle
Mahebourg
River du Poste
Mare d'Albert
Beau Vallon
Union Vale
Britannia
Gros Bois
Riv. Dragon
L'Union
St Aubin
Riv. des Anguilles
Souillac
50
75
100
125
150
175

R. de SPÉVILLE & Co PRINTERS. PORT-LOUIS.

LITHOGR: BY L. de RÉLAND

Van Warwyck. They reached the Cape of Good Hope in August where they encountered a severe gale, during which the squadron was divided; three of the vessels continuing their journey to Bantam under Admiral Neck while the remaining five, under Admiral Warwyck, sighted Mauritius on the 17th of September 1598. They anchored in the bay to the South-East of the Island now known as Mahebourg Harbour and landed on the 20th of September. On the same day Warwyck took possession of the Island for the Dutch and named it "Maurice" in honour of Prince Maurice de Nassau.

After re-victualling their ships and effecting such repairs as were necessary they set sail for Bantam on the 2nd of October.

No permanent settlement was established until 49 years later, but the Island was visited on several occasions by vessels of English, French and Dutch nationality, each of which has added something to our knowledge of the resources of the Island in the early period of its history.

Mauritius is described as being "covered with trees even up to the highest mountain summits. The prevailing essences being palms and ebony, and some others of special repute for building purposes. The soil is of great fertility, especially in the plains and valleys, which are watered by innumerable streams and rivulets abounding in fish. Numerous species of birds are to be met with—pigeons, parrots, crows, hawks, falcons, thrush, owls, swallows, and many other small birds. The most remarkable of all, however, are undoubtedly the "Dodo"* and the huge bats, both of which enjoy an excellent reputation for the table. The only animals of importance are rats and monkeys".

The first settlement of the Dutch was effected in 1638. In December 1637 — Cornelisz Simonsz Gooyer was nominated Governor of Mauritius and left Holland in command of three vessels. He landed on the 7th day of May 1638 in Port Sud-Est (Mahebourg Harbour) where he erected a fort on the site since occupied by the Grand Port Barracks. This fort which was a stone building armed with 20 pieces of cannon, surrounded the Governor's residence and the principal buildings of the Government.

The other portions of the Island inhabited by the Dutch were the present district of Flacq—where a Company's Garden was established—Port Louis, Mahebourg and portions of Black River, while two brothers of the name of Wilhems established themselves in the central plains to which their name was subsequently given.

The Dutch remained in possession until 1710 finally leaving the Colony on the 17th of February of that year. Their administration was disastrous so far as the natural resources of the Island were concerned. They devastated the forests of their most valuable essences; reduced, almost to extermination, its interesting and rare fauna and appear to have left little or no indication of any attempt to develop its resources in any other direction.

The French Occupation.—Under the French East India Company.— On the 20th of September 1715, Mr. Dufresne, Captain of the "Chasseur" took possession of the Island, renaming it "Ile de France". Six years later, on the 23rd of September 1721, the Chevalier Jean Baptiste Garnier de Fougeray, commanding the "Triton" of St. Malo, repeated the act of possession in the name of the French East India Company.

At this time a few French families from the neighbouring Island of Bourbon settled in the Colony, and on the 11th of October 1721, M. de Nyon was appointed Lieutenant Governor.

He arrived in the Colony in January 1722, and from this date till 1733 the history of the Colony appears to have been an uneventful one. In the latter year the French East India Company despatched an officer of Engineers—Mr. de Cossigny by name—on a tour of inspection with instructions to report on the Colony generally, but specially with reference to its bearing on the commercial undertakings of the Company. His report appears to have been a favourable one, and in 1735, M. Mahé de la Bourdonnais was appointed Governor with full powers to carry out the projects of the Company.

La Bourdonnais found the Colony practically without resources and without commerce; the land over-run with maroons; the Government disorganised and the colonists in a state of apathy and despondency. The absence of roads rendered inter-communication between the districts by land almost impracticable and commercial shipping was hampered by the want of efficient means of building and repairing vessels. The forts were few and out of repair, and the inhabitants at the mercy of pirates by sea and thieves by land.

In the 12 years of his administration the fortunes of the Colony were entirely changed. Roads were made; docks established; forts repaired; agriculture and commerce firmly established and the Colony purged of the maroons which formerly rendered both the fortunes and the lives of the inhabitants precarious.

The biography of this remarkable man forms one of the most glorious and at the same time most pathetic incidents in the annals of the Colony. Twice arraigned before the bar of the East India Company on the evidence of calumnious reports from the Colony to which he had rendered such signal service, he was twice acquitted, but on the second occasion only to be turned penniless into the world after 3 years incarceration in the Bastile.

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* An excellent description of this bird will be found in Mr. Albert Pitot's work "T'Eylandt Mauritius".

The years which followed reaped the harvest which Labourdonnais' energy and ability had sown in spite of the oppression and extortion to which the inhabitants appear to have been exposed as a result of the failing fortunes of the French East India Company. Labourdonnais died in France on September 9, 1753 at the age of 54 years. It was not until after his decease that the French Government recognised the great merit of this remarkable man in the person of his widow, to whom a pension of one hundred *livres* was accorded. At a later date *l'Assemblée Coloniale de l'Ile de France* voted a pension of 3,000 *livres* to his daughter, la marquise de Montlezun ; an example which was followed immediately afterwards by the authorities of the neighbouring Island of Reunion.

Labourdonnais was succeeded in the Government of the Island by Mr. Barthélemy David a son of one of the Directors of the East India Company and formerly Governor of Senegal. He was sent to the Colony in 1746 to prosecute an enquiry into the numerous charges brought against the administration of Labourdonnais—charges which he found altogether unfounded—and took over the direction of affairs on Labourdonnais' final departure for France.

Considerable improvement appears to have been made in the agricultural condition of the colony under David's administration. The Governor took up his residence at Le Réduit where he established an agricultural experiment station. It is stated that the first lime-kiln and first stone building were built during his period of office. Game, which was becoming very scarce, was protected by the passing of stringent laws. On February 10, 1753 Mr. David took leave and was replaced by Mr. de Lozier Bouvet who was at that time Governor of Reunion. He continued the policy of his predecessor and the sugar industry became a highly profitable source of revenue for the East India Company ; so much so in fact that efforts made about this time to introduce other agricultural pursuits entirely failed. Although the sugar at this epoch was quite unfit for consumption, being a dark-coloured mixture of syrup and crystals, 60,000 *livres* nett profit is stated to have accrued to the Company in 1750.

On the 3rd of January 1756 Mr. Magon de la Villebague took over the Government. In spite of the slight attention given to the interests of the Colony by the Company at this epoch, Mr. Magon appears to have accomplished a great deal. He introduced bullocks from Madagascar and planted " fataque " grass for forage. He created a " Jardin des Plantes ". It was about this time that the first dry, clear, grainy sugars were produced. The forests were cleared on a very extensive scale. The present Pamplemousses Church was built under Magon.

In November 1759, Mr. Magon resigned, disgusted at the treatment meted out to the Colony by the Company, which refused all assistance and exhausted its resources in re-victualling their vessels. He was replaced by Mr. Desforges Boucher. France was again at war and the Company's attention was again drawn to the strategic position of the Colony which once more become a military post at the expense of agriculture.

From this date the affairs of the Company went from bad to worse and in 1764 the two Islands retroceded to the King of France for the sum of 12,500,000 *livres*, but owing to the disorderly condition of the Company's finances the Royal Government was not established until July 14, 1767 when Mr. Joan Daniel Dumas was appointed Governor of the Isles of France and Bourbon.

The population of the island at this time amounted to 18,772 persons—3,163 Europeans, 587 free blacks and 17,022 slaves. There were 149,067 arpents of land conceded, 6,385 of which were under cultivation.

As a Crown Colony the form of Government was changed. A Governor General of the Islands was appointed together with an Intendent. The former was vested with complete civil, military and naval authority while the Intendent directed the finances of the Colony.

The change was not altogether a happy one, as might have been expected, and quarrels between the Governor and the Intendent were rife, ending in the recalling of Mr. Dumas, the appointment of a new Governor, Le Chevalier des Roches, and a severe reprimand to the Intendent, Mr. Poivre. Although there still appears to have been some friction, the lesson of the previous governorship was a salutary one, to the decided advantage of the Colony.

The Governor turned his attention principally to the improvement of Port Louis. The streets were enlarged ; the sides of the mountains round Port Louis, which had been completely denuded of trees were replanted to prevent the erosion of the slopes ; the harbour was dredged under the superintendence of a competent engineer, Mr. Tromelin, and various improvements were effected to prevent its silting up by rivers which discharge into it. The Cemetery " de l'Enfoncement " situated in the centre of the town where the Company's Garden now exists, was removed after a severe outbreak of small-pox and the Western Cemetery founded in December 1771.

The intendent, on the other hand, developed a long-cherished idea of introducing spices and other useful plants into the Colony. He purchased himself the Governor's residence at Mon Plaisir and planted the Gardens which were subsequently to become so famous. In the laying out of these gardens he was assisted by Cossigny.

From this date the Colony continued to grow in importance under the successive administrtions of a series of most capable governors. Order was established in every branch of the service and was maintained throughout the period of its life as a Crown Colony.

On January 31st 1790, news was brought by Capt. G. de Coriolis that the King, the Queen and the Royal Family had been taken to Paris, and the reign of the Assemblée Colonial commenced, marking the beginning of a period of political disorder which lasted until Napoléon turned his attention to the Colonial possessions of France.

During the Napoleonic wars the Isle of France appears to have depended principally on the spoil brought in by the corsairs who caused immense damage to the English merchantmen, and ultimately lead to the blockading which ended in the final conquest of the Island in 1810. In this year the Colony surrendered to the British troops and was finally ceded to the British Crown by the Treaty of Paris in 1814.

By Art. 5 of the Treaty of Paris : 30th May 1814, it was stipulated that :

His Britannic Majesty, stipulating for himself and his allies, engages to restore to His Most Christian Majesty, within the term which shall be hereafter fixed, the Colonies, fisheries, factories and establishments of every kind which were possessed by France on the 1st January 1792, in the seas and on the Continents of America, Africa and Asia with the exception, however, of the Islands of Tobago and Ste Lucie, and of the Isle of France and its dependencies especially Rodrigues and Les Seychelles, which several Colonies and Possessions His Most Christian Majesty cedes in full right and Sovereignty to His Most Britannic Majesty, and also the portion of St. Domingo ceded to France by the Treaty of Basle and which His Most Christian Majesty restores in full right and Sovereignty to His Britannic Majesty.

The following is a short summary of the most important events since the British occupation :—

Anti-slavery measures between 1828 and 1835 : the incidents connected with the Jeremie affair causing considerable trouble to the local Government.

The inauguration of Indian Immigration to replace the labour formerly supplied by the slaves.

An outbreak of malaria in 1867 which, from this date, has been endemic in the Colony.

A commission composed of Messrs. Frere and Williamson was appointed in 1873 to enquire into the condition of Indian labourers.

The reform of the constitution in 1884-85 and the events connected with the suspension from office of Sir John Pope Hennessy.

A hurricane of unusual severity destroyed a large portion of the town of Port Louis in 1892 and a severe fire occurred in 1893.

During a cyclone in February 1894 a train was blown over the Pailles Bridge.

An outbreak of Surra in 1902 caused a heavy mortality among the draught cattle and mechanica traction was resorted to on nearly all the estates.

An outbreak of bubonic plague occurred in 1899 : the last cases of this disease occurred in 1916 or 1917 the severity of the annual Epidemics having decreased continuously as the result of the systematic disinfection of contaminated areas which was commenced under Sir John Chancellor's administration.

In 1909 a Royal Commission was appointed to enquire into the condition of the Sugar Industry and the administration of the Colony.

In 1911 Electioneering riots occurred in Port Louis and Curepipe and the military were called upon to restore order.

The Railway was opened in 1876. Maré aux Vacoas Water Supply in 1888. Drainage of Port Louis in 1895. Anti-malarial campaign in 1907. Extensive Irrigation works in 1914. Influenza epidemic causing heavy mortality in 1919.

A detailed list of events from 1507 to 1915 was published in the 1916 issue and an alphabetical index in the 1919 issue. This index will be re-published in the local edition every five years. The Chronological Table of events has been issued separately and the current years' events are included in each issue.

DESCRIPTION.

The total length from Cap Malheureux in the North to Souillac in the South, is nearly 39 miles and its breadth from Flic en Flacq on the West coast to Quatre Cocos in the East is 29 miles. The area of the main Island is about 716 sq. miles and the small islets round the coast about 4 sq. miles, making in all 720 sq. miles (or 460,800 acres—441,801 arpents).

The central plateau which forms an irregular ellipse with its major axis lying in a North and South direction, rises to a height of 1900 feet in the vicinity of Curepipe and slopes gradually to the sea on the West, North-East and South-East : it is bounded on the North, East and South-West by abrupt and broken mountain ridges known respectively as the Moka, Bambous and Savanne ranges. The highest peak, Piton de la Rivière Noire (2711 feet) is situated in the South West.

The Island is of volcanic origin and its rocks consist almost entirely of basalt and its varieties, trap, trachyte, lava &c. Evidence of recent volcanic activity—recent as compared with the original formation—is to be seen in several localities such as Plaines des Roches in the district of Rivière du Rempart, According to the latest seismological surveys, Mauritius is just within the southern border of the active earthquake area which includes Seychelles, St. Brandon and Ceylon. Between 1899 and 1907 23 large earthquakes were recorded as originating in this area, although their centres of action were not sufficiently close to Mauritius to be felt without instrumental aid. In 1909 the axes of two active centres passed one East and the other West of Mauritius. On May 11, 1912 a severe shock was felt at nearly all the small Islands which form the dependencies of Mauritius in the South Indian Ocean and a slight shock at Mauritius on July 25 1917.

For administrative and political purposes the Colony is divided into nine districts, the names of which are given below together with the principal towns and villages, that in which the Court House is situated, being printed in italics.

PORT LOUIS, 16½ sq. miles.—*Port Louis*, Grand River, Roche Bois, Vallée des Prêtres (10,560 acres).

PAMPLEMOUSSES, 69 sq. miles.—*Pamplemousses*, Long Mountain, Pieter Both, Calebasse River,, Piton, Bois Rouge, Mapou, Tombeau, l'Arsenal, Pointe aux Piments, Trou aux Biches (44,160 acres).

RIVIÈRE DU REMPART, 57 sq. miles.—*Poudre d'Or*, Bois Rouge, Grand'Baie, Mapou, Piton, Plaines St. Cloud, Rivière du Rempart, Plaines des Roches, (36,480 acres).

FLACQ, 115 sq. miles.—*Flacq*, Mares aux Lubines, Quatre Cocos, Trou d'Eau Douce, Rivière Sèche, Mare Fougères, Trois Ilots, Camp de Masque, (73,600 acres).

GRAND PORT, 100½ sq. miles.—*Mahebourg*, Rose Belle, Mare d'Albert, Plein Bois, Mare Tabac, Gent Gaulettes, Rivière Le Chaux, Rivière des Créoles, Les Anes, (64,320 acres).

SAVANNE, 94¼ sq. miles—*Souillac*, Grande Savanne, Surinam, Petite Savanne, Jocotet, (60,480 acres).

PLAINES WILHEMS, 78½ sq. miles— *Rose Hill* and *Curepipe*, Bas du Quartier, Terre Rouge, Beau Bassin, Quatre Bornes, Phœnix, Le Bassin, Vacoas, Mesnil, (50,240 acres).

MOKA, 89 sq. miles—*Moka*, Les Pailles, Terre Rouge, Quartier Militaire, St. Pierre, (56,960 acres).

BLACK RIVER, 100 sq. miles—*Bambous*, Petite Rivière, Plaines St. Pierre, Tamarin, Black River, Coteau Rafin, Chamarel, Gorges du Cap, (64,000 acres).

In the areas given above, the following islands are included.

PORT LOUIS

Flat Island	626 acres
Gabriel Island	104 ,,
Pigeon Rock Island ...	2 ,,
Barkly Island ...	3 ,,
Tonneliers Island ...	60 ,,
	795 acres. 1.24 sq, miles

RIVIÈRE DU REMPART

Round Island ...	417 acres
Serpent Island ...	78 ,,
Gunner's Coin Island...	188 ,,
Ile d'Ambre & Pointe Bernache	339 ,,
	1,022 acres 1.59 sq. miles

FLACQ

Ile aux Cerfs ...	323 acres 0.50 sq. mile

GRAND PORT

Mouchoir Rouge ...	1 acre
Ile aux Aigrettes ...	61 acres
Ile de la Passe ...	5 ,,
Ile Vacoas ...	2 ,,
Ile aux Fouquets ...	8 ,,
Ile aux Fous ...	1 acre
Ile Marianne ...	10 acres
Ile des deux Cocos ...	10 ,,
Ile Brocus et Lafond	39 ,,
	137 acres 0.21 sq. mile

BLACK RIVER

Ilot Fourneaux ...	31 acres
,, Bénitiers	125 ,,
,, Malais ...	3 ,,
,, Fortier ...	16 ,,
	175 acres 0.27 sq. mile

In the various schemes of reorganisation of the police, magistrature, sanitary departments &c., which have been effected, the following grouping of the districts has been adopted.

	area sq. miles.	population.
Port Louis	16½	50,060
Pamplemousses and Rivière du Rempart ...	126	68,432
Moka and Flacq	204	84,617
Plaines Wilhems and Black River ...	178½	82,811
Savanne and Grand Port	195	82,871

These new administrative areas, with the exception of Port Louis, tend to equalise both the extent and the population concerned, as will be seen above.

Heights of Mountains.

The heights of the principal mountains are as follows. The values are derived partly from the Ordnance survey map and partly from the determination made by Abbé de la Caille in 1753.

MOUNTAINS.	Ht. Eng. ft.	MOUNTAINS.	Ht. Eng. ft.
Butte aux Papayers	476	Morne Brabant	1,809
Coin de Mire	518	Piton du Milieu	1,923
Ile aux Serpents, called Parasol or small Round Island	530	Ripailles Hill	1,940
Long Mountain	576	Montagne de la Porte	1,976
Piton	874	Trou aux Cerfs	1,999
Signal Mountain, Port Louis ...	1,037	Piton du Bambous	2,059
Piton de la Fayence, Eastern end ...	1,040	Junction Peak	2,071
Great Round Island	1,055	Highest of Trois Mamelles ...	2,187
Montagne Ory	1,138	Berthelot Peak	2,226
Montagne des Créoles	1,211	Savanne Mountain	2,270
Piton de la Fayence, Western end ...	1.430	Piton Grand Bassin	2,336
Montagne du Lion	1,572	Corps-de-Garde Mountain ...	2,358
Morne du Grand Port	1,592	Guiby Peak	2,375
Piton du Canot	1,752	Montagne du Rempart	2,582
Verdun Hill	1,755	Pouce	2,661
Piton du Fouge	1,764	Pieter Both	2,690
		Piton de la Rivière Noire ...	2,711

Coast Line.

The coast line is irregular and is surrounded by numerous coral reefs. There are several ports and anchorages of minor importance, but the two principal are Port Louis on the North West and Mahebourg on the South East.

Bathing stations have been created around the coast, especially on the East and South where the coast scenery is very beautiful and the sand white and fine.

Rivers and Rivulets.

Tha Rivers and Streams in Mauritius are numerous. They flow generally through deep ravines and their course is broken by many waterfalls and rapids. None of them are navigable beyond a short distance from the sea. In the dry season they are, with few exceptions, little more than brooks while during heavy rains they become raging torrents. The principal stream is Grand River. A detailed description of waterfalls and water supply is given under the general heading Water Supply in this Section.

Climate.

Although Mauritius lies within the tropics its climate is mild and equable. The maximum shade temperature recorded at the Observatory (54.4 metres above sea-level) has never exceeded 35° (Cent)* (308° absolute) and in the highlands (at Curepipe) seldom reaches 27° Cent. (300° absolute). The high relative humidity renders the heat oppressive at certain seasons of the year and causes considerable discomfort, especially in the lowlands. For the same reasons the winter in the highlands is disagreably cold although the temperature never falls below 7° (Cent.)—280° absolute.

Cases of insolation, which are so frequent at continental stations in similar latitudes, are almost unknown in Mauritius, but Europeans do not, and probably could not perform the manual field work required for agricultural purposes. Native labour alone is employed for this work.

The rainfall varies considerably in different parts of the island, the mean annual fall varying from below 760 millimeters on the North and West to 3810 millimeters on the Central Plateau where in the years of maximum rainfall, it exceeds 5000 millimeters. The rainy season begins in December, reaches a maximum in March and gradually decreases till June with a second maximum in August. The dry season occurs in October and November.

Very heavy rain falls at times during cyclones. In the cyclone of February 1896, 500 millimeters fell at the Observatory in 24 hours and during the same period falls of 1,300 millimeters and more in 24 hours were recorded in the higher parts of the Island.

The normal values of the meteorological elements at the Observatory and at varying altitudes in the Island will be found in Section E. Statistics.

Cyclones are of frequent occurrence in the vicinity of Mauritius during the summer months from December to April, and at times cause considerable damage to crops and other property.

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* See Section F.

Up to the year 1918 they have been known to occur in the Indian Ocean, south of the equator, in every month except August* and September, but until May 25th 1916 were never encountered East of Rodrigues after the end of April. On the 6th of May 1919 the centre of a small cyclone passed over Reunion Island.

Those which approach Mauritius form generally between Mauritius and 75° East and between the equator and 20° South Latitude. The cyclones which form beyond these limits and are felt in Mauritius are rare. There is a marked seasonal variation both in Longitude and Latitude and in the mean position of origin : those in November, April and May form more to the East and nearer the equator than those in December to March. For losses of the crop caused by cyclones see Section E. Statistics.

Towns.

Towns.—Port Louis, the commercial capital, is a town of 41,557 inhabitants and lies on the North West coast in an amphitheatre of mountains formed by the highest peaks of the Moka range. It is the workshop and store-house of the Colony and the seat of Government. It possesses one of the finest harbours in the world.

The town within the Municipal limits has an area of 2.1 sq. miles and the number of persons per square mile reached 19,789 in the Census of 1911. The agglomeration of Asiatics in a restricted area combined with defective housing arrangements is undoubtedly one of the principal causes of the high death-rate which prevails. During the decennial period ending March 31, 1911, 27,571 deaths were registered in the district against 17,763 births ; the average crude death-rate for the decade being 53.6 o/oo and the births 34.6 o/oo. The corresponding rates for the other districts were 35.0 o/oo for deaths and 36.8 o/oo for births. It would appear, from a cursory examination of the causes of death in Port Louis that diseases of the respiratory system account for a very large percentage. The blocks in the capital in which the density of population exceeds 100,000 persons per square mile are indicated by black shading on the chart of Port Louis. For detailed mortality statistics in Port Louis see Section E.

The wealthier classes do not reside in the capital but in the higher parts of the Island, principally at Curepipe.

The town possesses two Cathedrals — St. Louis (Roman Catholic) and St. James (Church of England) and two fine Catholic churches, l'Immaculée Conception and St. François Xavier. There is a race-course on the Champ de Mars created soon after the British occupation, while other amusements are afforded by the Theatre and a recently constructed place of entertainment "Luna Park" inaugurated in 1915 by Mr. Guérin. There is also a Natural History Museum and two public Libraries one at the Institute and the other at the Town Hall.

The other important towns are :—

Beau Bassin	with a population of (including Asylum and Prisons) ...	8,336
Rose Hill	,, ,, (including Ebène)	7,498
Moka	,, ,, ...	556
St Pierre	,, ,, ...	269
Quatre Bornes	,, ,, ...	6,345
Phœnix & Vacoas	,, ,, ...	6,153
Curepipe	,, ,, ...	17,173
Mahebourg	,, ,, ...	3,505

The number of dwelling houses (separate buildings, whether main houses, pavilions, or out-houses for servants) used or utilisable as dwellings in the various towns, as enumerated at the recent census in 1911 was as follows :

Port Louis (District)	9,431
Beau Bassin	1,497
Rose Hill	1,375
Quatre Bornes	1,264
Curepipe	3,441
Mahebourg	604

The principal towns are lighted by electricity generated in each case by water power. A detailed description of the generating plant is given under the heading " Electric Power Stations ".

There is only one drainage system and this serves part of the Town of Port Louis. Water for domestic purposes is derived from the Municipal Reservoir and from the Mare aux Vacoas, details of which will be found under the heading " Water Systems & Water Supply ". Efficient Fire Brigades are only maintained in Port Louis and Curepipe.

The Port Louis Fire Brigade, developed of recent years under the direction of Mr Kœsel late of the London Fire Brigade, is situated in the neighbourhood of the Town Hall and is supplied with a system of Electric alarms communicating with the principal streets in the town.

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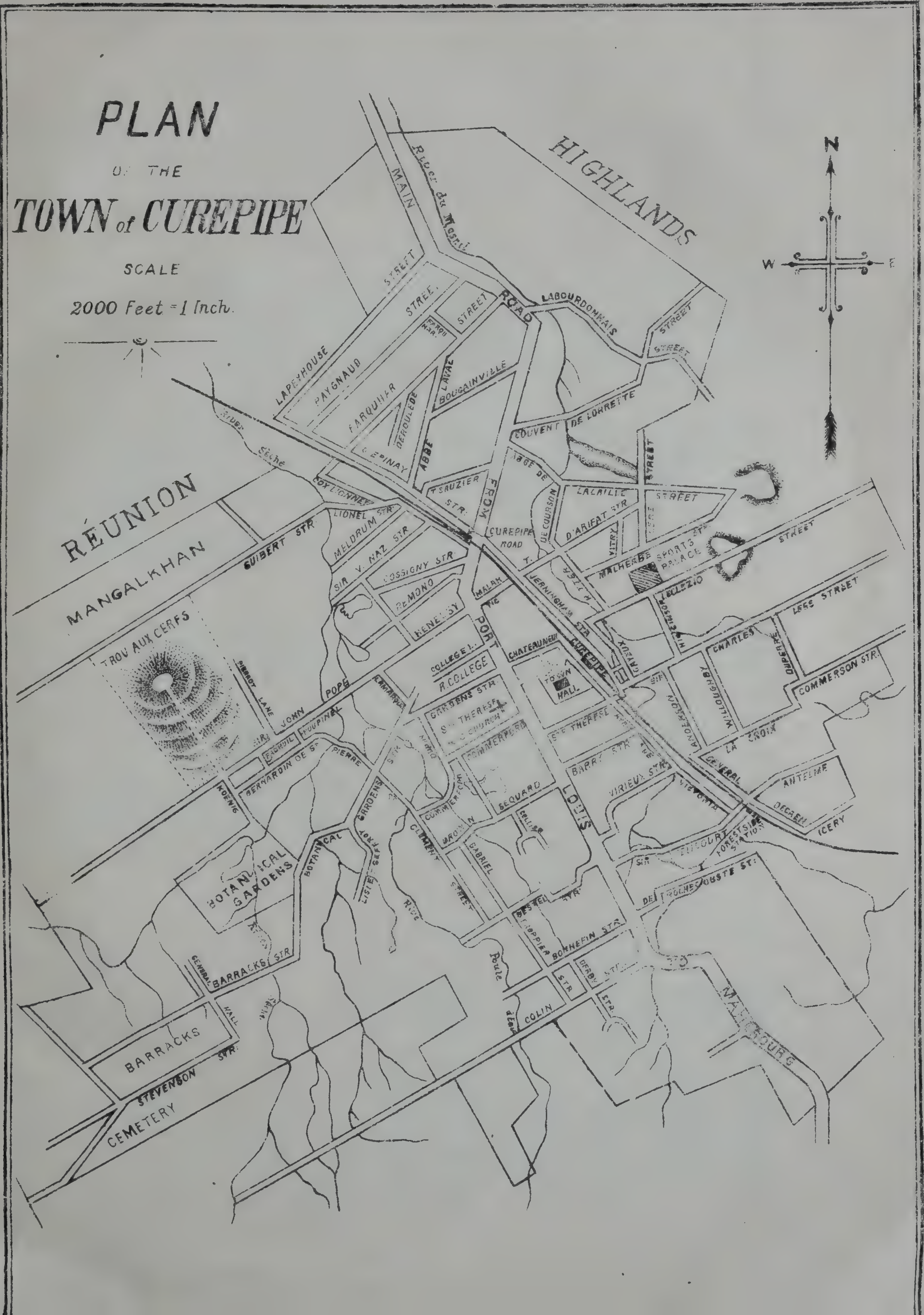
* N.B.—At the time of going to press it is reported that two Cyclones occurred in the Mozambique Channel in August but full details have not yet been received and the report requires confirmation.



PLAN
OF THE
TOWN of CUREPIPE
SCALE
2000 Feet = 1 Inch.

N
W
E
HIGHLANDS
MAIN
Rivier du Moseli
ROAD
STREET
LABOURDONNAIS
STREET
STREET
LAPEYROUSE
STREET
PAYGNAUD
STREET
FARQUHAR
STREET
LAVAL
BOUGAINVILLE
DEROULEDE
D'EPINAY
ABBE
COUVENT
DE LOHRETTE
ABBE DE
River Sèche
COX LIONNET
T. SAUZIER STR.
FROM
STREET
LACAILLE
STREET
DE COURSON
D'ARIFAT STR
VITRY
CUREPIPE ROAD
T.
RÉUNION
MANGALKHAN
GUIBERT STR
LIONEL STR
MELDRUM STR
SIR V. NAZ STR
COSSIGNY STR
REMONO
HENESSY
MALAH
JERNINGHAM STR
MALHERBE STR
SPORTS PALACE
STREET
LECLEZIO
LEES STREET
HUTCHINSON
CHARLES
DUPERRE
COMMERSON STR.
PORT
CHATEAUNEUF
CUREPIPE
GAYEUX
TROU AUX CERFS
SIBBOT LANE
JOHN POPE
LAMARQUE
COLLEGE L.
R. COLLEGE
GARDENS STR.
STE THERESE R.C. CHURCH
TOWN HALL
STE THERESE
SIR
ANDERSON
WILLOUGHBY
LA CROIX
GENERAL
ANTELME
DEGAEN
ICERY
FOUPINEL
FABRUIL
BERNARDIN DE ST PIERRE
KOENIG
COMMERFORD
BARRY STR
VIRIEUX STR
VICTORIA
COMMERSON
SEQUARD
LOUIS
BROWN
GABRIEL
CELLIER
SIR FLOUCOURT
FORESTSIDE STATION
DE TROCHES
JOUSTE ST.
GARDENS
GEFFROY
LISLET
BOTANICAL
BOTANICAL GARDENS
CLEMENT STREET
Rivière
DESTELL STR.
CAPPIER
BONNEFIN STR.
DERBY STR.
COLIN
Poule d'Eau
MAHEBOURG
GENERAL
BARRACKS STR
HALL
BARRACKS
STEVENSON STR
CEMETERY

The engines are horse drawn and steam driven, and of modern type. The service arrangements for calling the staff to duty in case of alarm are very complete, the central office being in direct electric communication with the sleeping apartments of all the officers liable to be required.

Fire hydrants and taps are distributed all over the Town and about 3,000 feet of hose is kept in good condition. Water is derived from the Municipal Reservoir on the Champ de Mars and is available at a pressure of about 40 lbs.

Internal Communication.

The roads in the towns and villages are on the whole good and motoring has become extremely popular. Several efficient services have been inaugurated of recent years.

A complete chart of the roads available for motoring forms a special feature of the Almanac.

The tariff is at present uncertain as the stock of petroleum is limited and prices high. The tariff varies from R. 0.60 to R. 0.70 per mile. (See Section C Tariffs) : that for long journeys is generally determined by arrangement. There are a large number of cars available for hire all over the Island, most of them connected with the Oriental Telephone circuit.

The rivers are not navigable and no canals, as a means of communication have been created.

An extensive net-work of Railways connects the capital with the principal towns and villages all over the Island. It consists of two main lines — The North and the Midland having a common terminus in Port Louis, and of four branch lines — the Moka-Flacq, the Savanne, the Black River and the Long Mountain. These lines are shown on the chart which accompanies this publication. The total length open to traffic at the present time is 129 miles. Details concerning tariffs will be found under the heading Railway Department (Section C) Tariffs, and a Summary is given under Cost of Living in this section.

The fares for hackney coaches, carrioles &c., are posted up in the vehicles themselves and should be consulted by intending passengers. (see also cost of living).

Population.

The total population of the Colony as returned at the census of March 31st. 1911, amounted to 368,791 comprising 107,432 of the general population (Europeans, coloured and mixed) 257,697 Indians and 3,662 Chinese. During the 30 years previous to the 1911 census a steady decrease in the male population occurred from 208,655 in 1881 to 194,095 in 1911, with a corresponding increase of females from 151,210 to 174,696.

The general population is composed of Europeans, whites born in the Island of European descent and a mixed population of all the various races of whites, Indian, African and Chinese. The Indian population is divided into " Indians born in the Colony " and " Immigrants or passengers from India".

Occupations.—A detailed statement of the occupations of different sections of the population will be found with other statistics in Section E, but the following summary shows the main divisions together with the principal changes which have occurred since 1901.

Of the 257,697 Indians at the time of the census, 138,974 were males. Out of this number 55,382 (about 40 %) were non-workers, either below 15 or over 65 years of age ; 62,948 (about 45 %) were employed in Agriculture and 21,646 in other occupations, distributed under the main orders as follows :

	1911		1901		1911		1901
Professional...	1417	as compared with	1081	Commercial...	8688	as compared with	5517
Domestic ...	4079	,,	5518	Industrial ...	7462	,,	5477

showing an increase under all orders except Domestic. Under the order Agriculture, on the other hand, a decrease of 5,796 occurred in 1911 as compared with the returns for 1901.

Birth Places.—According to the 1911 census returns, the number of persons born in the United Kingdom and residing in Mauritius, exclusive of the Military, amounted to 279 or 0.08 % of the total population. A summarised return of population under Birth Places at the last six census enumerations is as follows :

	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911
United Kingdom	1,331	965	548	408	422	279
Other Parts of Europe	1,519	2,790	829	619	469	265
America	140	875	88	55	43	27
Africa (exclusive of Mauritius)	7,461	5,326	3,298	2,775	1,817	1,201
Asia	180,914	157,547	138,132	102,511	63,156	38,456
Australasia	16	38	21	30	34	27

It will be noted that the foreign element is fast disappearing from the population.

Population.—*Continued.*

Civil Condition. A table showing the civil condition of the population under class, sex and age distribution will be found in Section E. Statistics. Only 22 % of the General Population was returned as legally married and about 10 % of the Indian Population. These returns should not be interpreted as necessarily indicating a prevalence of immoral unions. In order to understand correctly the conditions in Mauritius it is necessary to take into consideration the customs, habits and origin of the various races concerned. Previous to recent legislation extending the powers of Civil Status Officers to the Christian and Pagan priesthood, most of the unions were religious unions, i.e. were not performed before a Civil Status Officer, but they fulfilled all the objects of legal marriage except in so far as questions relating to successions were concerned.Allowance should also be made for the widely differing moral standpoint of West and East.

Religions.—A detailed statement under eight headings is given in Section E. Of the General Population 96 % are Roman Catholics. Of the Indian population born in Mauritius 78 % are Hindus, 16 % are Mahomedans and 6 % Christians, while of the Indians born in India the corresponding proportions are 85 %, 11 %, 2 %. An account of the religious organisations in Mauritius is given under the heading " Churches " in this section and in section B.

SOME PLACES OF INTEREST.

THE MUSEUM AND PUBLIC LIBRARY, PORT LOUIS.— In 1880 an Ordinance was passed for the erection, establishment and regulation of a Mauritius Institute, a Museum and a Library.

This Ordinance (No. 19 of 1880) authorized the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council, from such sums as should be voted for such purpose by the Council of Government, to erect within the town of Port Louis a building to be called the "Mauritius Institute" in which a Museum and a Library should be established.

The Military Government having put at the disposal of the Civil Government certain portions of land and buildings, some of these were sold, and the proceeds of the sale, together with an additional vote of the Council of Government were employed to purchase the piece of land where stood the *Hôtel de l'Univers* and some buildings of minor importance which were burnt in 1877.

All the back part of the Institute yard then formed Malartic Street which ran parallel to that part of Intendence Street which now separates Government House from the Audit, the Treasury and the Registrar General's Office.

The Museum, which existed already, containing the collection given to the Colony by the late Julien Desjardins and called the "Museum Desjardins", was removed to the new building in 1885 from the Royal College where it had been first established. But no library had yet been formed (*) when, at the instigation of the Hon. Dr. Edwards, C.M.G., Ordinance No. 37 of 1900 was passed, repealing Ordinance No. 19 of 1880 and placing the Institute under the care and management of a Board of Directors.

The Museum, at first composed only of the collection above referred to of the late Julien Desjardins, was gradually increased by acquisitions made by Government and by donations from Mr. and Mrs. Liénard and sons, Mr. Albert Daruty de Grandpré, Honorable Christian Wiéhé, Messrs. Donald d'Emmerez de Charmoy, Théodore Sauzier, George Antelme, Paul Carié, &c.

The Mauritius Public Library, is now composed of over 10,000 catalogued volumes, as follows :

1. Catalogued volumes belonging to Sir Virgile Naz's Library	5,958
2. Books belonging to the Dromart Library	887
3. New books, purchased in Europe or in Mauritius, or presented to the Library ...	3,138
4. Volumes of French Reviews (such as Revue de Deux Mondes, Revue Rose, Revue Bleue, Annales de l'Institut Pasteur)	121
	10,104

In this total (which is continually increasing, as the mean number of books purchased by or presented to the Library in a year exceeds 300), are not comprised hundreds of volumes in bad condition, incomplete, duplicates—many of which are superceded editions—scientific, commercial, administrative and other reports, old periodicals, reviews, annuals, guides, etc., which are not considered as Library works. The College Library was transferred to Curepipe in 1914.

THE BOTANICAL GARDENS OF MAURITIUS.—The Botanical Gardens of Mauritius are of considerable beauty and historical interest. They comprise the Royal Botanical Gardens of Pamplemousses and the Curepipe Gardens, as also the Grounds of Government House Le Réduit, which from their

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(*) There was the library of the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences, which is now in a room of the lower floor of the Institute, but it was, and is still, a private library.

Royal Botanical Gardens.– Obelisk Liénard.
Pamplemousses.

Specimens of " Agave vivipara ". Curepipe Gardens.

[To face p. A. 10

size and the remarkable collection of plants they contain may be included in the Botanical Gardens of the Colony. In the following paragraphs is given a brief account of the origin of each of these gardens with a short description of them.

†THE ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDENS, PAMPLEMOUSSES occupy a total area of about 90 acres. They are of considerable historical interest since they were originally inaugurated in the year 1735 by Mahé de Labourdonnais who purchased Mon Plaisir, established there his residence and initiated the beginnings of part of the existing gardens. A few years after Labourdonnais sold Mon Plaisir to the French East India Company. After the creation of Le Réduit in 1748, Mon Plaisir became the residence of the Intendant General and at this period nearly the whole of Mon Plaisir grounds were planted with " Bois Noir ", the leaves of which were used in the manufacture of gunpowder. After the departure of Labourdonnais in 1746, the plantations he had established became neglected until the appointment in 1767 of Mr Poivre as Intendant of the Island. Poivre purchased the property and undertook the rehabilitation and extension of the plantations made by Labourdonnais. As the result of his efforts, the gardens speedily acquired a fine collection of indigenous plants while at his own expense he imported numerous exotic plants from other countries. In 1770, Poivre while living at Mon Plaisir, cleared an adjoining plot of ground on which he cultivated cloves, nutmegs and other economically valuable plants which he had introduced from the East Indies.

When he left the Colony in 1772, Poivre sold the Gardens to the Government for the same price which he originally gave for them and they have since remained the property of the Government. In 1774, Nicolas Céré was appointed Director. Under his able direction which extended over many years a considerable number of exotic plants were grown there and the garden took the aspect and acquired the world wide fame it has since retained.

The house built by Labourdonnais at Mon Plaisir having fallen into decay, the Intendant General for several years lived in a fine house situated in the gardens, but this was objected to by Governor La Brillanne and towards 1777, on the suggestion of Nicolas Céré, a new residence which has since been called " Le Chateau de Monplaisir ", was built for the Intendant. Subsequently the Gardens experienced varying fortunes. Between the years 1810 and 1849, they fell somewhat into decay. They were again resuscitated during the administration of Mr. James Duncan as Superintendent and have been maintained since that date in good order. Until the year 1913 they were administered under the direction of the Department of Forests and Gardens, but on the creation of the Department of Agriculture in that year, they passed under the administration of the latter

The Gardens have at times experienced severe vicissitudes as the result of destructive cyclones, notably in 1861 and 1892 ; thanks, however, to the rapid growth which vegetation makes under these conditions, the effects of these disasters were soon obliterated although many valuable trees were lost particularly in the latter year.

The Gardens themselves are of great beauty and are laid out in avenues, lawns and walks and contain two ornamental waters of considerable extent. They contain a large collection of indigenous plants and plants imported from all parts of the world among which especial reference may be made to the collection of palms which is very large.

It is of interest to add that if the foundation of the Gardens is regarded as dating from their inauguration by Labourdonnais they rank as the oldest in any of the British Colonies.

Annexed to the Gardens is an experiment station of some acres in area on which are conducted experiments with sugar cane and other crops of minor economic importance under the control of the Department of Agriculture.

THE CUREPIPE GARDENS.—Curepipe Gardens owe their origin to the fact that the site was selected in 1868 as a nursery for cinchona trees with the object of establishing cinchona plantations in the Colony. A few years later, more land was enclosed and a cinchona plantation made, until in 1883 the area known as Curepipe nursery gardens comprised some 50 acres.

The growing popularity of Curepipe as a residential neighbourhood and the consequent need of some form of Public Pleasure and Recreation Grounds led, soon after the inception of the cinchona nursery, to part of the enclosed area being utilised as a decorative section ; a band stand was erected there and tennis courts made.

The nursery gardens were however looked upon, by those responsible for their upkeep, as primarily a Forest Nursery, the Pleasure Grounds being of secondary importance. This was presumably the reason why the Board of Curepipe, in 1891, undertook some of the work of the Ornamental Section, and their association with the Gardens still continues.

The cinchona plantation did not however prove a success and the cultivation thereof was gradually abandoned, the nursery developing into a botanic garden on the one hand and a Forest nursery on the other. For many years it continued to exist in this dual capacity under the control of the Forest Department. In 1915 they were divided : part of the ornamental section passed under the control of the Department of Agriculture ; the remainder was placed under the administration of the Board of Commissioners of Curepipe, while the Forest Department retained control of the Forest nurseries.

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† Kindly communicated by Dr. Tempany.

Curepipe Gardens and annexures at present comprise about 50 acres. Of this, about 10 acres are under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture, the Board of Curepipe being responsible for the remainder ; while the former nursery gardens, comprising Forest nursery and a pinetum of some 8 acres in extent, planted in 1906 on the site of the former cinchona plantations, is under the control of the Forest Department.

In the portion under the control of the Department of Agriculture, sections are devoted to experimental tea plantation, while an educational section has also been established.

The Gardens themselves are pretty and picturesque and include specimens of a number of plants which are not ordinarily seen in the tropics, their cultivation being possible owing to the relatively cool climatic conditions.

LE RÉDUIT.—Le Réduit, the official country residence of the Governor, was planned and laid out in 1748 by Barthelemy David, Governor General of the Isles of France and Bourbon. Its original area was 305 acres. The edifice built by David was a spacious and comfortable chateau with a fortified entrenchment and a draw-bridge on the side of the principal entrance, the other side of Le Réduit being naturally protected by thick forests and ravines 500 feet deep.

Le Réduit was originally created in compliance with the instructions issued by the French East India Company to serve as a refuge for the ladies of the Colony and to secure the valuables and records, in the event of the island being attacked.

It is worthy of remark that the fortified chateau had hardly been built or was in course of construction, in 1748, when an English fleet commanded by Admiral Boscawen arrived off the the island, cannonaded several batteries and after several days gave up the enterprise.

Many are the changes and modifications Le Réduit has undergone since that period. The French Governors Bouvet de Lozier, Magon, Desforges Boucher and La Brillanne whose names after that of David must ever be associated with Le Réduit, spared no efforts to create a botanical garden near the chateau and to bring under cultivation the surrounding grounds. Aublet, Cere and Jaunet learned botanists and horticulturists, contributed to its usefulness and embellishment. In 1778 under Governor La Brillanne, the chateau was thoroughly repaired and slightly modified. During the Revolution the expenses for the upkeep of Le Réduit appeared so considerable that instructions were given by the Home Government to sell the property, but thanks to the representations of Governor Malartic it remained a national demesne.

Under the British Government Le Réduit has always been the Governor's favourite country residence. Most of them took much interest in its improvement. New experiment grounds were laid out where economic and ornamental plants were cultivated. Sir William Nicolay and Sir Lionel Smith, personally attended to its embellishment. Under Sir William Gomm, in 1846, who placed the care of their cultivation into the hands of Mr. Tribe, an able horticulturist, the gardens were particularly well kept up. The chateau then underwent important repairs and Sir William Gomm caused the stone on which is engraved the year 1778 to be removed from the ground floor to the more conspicuous place where it can still be seen in front of the building. In the middle of Le Réduit ground a racecourse was traced many years ago but very little is known as to that attempt and the success of the meetings.

In 1874 the question of subdividing Le Réduit grounds was contemplated The total area of 337 acres it then covered was found unnecessarily large for the Governor's country residence and it was suggested that about two-thirds of this estate might be utilized for a military station, agricultural purposes, or for the erection of country dwellings. Thanks to Governor Sir Arthur Phayre this second attempt at changing the aspect of Le Réduit was rejected. A small part of Le Réduit was subsequently handed over to the *Station Agronomique* which was founded at the expense of the planters and inaugurated on the 30th June 1893. In 1913 the Department of Agriculture was instituted and all the buildings and property which formed part of the Station Agronomique were vested in that Department. To-day Le Réduit may be considered the finest country residence of the island.

The demesne contains large areas of woodland intersected with grass roads : immediately surrounding the château are about 30 acres of ground laid out in an extremely picturesque fashion. As the result of the many imported and native plants which have been planted there, they may be regarded as a botanical garden of great interest, in addition to being a beautiful pleasure ground. The natural situation of the property adds greatly to its charm, placed as it is on a promontory formed by the junction of two deep ravines. Among the rare and beautiful trees existing in the ground may be mentioned the magnificent specimens of Alstonia and Camphor in the French Garden and elsewhere, the avenues of Australian Silver Oak (Greyvilla robusta) and West Indian Cedar (Tecoma leucoxylon) and the specimens plantations of Rubber and exotic fruit trees ; mention should also be made of the Kitchen Garden which occupies about 3 acres.

ROYAL ALFRED OBSERVATORY.—This institution is closely associated with the name of an eminent scientist, Dr. Meldrum, whose numerous investigations on problems of meteorological interest were recognised by many scientific and educational institutions all over the world. The first observatory was established in Port Louis in 1851 by the Meteorological Society of Mauritius, by which it was maintained with the assistance of a small Government grant. Dr. Meldrum, who was then a professor of mathematics at the Royal College, analysed the meteorological conditions obtaining in the cyclonic areas over the South Indian Ocean.

The results of his labours were instrumental in bringing to the notice of mariners and others the marked incurving tendency of the winds and he showed that the rules for avoiding the centre, based upon a circular theory, were not applicable in every quadrant of the cyclonic area. This work proved of such immense value to the shipping interests that the local Government agreed to the proposals of the Meteorological Society to establish a more suitable observatory.

The foundation stone of the Royal Alfred Observatory was laid on the 30th of May 1870 by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburg. It is a handsome building situated in 11 acres of Crown Land about 3 miles from the west coast and is well equipped as a first class meteorological, magnetical and seismological Station. It is reached by rail from Port Louis on the North Line, and is about 1¼ mile distant from Pamplemousses Station. Visitors should reach the Observatory between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. (See also p. B. 20).

The Mare aux Vacoas.— Is reached by road either from Curepipe or Vacoas Station. This basin which has an area of about 400 arpents supplies all the principal towns from Curepipe to Port Louis with domestic water. It was constructed by Mr. Chadwick in 1892, but a great many improvements both to the pumping station and the filter beds have been carried out under the direction of the present Director of Public Works, the Hon. P. Lejuge de Segrais. For a full account of the reservoir see under " Natural resources " water supply.

Grand Bassin.— A large natural basin, 1,800 feet above sea level, is reached by the Bois Chéri light railway from Rivière du Poste Station on the Souillac branch line—in which case special arrangements have to be made with the General Manager—or from Curepipe through Plaine Raoul in motor or carriole, which will take visitors to within about 2 miles of the basin.

Kanaka Forest.—Which contains some fine specimens of the original forest of the Island, is in the vicinity of Grand Bassin and is also reached by the Bois Chéri Light Railway, or by Motor from Curepipe. In the latter case guides will be necessary and the Director of Woods and Forests can generally arrange for one of the Forest Rangers to conduct visitors from the main road to the Forest. The rainfall in this part of the Island is frequent and heavy.

Sept Cascades.—The Electric Generating Station for Curepipe and Upper Plaines Wilhems is within easy access by road from Curepipe or Vacoas. (See also under " water falls ".)

Le Reduit Cascade.—Within easy walking distance from Le Réduit Station, provides water power for the electric plant of the Hydro Electric Company Rose Hill which supplies the lower part of Plaines Wilhems, Moka, Rose Hill, Beau Bassin, up to Quatre Bornes. (See also under " water falls ".)

While visiting this cascade, visitors should call at Dept. of Agriculture and the Bacteriological Laboratory in close proximity to Le Réduit Station.

The " Caverne de la Petite Rivière " the largest cave in Mauritius, is about 10 minutes from Petite Riviere Railway Station.

Chamarel coloured Earths and Cascade.—A series of undulating mounds of variously coloured earths situated on the plateau of Chamarel. The different colours are most striking during periods of dry weather and brilliant sunshine. The locality can be most easily reached by motor from Curepipe.

The road is accessible to within about 2 miles from the mounds, which distance has to be covered on foot. The Cascade, one of the highest in the Colony, is on the road leading to the mounds and can be visited during this two mile walk.

From Chamarel, two hours walk will bring the visitor to Piton de la Rivière Noire, the ascent of which is extremely interesting and picturesque and not difficult.

Roche Noire and Pointe d'Esny are beautiful watering places, very fashionable during the season, the former on the East Coast and the later on the South East.

Roche Noire can be reached by Motor from Port Louis, while Pointe d'Esny is about 3 miles from Mahebourg Railway Station. On the road to Roche Noire and about 1½ mile from the coast some natural caves from which fresh water is pumped to the *campements* may be considered worth a few minutes inspection.

The Pouce and Pieterboth.—For those who are fond of climbing, the Pouce and Pieterboth, two mountains in the Moka Range, will well repay visiting. Both these mountains can be reached from St. Pierre Station on the Moka branch Railway Line. For the Pouce, guides may be obtained at the Station or in the village, and the journey, after reaching the summit, may be continued on foot to Port Louis. For the Pieterboth, guides may be obtained from Pieterboth Sugar Estate which is reached by carriole from St. Pierre Station.

Coast Scenery.—Some beautiful coast scenery is reached from the North Line Railway at :—

(1) Grand River South East terminus. Within a few minutes walk of the Railway Station the

Grand River flows over a steep wall of rock and thence through a deep gorge into the sea. The sides of this gorge rise sheer from the water's edge and are covered with a variety of ferns and other vegetation. A boat may be procured at the ferry to convey visitors to the foot of the fall where a landing can be effected. (See Mahebourg below).

(2) Bras d'Eau and Choisy within about 4 miles of Flacq station—from which carrioles can be obtained—are typical of many beautiful sea-scapes which may be seen all round the Eastern Coast.

Mahebourg Harbour.—Both the North and South entrances of this Harbour are very narrow and intricate. The North channel is about six miles long, and in some places not more than a quarter of a mile wide, and is lined on both sides by dangerous rocks and reefs.

About two miles from the entrance is a passage called the Danish Pass, so named from the fact that the only vessel which ever tried to pass through it was a Danish vessel and she was wrecked in the attempt. The passage is nearly opposite to Grand River South East : from this until close up to the anchorage, the channel is full of rocks and shoals rendering it unsafe for any vessel except the coasters to attempt to enter or leave it in that direction. The South or principal entrance is sufficiently wide and free from obstruction to permit vessels of any size entering with a fair wind or under steam.

The prevailing trade wind prevents vessels from getting out of the harbour without employing a steamer which could not be done without sending a tug from Port Louis for the purpose. There is always a heavy surf on the reefs which form the entrance.

From Mahebourg Harbour a petrol launch, the *St. George*, owned by Mr. Lenferna runs regularly to Grand River South East and corresponds with the train service.

Le Souffleur.—The " Souffleur " is situated on the Coast in the District of Grand Port. The nearest Station is Union Vale. It consists of a flat table of lava projecting over the sea, in the centre of which is a hole about 3 feet in diameter. In rough weather, with a south wind, the sea rushes with great force under the slab and sends a column of water through the hole.

Baie du Cap.—On the boundary of Savanne and Black River ; can be reached by the road skirting the coast ; it is well worth visiting both for the bay itself and the scenery along the road.

The Morne Brabant.—Can be reached by motor-car from Curepipe or Port Louis. The finest piece of scenery is to be seen in skirting the mountain on foot. On the road to Morne Brabant, Les Gorges de la Rivière Noire, after crossing La Rivière Noire, form a magnificent piece of Mountain Scenery.

Cable Communication.

The Eastern and South African Telegraph Company has a station at Mauritius through which direct communication is maintained with Durban, Seychelles, Rodrigues and Réunion.

The Zanzibar—Seychelles cable was completed on the 11th November 1893 and the Seychelles—Mauritius cable on the 22nd. November 1893.

The length of the line from Zanzibar to Seychelles is 1,017 nautical miles or 1,173 Statute miles and from Seychelles to Mauritius 1,066 nautical miles or 1,229 statute miles.

The greatest depth at which the cable from Zanzibar to Seychelles lies is 2,650 fathoms or 15,000 English feet : Seychelles to Mauritius 2,300 fathoms or 13,800 feet.

The cable between Natal and Australia touching at Mauritius, Rodrigues and Cocos-Keeling Island was successfully laid in November 1901.

Its length from Mauritius to Rodrigues is 404 miles, thence to Cocos-Keeling Island 2,150 miles and from Cocos-Keeling Island to the mainland at Perth 1,500 miles. Actual length of cable at bottom 4,054 miles.

The Mauritius—Reunion—Madagascar cable was opened for traffic on the 13th. October 1906. The total length of this cable is 132 miles from Mauritius to Reunion, and 435 miles from Reunion to Tamatave. It belongs to the French Government.

External Communication.

Mauritius is reached by three principal steamship lines, all of which carry the English mails and by several smaller and irregular lines.

(1) The steamships of the *Messageries Maritimes* de France leave Marseilles every 14 days direct for Mauritius. The mails call at Port Said, Suez, Djibouti and thence proceed either to Mombassa, Zanzibar and the Madagascar ports—Mayotte, Majunga, Nossi-Bé, Diégo-Suarez and Tamatave—the voyage occupying 30 days—or to Aden and Seychelles and to Madagascar (Ste Marie), Réunion and Mauritius : the voyage by this route occupying only 26 days.

The journey from London to Marseilles may be made either from Charing Cross via Dover-Calais or Folkestone-Boulogne, or from Victoria via Newhaven-Dieppe or Dover-Calais.

The accommodation on this line (even in 2nd class) is good, and entirely French—breakfast at about 10 a.m. with dinner at 7 p.m. and a light refreshment of tea &c., at about 2 p.m.

The route followed—skirting the East Coast of Africa and Madagascar—presents some features of special interest to English travellers.

The Offices of the Agents in London are at :—

72/75, Fenchurch Street, E.C. Mauritius Agent,
62, Pall Mall, S.W. Blyth Brothers & Co.

from which addresses all further information can be obtained.—For table of fares see Section C.

(2) The *British India Steam Navigation Cy.* is not a direct line between London and Mauritius, but runs between Calcutta, Colombo and Mauritius. Passengers may, however, trans-ship at Colombo from or to the B. I., Home Steamer, the P. & O. Mail Steamer, or any of the steamship lines plying between London and Colombo, but they will have to run the risk of hotel expenses at Colombo as vessels leave Mauritius only once a month at irregular dates, but generally with an interval of about 4 weeks. The steamers may, however, be ordered to Bombay direct on the return voyage should inducement offer. The Company is not subsidised by Government for carrying the mails between India and Mauritius, and the service is in consequence more or less irregular, but it offers a very pleasant and interesting alternative route.

The Agents in England are Messrs. Gray, Dawes & Co.
23, Great Winchester Street, London E.C.

For table of fares see Section C. Mauritius Agent—Scott & Co.

(3) The *Union Castle Line* via the Cape of Good Hope and the Suez Canal is undoubtedly the most frequently patronised by English passengers for Mauritius.

London Offices : 3 & 4, Fenchurch St., E.C.
Southampon Offices : Canute Road.
Mauritius Agents : Ireland Fraser & Co., and Blyth Brothers & Co.

The Mauritius service of the Union Castle Line is a four-weekly one ; Outwards and Homewards. Passengers by the West Coast route (via Cape Town) proceed from Southampon by either the Royal Mail or Intermediate Steamers, and tranship at one of the South African Ports (usually Durban) to the connecting Mauritius Steamer.

The ports of call on this route are Madeira, Teneriffe, Las Palmas, Ascension, St Helena, Cape Town, Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Delagoa Bay and Beira.

Passengers by the East Coast route (via Suez Canal) can embark at Southampton or travel overland (at their own expense) to Marseilles, joining the steamer there, a reduction in the fare being allowed in this case. The ports of call on this route are Gibraltar, Marseilles, Naples, Port Saïd, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Port Amélia, Chinde, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban, and the passengers for Mauritius trans-ship to the connecting steamer at either Beira or Durban.

The outward voyage by either route occupies 35 to 40 days, and the homeward 30 to 40 days according to connexion.

The homeward Royal Mail Steamers sail from Durban on Saturday, and the intermediate Steamer every fortnight.

For table of fares see Section C.—**See also Advertisements.**

All the above Schedules have been considerably disturbed by the war and communication with Mauritius at the time of going to press is very irregular and difficult still.

The South Indian Ocean.

The Indian Ocean may be divided into four distinct zones, the characteristics of which differ with the seasons. The most northern zone, north of the Equator, is swept alternately by the strong North East and South West monsoons. The former blows with some variation from October to March inclusive and is the period of fine weather, while the latter prevails from April to September and is accompanied by wet and squally weather ; it is during this period that the cyclones form to the North of the Equator.

The zone of the South East trade wind extends from 20° or 25° S. up to the Equator while the South West monsoon prevails in the northern zone, and it is on this account that the conditions in the South Indian Ocean during the winter months of the Southern hemisphere determine, to a great extent, the character of the South West monsoon, which indeed may be considered the continuation of the great South East trade winds. From October to March the South East trade takes its origin farther South in latitude 30° S. and does not extend more northward than 10° S., while the North East monsoon in its turn crosses the Equator and gives rise to the North West winds which prevail during this period over Seychelles.

Between these two zones lies an area of low barometer with calm and variable winds ; the centre of this calm area is thrown alternately North and South of the Equator as the two systems just described oscillate from their most southerly to their most northerly positions. This zone is the birth place of the tropical cyclones of the South Indian Ocean.

The fourth zone lying to the Southward of the trade wind is again an area of calms and variables, but with prevailing high pressures—the zone of the great Southern anticyclonic system—while still further South extends the region known to mariners as the "Roaring forties". This zone corresponds apparently to that of the extra-tropical cyclones which traverse the Atlantic Ocean in the Northern hemisphere. The meteorology of this region has been but little studied.

It can be easily understood how the conditions in any one of these well-defined zones—all so intimately related—will affect the seasonal character of the others, and the Indian Government considers that the influence of the South East trade conditions is sufficiently marked on the South West monsoon to warrant the despatch of weekly cablegrams from the Mauritius Observatory.

ISLANDS IN THE SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN.

Dependencies of Mauritius.—All the Dependencies of Mauritius are situated in the Indian Ocean to the North of Mauritius, the most northerly being about 6° South Latitude, and between the meridian 51° and 72°.50′ East of Greenwich. With the exception of Rodrigues they are of coral formation. Bird guano is now extracted from many of these Coral Islands and probably exists in more or less rich deposits on them all. The following short description of each is extracted from official sources, principally the magistrates reports.

The labourers on the Islands are generally recruited from Mauritius, and a Magistrate visits each as a rule, every year, or more frequently if there has been any unusual trouble with the "personnel"

With the exception of Rodrigues all the small Islands are either owned or leased by trading Companies in Mauritius, references to which will be found in Section F. Commercial Directory.

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES OR RELATIVE POSITIONS AND REMARKS.

References.

"Islands in the South Indian Ocean" by Capt. H. A. Moriarty, C.B., R.N.
"Magistrates Reports Mauritius" & "South Indian Ocean Pilot."
The following Admiralty Charts.

		Catalogue 1903.
Nos. 1	Rodrigues	2290
2	St. Brandon	2298
3 to 11	Chagos Archipelago	2299
4	Diego Garcia	2312
5	Six Island	2313
10	Peros Banhos	
11	Salomon	
	Agalega—See Census Report 1911.	
15	Farquhar	2201

Sketch Charts showing the distribution of the population in each Island are given in the Census Report of 1911.

RODRIGUES.—The principal Dependency is Rodrigues of which a short description is given below.

The last survey of Rodrigues was made by Commander Wharton, R.N., in 1874 when in command of H.M.S. *Shearwater*. The length of the Island is, from East to West, about nine miles and three sevenths, and its greatest breadth somewhat less than four miles and a half. It is elliptical in form, the major axis lying about east-north-east and west-south-west and mainly consists of a single mountain of basaltic origin rising almost immediately from the beach—except towards the western and south-western ends where the land is less lofty—gradually terminating at the south-west end in an undulating plain of ancient compact coral, very cavernous. The area of Rodrigues is about 42 square miles.

The Island is surrounded by coral reefs, except for a few hundred yards at the south-eastern corner. These reefs run on the eastern side of the Island for more than 2½ miles close in with the shore. Turning to the north-east corner of the Island they continue close to the shore for four and a half miles up to a large and shallow bay called Grand Bay; the western point of this bay is the most northern land of Rodrigues. From this the reefs continue nearly due west, whilst the shore trends south-west. The reefs, therefore, gradually recede from the shore and in some places are more than four miles from the mainland.

On the western side the reefs run nearly North and South about two and a half miles from shore. On the southern side, beginning from the West the reefs run eastward for six miles at a distance of about four miles from the shore, after which they follow a sinuous course in a north-easterly direction until they disappear at the south-eastern corner of the Island.

The Capital of the Island is called Port Mathurin and is situated on the northern shore. This is the only point at which vessels communicate and it contains the only shops in the Island. It is here also that the Magistrate and the Police are stationed. There is no harbour proper, but there is a large and commodious roadstead with good anchorage—sheltered from the south-east trades during the greater part of the year,—between the reefs close inshore and a large shoal called "the middle ground". It was here that the British Indian fleet anchored in 1810 previous to the capture of Mauritius. The troops on that occasion were chiefly encamped on the site of the present village, while the head quarters were about half a mile to the eastward at the entrance of a gorge traversed by an abundant stream of water. A little beyond was a small battery, about 40 feet above the water, on the site of which was erected in 1874 the house from which the transit of Venus was observed by Lieutenant Neate, R.N. and his assistants. The latitude of this point is 19°.41′ South, and the longitude 63°.27′ East.

There are many small agriculturists on the table land of the interior who cultivate beans for exportation, and sweet potatoes, manioc and maize for home consumption. A number of fishermen also reside here, rejoining their families on Sunday night returning to work on Monday morning. There is a great exportation of goats and bullocks, tobacco, salt fish and fruits, such as oranges, citrons, avocado pears, custard apples, limes, pine apples, &c.

At the time when the British Fleet lay off Rodrigues in 1810, there was no other place to wind ward of Mauritius where it could have assembled—indeed with the exception of Cargados Bank to the north-east, there is practically no anchorage to windward nearer than Australia or the Island of Diego-Garcia in the Chagos Archipelago. At that time the Island was tolerably well wooded and abounded in land tortoises. There is now scarcely a tree standing and the tortoises are extinct. The only refreshments which ships can get are water, beef and goat's flesh.

The Island was formerly frequented by American whalers resorting to the Indian Ocean in pursuit of the sperm whale, but since they have been prevented from cutting down the scrub in the ravines they have altogether deserted Rodrigues and resorted to Seychelles.

The last census was taken on 31st March 1911. The population of Rodrigues was 4,829. Of these 2,523 were males and 2,306 females. Details will be found in Section E. p. 4.

There are several villages on the hills, the Nassola, St. Gabriel, Pavillon, Cascade, Trefles, La Ferme.

There is a hospital at Mare Lubine and the Government Medical Officer resides close to it.

At St. Gabriel is the principal Roman Catholic Church of the Island. There are two schools. The Hospital, Churches and Schools are all maintained by Government.

External communication with Rodrigues is difficult. The Island is occasionally visited by one of His Majesty's Ships of War, but no mail steamers call. A steamer from Mauritius, H.M.C.S. *Secunder*, calls about 5 times a year, but does not make the trip during the cyclone season.

Since November 1901 the Submarine Cable connecting the Cape, Natal &c., with Australia passes through Mauritius, Rodrigues and Cocos Keeling Island. This cable places Rodrigues in daily telegraphic communication with the rest of the world and adds considerably to the importance of the Dependency. The Eastern Telegraph Extension Company keeps a large staff there, as it is a transmitting station.

The climate is mild and cooler than at Mauritius with a sequence of seasons practically similar. A table of meteorological elements is given in Section E. Cyclonic disturbances are frequent and the season commences earlier and ends later than in Mauritius. the cyclonic zone shifting from East and back. Nearly all the early and late disturbances pass well to the Eastward of Mauritius.

The Sanitary conditions are remarkably good. There is no fever and the principal causes of death are dysentery, bronchitis and influenza.

Chagos Archipelago.—The extraordinary assemblage of islands and coral reefs included under the name of Chagos lies between the parallels 4°41′ and 7°39′ S. and between the meridians 70°50′ and 72°44′ E. Commencing from the northward, it comprises :—Speaker's Bank, Blenheim reefs, Peros Banhos Islands, Salomon Islands, Victory Bank, Great Chagos bank (on which stands Nelson Island, Three Brothers, Eagle Island and Danger Island) Egmont or Six Islands, Pitt Bank, Ganges bank, Centurions bank, Wight bank and Diego Garcia Island.

Between the northern side of Speakers Bank and Addu atoll (the Southern group of the Maldive islands), there is a clear channel 240 miles wide.

The most remarkable feature in the Archipelago is the general atoll character of the islands, reefs and banks. It is an interesting fact that throughout the Laccadive, Maldive and Chagos groups there is no instance of either a fringing or a barrier reef : nothing but coral structure rises above the waves and each group of islands and reefs is of the atoll formation.

Regular tides are experienced on the banks, high water full and change occurs about 1h. 30m.

The Great Chagos bank.—This bank forms an irregular oval 95 miles long from E.N.E. to W.S.W. by 65 miles wide. On the Northern part is Nelson Island which is uninhabited and on the Western edge Eagle Islands, Three Brothers and Danger Island. The group lies between 6°.7′ and 6°.24′ South Latitude and 71°.10′ and 70°.32′ East Longitude.

The principal are the two islands known as *Eagle Islands*, the northern of which is the largest and is 2½ miles long and from ½ to ¾ mile broad. *Three Brothers* or *Trois Frères* are three small islands from 10 to 12 miles Eastward of Eagle Islands and covered with high cocoanut trees.

Danger Island lies on the Extreme West of the Bank and is about 15 miles N. by W. from the Egmont or Six Islands.

The population of this group consisted of 104 persons in 1911—58 males and 46 females.

The exports consist principally of cocoanut and its bye-products, and salt fish. The total exports amounted to Rs. 15,646 in 1918. There are five primitive mills for the extraction of the oil.

Diego Garcia.—This is the most important of the Oil Islands and lies between 7°.13′ and 7°.27′ South Lat. and 72°.25′ and 72°.34 East Long. It is formed by a narrow strip of land—in some places very narrow and in others 1½ mile broad—enclosing a vast lagoon 13 miles in length (North and South) and from 4 to 6 miles in breadth. The island is low and is covered with cocoanut plantations : the land is subject to alteration, being at times washed away at one part and raised at another.

There are 6 villages or camps and several isolated houses. The population in 1911 consisted of 517 persons,—315 males and 202 females.

There are two hospitals on the Island.

In 1911 July according to the Magistrate's Report there were 81 asses, 3 horses, 3 bullocks and 1 mule.

The population is employed in fishing, in the cultivation of cocoanut and th emanufacture of oil.

The mills for extracting oil are all very primitive and animal traction is the only power employed for driving them.

The exports consist of cocoanuts, poonac and copra, oil, salt fish and tortoise shell, and in 1918 amounted to Rs. 37,519. Cocoanut oil amounted to 234,660 litres valued at Rs. 31,498.

Salomon.—Also known as Onze Iles ; lies between 5°.17′ and 5°.22′ South Lat. and 72°.13′ and 72°.9′ East Long. Distance from Mauritius about 1250 nautical miles.

The establishment is on Boddam Island. In 1911 the population amounted to 160 persons—90 males and 70 females.

The products consist of cocoanuts and tortoise shell. There are 7 mills for the manufacture of oil all of which are worked by horses and asses. In 1911 there were 28 horses and 49 asses.

The total exports amounted to Rs. 18,562 in 1918.

The groups consists of 5 large and 6 smaller islands all standing on the atoll reef which forms an irregular oval 5 miles long and 3 miles wide enclosing a lagoon, to which there is access through a pass on the north-western side.

Peros Banhos.—The 31 islands and reefs of this group form a rough square ; the interior is a large lagoon. They lie between 5°.13′ and 5°.28′ South latitude and 71°.40′ and 71°.56′ East longitude.

The population in 1911 consisted of 165 males and 135 females, making a total of 300 persons.

The industries consist of fishing, the cultivation of cocoanuts and manufacture of oil. The total exports amounted to Rs. 22,548 in 1918.

There are 8 mills on the Island.

The height of the land forming these islands is generally only about 6 feet above high water.

Egmont or Six Islands lies between 6°.37′ and 6°.41′ South latitude and 71°.16′ and 71°.22′ East longitude in the channel between Pitts Bank and the Great Chagos Bank. The reef forms an oval 5½ miles long and 2 miles broad enclosing a lagoon closely studded with coral rocks.

South East Island is the Establishment Island. In 1911 the population consisted of 156 persons—88 males and 68 females.

The principal product is cocoanut oil. Total exports amounted to Rs. 1,218 in 1918.

In August 1911 there were 6 mills in good working order, 53 asses and 15 horses were employed at this time.

It is reported that rats do an immense amount of damage to the crop.

AGALÉGA.—This is the most important of the oil Islands after Diégo Garcia and exported in 1918 239,727 litres of cocoanut oil valued at Rs. 32,178, and 156,200 cocoanuts.

It consists of two islands separated by a narrow strip of sand which dries in patches at low water.

The extreme northern point is 10°.20′ South Lat. and extends to 10°.30′ South Lat. It lies between East Long. 56°.32′ and 56°.42′.

There is a large establishment : it consisted of 415 persons in 1911 (228 males and 187 females). In addition to the cultivation of cocoanuts, another industry has recently been started in the form of horse breeding. The animals are fed on poonac—the residue of the cocoanut—and are said to be thriving.

In 1912 there were : 102 donkeys, 20 mules, 8 horses, 18 colts and fillies, 3 stallions.

The rats constitute a very serious plague at the present time and it is estimated that nearly 25% of the nuts are destroyed by them, in spite of the fact that about 125 rats are caught daily.

The labourers appear to live under more favourable conditions at Agaléga than at any of the other smaller dependencies. A large vegetable garden is cultivated on the estate.

CARGADOS CARAYOS GROUP.—*St. Brandon.*— This group lies between South Lat. 16°.18′ and 16°.57′ and East Long. 59°.30′ and 59°.44′.

All the Islands are small and low, many are liable to be submerged in heavy weather. The Eastern side of the reef is about 34 miles in a curved line.

The population of this group at the Census of 1911 consisted of 97 males and 13 females, in all 110 persons.

The exports consist of salt fish, guano and tortoise shell. The total value amounted to Rs. 21,611 in 1918.

A ship from Mauritius calls about once a month.

Farquhar consists of a large shallow lagoon 11½ miles by 6 miles, surrounded by coral reefs.

The two principal Islands are situated at the extreme east of the lagoon which lies in South Lat. 10°.5′ and 10°.15′ and East Long. 51°.2′ and 51°.12′.

These Islands produce cocoanuts, charcoal from filao wood, tortoise shell, salt fish, and manufacture cocoanut oil and turtle oil for export. The total exports amounted to Rs. 4,276 in 1918.

In 1911 the population consisted of 99 persons—56 males and 43 females.

For the laws governing the Dependencies of Mauritius, See Under Section A, Administration of Justice.

OTHER ISLANDS OF THE SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN besides the Dependencies of Mauritius :—Madagascar, (said to be the fourth largest Island in the world.) Reunion* and Comoro Islands (in the Northern entrance to the Mozambiqne channel), all French Possessions, the Comoros being dependencies of Madagascar.

Seychelles and Amirante group, including Providence Cosmoledo and Aldabra.

To the South of Mauritius in the track of vessels bound to Australia, St Paul and Amsterdam (French) the Prince Edward Island Crozet Island (French), Kerguelen (French) and still further south, Heard and Mac Donald Islands.

A few notes on some of these Islands, literature on which is not often accessible to the general reader, have been considered of interest as completing the description of the South Indian Ocean.

The *Seychelles* Islands—not including the Amirante group and the outlying islands of Cœtivy and Alphonse to which reference will be made later on — comprises Mahé — the largest and most important—Bird Island, Dennis Island and Curieuse Island.

The principal group was discovered in 1506 by the Portuguese who called it Ste Hermanos (Seven Brothers) but no colony was formed until 1742 when the French took possession and re-named it Seychelles after the Minister of that name. The Islands were captured by the British in 1794 and remained a dependency of Mauritius until October 21, 1903 when they were erected into a separate Colony.

The Seychelles Islands are reputed to be the most healthy of all the tropical possessions of Great Britain. The principal Industry is the production of cocoanut, but it appears that other industries are capable of great development if capital and enterprise were forthcoming. The fisheries could be greatly extended, as the lagoons and shoals teem with fish. There is said to be a great opening for a mother of pearl and sponge industry while rubber grows with great facility and yields well.

Cyclones are very rare in these Islands. The average maximum shade temperature ranges from 80° to 85° Fah. and the minimum from 75° to 77° Fah.

The normal rainfall is a little over 100 inches; the greatest annual fall being 133 ins. and the least 80 ins.

BIRD ISLAND is low and flat and consists of dead coral overlaid with sand. It is little more than a fishing station.

DENNIS ISLAND is permanently inhabited, cultivated and is covered with trees. It is but a few few above high water.

MAHÉ is the seat of Government. It has an area of 56 sq. miles. It is mountainous and picturesque in the extreme. The highest peak, Morne Seychelles, rises to a height of 2,993 feet.

The capital of the Island is Port Victoria. The principal exports are copra, cocoanut products, guano and vanilla.

The Island of Mahé is surrounded by numerous small islands and rocks, many of which are inhabited.

PRASLIN ISLAND the next in size and importance to Mahé lies 20 miles north-eastward and is 27 square miles in area. Curieuse Island lies still further Northward. These two Islands were formerly distinguished as being the only ones on which the coco-de-mer or double cocoanut was found.

LA DIGUE ISLAND the next in importance after Praslin Island is about 2½ miles E.S.E. It is 3 miles long and 2 miles wide and rises to a height of 1,071 feet. The population numbers about 800.

THE AMIRANTE GROUP is not of great importance : most of the Islands are leased to or owned by private individuals and the principal industry is cocoanuts, but it is not actively carried on.

ALPHONSE ISLAND is also privately owned in Seychelles and is planted in cocoanuts.

*** A detailed account of Réunion Island was published in the 1914 issue of the Almanac to which reference should be made).**

ALDABRA ISLANDS. These also form a dependency of Seychelles. The chief industry is the removal and drying of the bark of the mangrove.

The giant land tortoise is to be found in some numbers on the principal island.

A Government boat from Seychelles visits the Island about 5 times a year. The settlement is on West Island.

ASSOMPTION ISLAND, COSMOLEDO, ASTROVE & PROVIDENCE ISLANDS are also under the Seychelles Government. These Islands are of great interest, but apart from the turtle and fishing establishments are not of much importance,

ADMINISTRATION.

CIVIL.

The Political Constitution of Mauritius consists of a Governor, an Executive Council and a Legislative Council.

The office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Mauritius and its Dependencies was formally constituted by Letters Patent of the 22nd. March 1879. Previous to this, new Letters Patent appear to have been made on the demise of each office, whereas the Governor is now appointed by Commission under the Sign Manual and Signet for a term of years, usually five, and holds office during the Sovereign's pleasure.

The first Council of Government was composed, under Letters Patent on the 9th. February 1825 of :—

The Governor
The Chief Justice & Commissary of Justice
The Chief Secretary of Government
The Officer Commanding the Troops
Mr. Archibald William Blanc—Collector of Customs

Letters Patent of 24th. of June 1831 ordained that the Legislative Council should in future be composed as follows :

Official Members :

The Governor
Chief Judge and 1st. President of the Supreme Court
Officer in Command of the Forces
The Colonial Secretary
The Collector of Customs
The Advocate General
The Procureur General
The Protector of Slaves—Government Order 25th. January 1832.

and seven Unofficial Members who were nominated as follows by Govt. Order 18th. January 1885.

Mr. Pierre Lucas
,, Adrien D'Epinay
,, Laurent Barbé
,, Jacques Gaillardon
Mr. Edouard Pitot
,, Charles Millien
,, Antoine Bestel.

The Constitution now in existence was created under Letters Patent of 16th September 1885.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Executive Council, formed under Letters Patent of 22nd March 1879 and modified by further Instructions of 27th. December 1888, 1st. March 1889, 21st. July 1897 and 30th. November 1910, consists of the Governor, the Senior Military Officer for the time being in the Colony, the Colonial Secretary, the Procureur and Advocate General, the Receiver General and of such other persons holding office in the service of the Government of the Colony as the Governor, in persuance of Instructions, may from time to time appoint under the Public Seal of the Colony.

Governor to administer Oaths. 1. The Governor may, whenever he thinks fit require any person in the public service, or who shall at any time or times pass into the Colony, or be resident therein, to take the Oath of Allegiance in the form prescribed by the Act mentioned in Our said Letters Patent, together with such other Oath or Oaths as may from time to time be prescribed by any laws in force in the Colony. The Governor is to administer such Oaths or cause them to be administered by some public officer of the Colony.

Constitution of Executive Council, II. The Executive Council shall consist of the Senior Military Officer for the time being in command of our regular troops within the Colony, the persons for the time being lawfully discharging the functions of the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, Procureur and Advocate General, and Receiver General of the Colony, who shall be styled *ex officio* Members of the said Council, and of such other persons holding office in the service of the Government of the Colony as the Governor, in pursuance of Instructions from Us, through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, may from time to time appoint under the public Seal of the Colony.

Suspension. III. The Governor may by an Instrument under the Public Seal of the Colony, suspend any person appointed by name from the exercise of his functions as a Member of the Executive Council. Every such suspension shall be forthwith reported by the Governor to Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and shall remain in force unless and until either it shall be removed by the Governor, by an Instrument under the said Public Seal or shall be disallowed by Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and such disallowance shall be published in the Gazette of the Colony.

Provisional appointments.

IV. Whenever any person appointed by the Governor in pursuance of Instructions from Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, shall by writing under his hand, resign his seat in the Executive Council, or shall die, or be suspended from the exercise of his functions as a Member of the Executive Council or be declared by the Governor by an Instrument under the Public Seal of the Colony to be incapable of exercising his functions as a Member of the Executive Council, or be absent from the Colony, or shall either permenantly or temporarily become an *ex officio* Member of the Council, the Governor may, by an Instrument under the Public Seal, provisionally appoint some person holding office in the service of the Government of the Colony to be temporarily a Member of the Council in the place of the Member so resigning or dying, or being suspended, or declared incapable, or being absent, or becoming either permanently or temporarily an *ex officio* Member.

The Governor shall forthwith report every such provisional appointment to Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and every such appointment may be disallowed by Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State or may be revoked by the Governor by any such Instrument as aforesaid.

Precedence of Members.

V. The Members of the Executive Council shall have seniority and precedence as We may specially assign, and in default thereof:—First the *ex officio* Members in the order in which their several offices are herein-before mentioned; and secondly, the other Members, if any, in the order of date of their appointments, or, if two or more are appointed by the same Instrument, according to the order in which they are named therein.

Governor to communicate Instructions to Executive Council.

VI. The Governor shall forthwith communicate these our instructions to the said Executive Council, and likewise all such others from time to time, as he shall find convenient for Our service to impart to them.

Executive Council not to proceed to business unless duly summoned. Quorum.

VII. The Executive Council shall not proceed to the despatch of business unless duly summoned by authority of the Governor nor unless two Members at the least (exclusive of the Governor or the Member presiding) be present and assisting throughout the whole of the meetings at which any such business shall be despatched.

Governor to preside.

VIII. The Governor shall attend and preside at all meetings of the Executive Council, unless when prevented by some necessary and reasonable cause, and in his absence such member as the Governor may appoint, or in default of such Member, the senior Member of the Council actually present shall preside.

Journals or Minutes of the Executive Council are to be kept.

IX. Full and exact journals or minutes shall be kept of all the proceedings of the Executive Council; and at each meeting of the said Council the Minutes of the last preceding meeting shall be read over and confirmed or amended, as the case may require, before proceeding to the despatch of any other business.

To be transmitted home twice a year.

Twice in each year a full and exact copy of all Minutes for the preceding half year shall be transmitted to Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State.

Governor to consult Executive Council.

X. In the exercise of the powers and authorities granted to the Governor by the above recited Letters Patent or by any other Letters Patent adding to, amending or substituted for the same, he shall in all cases consult with the Executive Council, excepting only in cases which are of such nature that, in his judgment, Our service would sustain material prejudice by consulting the said Council thereupon, or when the matters to be decided are too unimportant to require their advice, or too urgent to admit of their advice being given by the time within which it is necessary for him to act in respect of any such matters.

Proviso: urgent cases.

In all such cases he shall, at the earliest practicable period, communicate to the Executive Council the measures which he may so have adopted, with the reasons thereof.

Governor alone entitled to submit questions.

XI. The Governor shall alone be entitled to submit questions to the Executive Council for their advice or decision; but if he declines to submit any question to the said Council when requested in writing by any member so to do, it shall be competent to such Member to require that there be recorded upon the Minutes his written application, together with the answer returned by the Governor to the same.

May act in opposition to Executive Council.

XII. The Governor, in the exercise of the power and authorities granted to him by the above recited Letters Patent, or by any other Letters Patent adding to, amending or substituted for the same, may act in opposition to the advice given to him by the Members of the Executive Council, if he shall in any case

Reporting the grounds for so doing.

deem it right to do so; but in any such case he shall fully report the matter to Us, by the first convenient opportunity, with the grounds and reasons of his action. In every such case it shall be competent to any member of the Council to require that there be recorded at length on the Minutes the grounds of any advice or opinion he may give upon the question.

Members may require to be recorded, on the Minutes their adverse opinions.

Rules and Regulations under which Laws are to be enacted.

XII. In the making of Laws the Governor and Council of Government shall observe, as far as practicable, the following Rules:

Style of Ordinances.

1. All Laws shall be styled "Ordinances", and the enacting words shall be "enacted by the Governor of Mauritius with the advice and consent of the "Council of Government thereof".

Numbering and arrangement of Ordinances.

2. All Ordinances shall be distinguished by titles, and shall be divided into successive clauses or paragraphs consecutively numbered, and to every such clause there shall be annexed in the margin a short summary of its contents. The Ordinances of each year shall be distinguished by consecutive numbers, commencing in each year with the number one. Except in the case of Bills reserved for the signification of Our pleasure, all Ordinances passed by the Council of Government in any one year shall, if assented to by the Governor, be assented to by him in that year, and shall be dated as of the day on which the assent of the Governor is given, and shall be numbered as of the year in which they are passed. Ordinances not so assented to by the Governor, but reserved by him for the signification of Our pleasure, shall be dated as of the day and numbered as of the year on and in which they are brought into operation.

Different subjects not to be mixed in the same Ordinance.

No clause to be introduced foreign to what the title of the Ordinance imports.

Temporary Ordinances.

3. Each different matter shall be provided for by a different Ordinance without intermixing into one and the same Ordinance such things as have no proper relation to each other; and no clause is to be inserted in or annexed to any Ordinance which shall be foreign to what the title of such Ordinance imports, and no perpetual clause shall be part of any temporary Ordinance.

Description of Bills not to be assented to.

XIV. The Governor shall not, except in the cases hereunder mentioned, assent in Our name to any Bill of any of the following classes; (that is to say)

1. Any Bill for the divorce of persons joined together in holy matrimony:

2. Any Bill whereby any grant of land or money, or other donation or gratuity, may be made to himself:

3. Any Bill whereby any increase or diminution may be made in the number, salary, or allowances of the public officers:

4. Any Bill affecting the Currency of the Colony, or relating to the issue of bank notes:

5. Any Bill establishing any banking Association, or amending or altering the constitution powers, or privileges of any Banking Association:

6. Any Bill imposing differential duties:

7. Any Bill the provisions of which shall appear inconsistent with obligations imposed upon Us by Treaty:

8. Any Bill interfering with the discipline or control of Our forces by land or sea.

9. Any Bill of an Extraordinary nature and importance, whereby Our prerogative or the rights and property of Our subjects not residing in the Colony, or the trade and shipping of Our United Kingdom and its Dependencies, may be prejudiced:

10. Any Bill whereby persons not of European birth or descent may be subjected or made liable to any disabilities or restrictions to which persons of European birth or descent are not also subjected or made liable.

11. Any Bill containing provisions to which Our assent has been once refused, or which have been disallowed by Us:

Proviso in cases of emergency for immediate operation of a Bill.

Unless such Bill shall contain a clause suspending the operation of such Bill until the signification of Our pleasure thereupon, or unless the Governor shall have satisfied himself that an urgent necessity exists requiring that such Bill be brought into immediate operation, in which case he is authorised to assent in Our name to such Bill, unless the same shall be repugnant to the law of England or inconsistent with any obligations imposed on Us by Treaty. But the Governor is to transmit to us by the earliest opportunity the Bill so assented to, together with the reasons for assenting thereto.

Private Bills.

XV. Every Bill intended to affect or benefit some particular person, association or corporate body shall contain a section saving the rights of Us, Our heirs and successors, all bodies politic and corporate and all others except such as are mentioned in the Bill and those claiming by, from or under them. No such Bill, not being a Government Measure, shall be introduced into the Council of Government until due notice has been given by three successive publications of the Bill in the Mauritius Government Gazette; and the Governor shall not assent thereto in Our Name unless it has been so published. A certificate under the hand of the Governor shall be transmitted with the Bill signifying that such publication has been made.

Laws to be sent home authenticated.

XVI. When any Ordinance shall have been passed, or when any Bill shall have been reserved for the signification of Our pleasure, the Governor shall forthwith lay it before Us, for Our approval, disallowance, or other direction, thereupon, and shall transmit to Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State a transcript in duplicate of the same, together with a marginal abstract thereof, duly authenticated under the Public Seal of the Colony, and by his own signature. Such transcript shall be accompanied by such explanatory observations as may be required to exhibit the reasons and occasion for passing such Ordinance or Bill.

Enrolment of Ordinances in the Supreme Court.

XVII. The Governor shall also transmit to the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of Mauritius, to be enrolled in the said Court, a transcript duly authenticated in the manner before mentioned, of every Ordinance enacted by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, and of every Bill reserved by him for the signification of Our pleasure. He shall also from time to time transmit to the said Chief Judge a certificate under his hand and Seal, of the effect of every Order or other direction which he may receive from Us in regard to any such Ordinance or Bill; which certificate shall, in like manner, be enrolled in the said Supreme Court, and there remain on record, to the intent that the Judges of the said Court may, without further or other proof, take cognizance of all Ordinances made and promulgated for the peace, order and good government of the Colony. Provided always, and We do hereby declare, that the Judges of the said Court have not, and shall not have, any right or authority to prevent or delay the enrolment of any such Ordinance, and that the validity thereof doth not and shall not depend upon such enrolment.

Collection of Ordinances to be published every year.

XVIII. At the earliest practicable period at the commencement of each year, the Governor shall cause a complete collection to be published, for general information, of all Ordinances enacted in the Colony during the preceding year.

Minutes of proceedings of Council of Government to be kept.

XIX. Minutes shall be regularly kept of all the proceedings of the said Council of Government, and at each meeting of the said Council the Minutes of the last preceding meeting shall be read over, and confirmed or amended, as the case may require, before proceeding with the despatch of any other business. The Governor shall transmit to Us, through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, as soon as possible after every meeting, a full and exact copy of the Minutes thereof.

Minutes to be sent home after every meeting.

Surveys and reservations to be made before waste lands are disposed of:

XX. Before disposing of any vacant or waste lands to Us belonging, the Governor shall cause the same to be surveyed, and such reservations to be made thereout as he may think necessary for roads or other public purposes. The Governor shall not directly or indirectly purchase for himself any of such lands without Our special permission given through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State.

Appointments to be provisional and during pleasure.

XXI. All Commissions to be granted by the Governor to any person or persons for exercising any office or employment shall be granted during pleasure only; and whenever the Governor shall appoint to any vacant office or employment of which the initial emoluments exceed fifteen hundred rupees a year, any person not by Us specially directed to be appointed thereto, he shall at the same time expressly apprise such person that such appointment is to be considered only as temporary and provisional until Our allowance or disallowance thereof be signified.

Suspension of Officers.

XXII. Before suspending from the exercise of his office any public Officer whose annual pensionable emoluments exceed fifteen hundred rupees, the Governor shall signify to such officer, by a statement in writing, the grounds of the intended suspension, and shall call upon him to state in writing the grounds upon which he desires to exculpate himself, and if the Officer does not furnish such a statement within the time fixed by the Governor, or fails to exculpate himself to the satisfaction of the Governor, the Governor shall appoint a Committee of the Executive Council to investigate the charges made and to make a full report to the Executive Council. The Governor shall forthwith cause such report to be considered by the Council and shall be recorded in the Minutes whether the Council, or the majority thereof, does or does not assent to the suspension, and if the Governor thereupon proceeds to such suspension, he shall transmit the report of the Committee and the evidence taken by it, together with the Minutes of the proceedings of the Council, to Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State at the earliest opportunity. But if in any case the interests of Our service shall appear to the Governor to demand that a person shall cease to exercise the powers and functions of his office instantly, or before there shall be time to take the proceedings herein-before directed, he shall then interdict such person from the exercise of the powers and functions of his office.

Regulation of power of pardon in capital cases.

Judge's Report to be laid before the Executive Council.

XXIII. Whenever any offender shall have been condemned to suffer death by the sentence of any Court in the Colony, the Governor shall call upon the Judge who presided at the trial to make to him a written report of the case of such offender, and shall cause such report to be taken into consideration at the first meeting thereafter which may be conveniently held of the Executive Council of the Colony, and he may cause the said Judge to be specially summoned to attend at such meeting and to produce his notes thereat. The Governor shall not pardon or reprieve any such offender unless it shall appear to him expedient so to do, upon receiving the advice of the said Executive Council thereon; but in all such cases he is to decide either to extend or to withhold a pardon or reprieve, according to his own deliberate judgment, whether the Members of the Executive Council concur therein or otherwise; entering, nevertheless, on the Minute of the said Executive Council a Minute of his reasons at length in case he should decide any such questions in opposition to the judgment of the majority of the Members thereof.

Governor to take advice of the Executive Council in such cases. May exercise his own judgment. Entering his reasons on the Council minutes.

Blue Book.

XXIV. The Governor shall punctually forward to Us from year to year, through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, the annual book of returns for the Colony, commonly called the "Blue Book", relating to the Revenue and Expenditure, Defence, Public Works, Legislation, Civil Establishments, Pensions, Population, Schools, Course of Exchange, Imports and Exports, Agricultural Produce, Manufactures and other matters in the said Blue Book more particularly specified, with reference to the state and condition of the Colony.

Governor's absence.

XXV. The Governor shall not upon any pretence whatever quit the Colony without having first obtained leave from Us for so doing under Our Sign Manual and Signet, or through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, except during his passage by sea to or from any island in his Government.

Term "the Governor" explained.

XXVI. In these Our Instructions the term "the Governor", shall, unless inconsistent with the context, include every person for the time being administering the Colony.

Council of Government.

The Council of Government consists under Letters Patent of 16th. September 1885 as amended by Letters Patent of 30th May 1912, of the Governor, eight ex-officio members, nine nominated members and ten elected members.

For political and administrative purposes the Island is divided into 9 Districts (See p. A 6). The District of Port Louis, in which the capital is situated, returns two elected members to Council, the remaining eight returning one each.

Letters Patent of September 11 of 1913.

Office of Governor constituted.

I. There shall be a Governor and Commander-in-Chief (hereinafter called the Governor) in and over Our Island of Mauritius and its Dependencies (hereinafter called the Colony) and appointments to the said office shall be made by Commission under Our Sign Manual and Signet.

Governor's powers and authorities.

II. The Governor shall do and execute in due manner all things that belong to his said Office, according to the tenour of these Our Letters Patent and of such Commission as may be issued to him under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, and according to such instructions as may from time to time be given to him, under Our Sign Manual and Signet, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council, or by Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and to such laws as are now or shall hereafter be in force in the Colony.

Publication of Governor's Commission.

III. Every person appointed to fill the Office of Governor shall, with all due solemnity, before entering on any of the duties of his Office, cause the Commission appointing him to be Governor to be read and published at the seat of

Government, in the presence of the Chief Judge, or some other Judge of the Supreme Court, and of such Members of the Executive Council of the Colony as can conveniently attend; which being done, he shall then and there take before them the Oath of Allegiance, in the form provided by an Act passed in the Session holden in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second years of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled an Act to amend the Law relating to Promissory Oaths; and likewise the usual Oath for the due execution of the Office of Governor and for the due and impartial administration of justice; which Oaths the said Chief Judge or Judge or if they be unavoidably absent, the senior Member of the Executive Council then present, is hereby required to administer.

Oaths to be taken by Governor.

Imperial Act 31 & 32 Vic. c. 72.

Public Seal. IV. The Governor shall keep and use the Public Seal of the Colony for sealing all things whatsoever that shall pass the said Public Seal.

Executive Council, constitution of. V. There shall be an Executive Council for the Colony, and the said Council shall consist of such persons as we shall direct by any Instructions under Our Sign Manual and Signet, and all such persons shall hold their places in the said Council during Our pleasure.

Council of Government. VI. There shall be within the Colony a Council of Government, constituted as hereinafter mentioned.

Constitution. VII. The Council shall consist of the Governor, of eight *ex-officio* members, of ten elected members, and of nine nominated members.

Ex-officio Members. The *ex-officio* members shall be the Senior Military Officer for the time being in command of Our regular troops in the Colony, the persons for the time being lawfully discharging the functions of the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, Procureur General, Receiver General, Collector of Customs, Protector of Immigrants, Director of Public Works and Surveys, Director of the Medical and Health Department. or of such other officers as We may from time to time designate by instructions under Our Sign Manual and Signet.

Elected Members. The elected members shall be persons to be elected as hereinafter provided.

Nominated Members. The nominated members, of whom one-third at least shall be persons not holding any office in the public service of the Colony, shall be such persons, not exceeding nine in number at any one time, as are now Members of the Council or as We may from time to time appoint by any Instruction or Warrant under Our Sign Manual and Signet, or as the Governor in pursuance of Instructions from Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State may from time to time appoint under the Public Seal of the Colony.

Precedence of Members. VIII. The *ex-officio* Members of the Council shall take precedence of the other members, and shall rank amongst themselves in the order in which they are herein-before named. Until the next dissolution of the Council, the other members shall rank among themselves in the order of date of their appointment or election, and two or more members appointed or elected on the same day shall rank in the alphabetical order of their names. Thereafter the elected members shall rank after the *ex-officio* members and among themselves, the members for Port Louis shall take precedence over the other members, the members for Port Louis ranking with each other according to date of election, or if elected on the same day according to the number of votes obtained by each, the other elected members ranking among themselves in the order of date of their election, and in the case of any two or more of them elected on the same day in the alphabetical order of their names; and the nominated members shall rank after the elected members in the order of the date of their appointment, and in the case of any two or more of them appointed on the same day in the alphabetical order of their names.

Qualification of elected Members IX. No person shall be capable of being elected a Member of the Council, or, having been elected, shall sit or vote in the Council, who—

(1) Is the holder of any office of emolument under the Crown, or under a Municipal Corporation within the Colony; or,

(2) Is a minister of religion, or,

(3) Is the returning officer of the district, for which the election is held; or,

(4) Is not entitled to vote at the election of a Member of the Council for some electoral district,

The term "Minister of Religion" in this clause means any clergyman, minister, priest or other person who exercises spiritual functions or performs the offices of religion for or in respect to any Christian or other church, community, or body within the Colony.

The term "office of emolument" in this and the eighteenth clause does not extend to the Mayor or any other Member of a Municipal Corporation and does not include a pension or other allowance to an officer who has ceased to be in the service of the Crown or of a Municipal Corporation. It shall not extend to the following persons if otherwise qualified to be elected Members of the Council;—

(i) Attorneys;

(ii) Auctioneers;

(iii) Brokers;
(iv) Land Surveyors;
(v) Marine (Custom House) brokers;
(vi) Medical attendants on Estate hospitals under Ordinance No. 12 of 1878 entitled "The Labour Ordinance, 1878".
(vii) Notaries;
(viii) The Standing Counsel and the Attorney of the Municipal Corporation.

Penalty for unqualified person sitting or voting. X. Every person who, having been returned as an elected Member of the Council, but not having been at the time of his election qualified to be an elected Member shall sit or vote in the Council after his seat has become vacant shall for every day on which he sits or votes after his seat has become vacant, be liable to a penalty of Rs. 500 to be recovered by action in the Supreme Court of the Colony by any person who shall sue for the same.

Seat of elected Member how vacated. XI. If any elected Member of the Council shall, by writing under his hand, addressed to the Governor, resign his seat in the Council, or shall, without the leave of the Governor previously obtained, be absent from the sittings of the Council during a whole session, or shall make any declaration or acknowledgment of allegiance to any Foreign State or Power, or shall become a citizen or subject of any Foreign State or Power, or shall be adjudicated a bankrupt, or shall be sentenced in any part of Our dominions to death, penal servitude, or imprisonment with hard labour or for a term exceeding twelve months, or shall for the period of one month remain a party to any contract with the Government of the Colony, or shall accept any office of emolument under the Crown or under a Municipal Corporation within the Colony, his seat in the Council shall thereupon become vacant

Writ for election to supply vacancy. Whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Governor that the seat of an elected Member has become vacant, the Governor shall, as soon as possible, issue a writ for the election of a new member in the place of the member whose seat has become vacant, but if any question shall arise as to the fact of such vacancy, it shall be referred to and decided by the Council.

Tenure of seats of nominated members of Council. XII. The nominated Members of the Council shall hold their seats until the next dissolution of the Council after their appointment, unless previously removed by virtue of an Instruction or Warrant under Our Sign Manual and Signet, or suspended by the Governor under the power for that purpose hereby vested in him, or unless they shall previously resign their seats. Nominated Members may be reappointed.

Public officers must accept seats in Council as nominated Members if so required. XIII. Any person holding any office in the public service of the Colony to which he shall have been appointed after the thirtieth day of October 1885 may be required to serve as a nominated Member of the Council, and if any such person appointed by Us or by the Governor to be a Member shall decline to act in that capacity he shall *ipso facto* vacate his office.

Absence of nominated Members. XIV. If any nominated Members of the Council be absent from the sittings of the Council during a whole Session without the leave of the Governor first obtained, or shall remain absent from the Colony for two years continuously without Our leave first obtained, the Governor in his place in the said Council may declare the seat of such Member to be void, and the seat of such Member shall thereupon become vacant.

Suspension of nominated Members. XV. The Governor may, by an instrument under the Public Seal of the Colony, suspend any nominated Member from the exercise of his functions as a Member of the Council. Every such suspension shall be forthwith reported by the Governor to Us through one of our principal Secretaries of State, and shall remain in force unless and until either it shall be removed by the Governor by an instrument under the said Seal or it shall be disallowed by Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State and such disallowance shall be published in the Mauritius Government Gazette.

Provisional appointment of nominated Members to fill temporary vacancies. XVI. Whenever any nominated Member shall, by writing under his hand resign his seat in the Council, or shall die or be suspended from the exercise of his functions as a Member of the Council, or be declared by the Governor by an instrument under the Public Seal of the Colony to be incapable of exercising his functions as a Member of the Council, or be temporarily absent from the Colony or shall either permanently or temporarily become an *ex-officio* Member of the Council, the Governor may, by an instrument under the Public Seal of the Colony, appoint some person to be provisionally a Member of the Council in the place of the Member so resigning or dying or being suspended or declared incapable, or temporarily absent, or becoming either permanently or temporarily an *ex-officio* Member.

Every such provisional appointment may be disallowed by Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, or may be revoked by the Governor by any such instrument as aforesaid.

Provisional appointments to be reported. XVII. The Governor shall without delay report to Us for our approval or disallowance every provisional appointment of any person as a nominated Member of the Council.

Position of provisional Members. XVIII. Every person provisionally appointed shall be to all intents and purposes a Member of the Council until his appointment shall be disallowed, or revoked, or superseded by the permanent appointment of a nominated Member of the Council, or until the person in whose place he has been appointed shall be relieved from suspension or declared by the Governor by any instrument under the Public Seal of the Colony, to be capable of exercising the functions of a Member of the Council, or shall return to the Colony, as the case may be.

Oath of allegiance to be taken by Member of Council. XIX. No Member of the Council shall sit or vote therein until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath before the Governor or some person authorized by the Governor to administer such oath :—

"I.*A.B.*, do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George, his heirs and successors according to law, so help me God".

Provided that every person authorized by law to make an affirmation instead of taking an oath may make such affirmation instead of the said oath.

Electoral districts. XX. For the purpose of the election of Members of the Council, the nine districts of the Island of Mauritius shall form nine electoral districts.

Two members shall be elected for the district of Port Louis, and one member for each of the other districts.

Qualification of electors. XXI. Every male person shall be entitled to be registered in any year as a voter for any electoral district, and when registered, to vote at the election of a Member of the Council for such district, who is qualified as follows, that is to say :—

(1) has attained the age of twenty-one years.

(2) Is under no legal incapacity, and is in possession of his civil rights.

(3) Is a British subject by birth or naturalisation.

(4) Has resided in the Colony for three years at least previous to the date of registration, and possesses some one of the following qualifications :—

(*a*) is on the 1st day of January in such year, and has during the preceding six calendar months been the owner of immoveable property within such district of the annual value of Rs. 300 or the monthly value of Rs. 25 above all charges and encumbrances affecting the same ;

(*b*) is at the date of registration paying, and has for six calendar months previous to the 1st day of January in such year paid rent in respect of immoveable property, situate within such district, at the rate of at least Rs. 25 per month :

(*c*) has for three calendar months previous to the 1st day of January in such year resided, or had his principal place of business or employment within such district, and is the owner of moveable property within the Colony of the value of at least Rs. 3,000 :

(*d*) is the husband of a wife or the eldest son of a widow, possessing any one of the above qualifications.

(*e*) has for three calendar months previous to the 1st day of January in such year resided, or had his principal place of business or employment within such district and is in receipt of a yearly salary of at least Rs. 600, or a monthly salary of at least Rs. 50 :

(*f*) has for three calendar months previous to the 1st day of January in such year resided or had his principal place of business or employment within such district, and pays licence duty to the amount of at least Rs. 200 per annum.

Provided—

(1) That no person shall be registered as a voter or be entitled to vote for the election of a Member of the Council who has been convicted of perjury in any Court in our Dominions, or who has been sentenced by any such Court to death, or penal servitude, or imprisonment with hard labour or for a term exceeding twelve months, and has not either suffered the punishment to which he was sentenced or such other punishment as by competent authority may have been substituted for the same or received a free pardon from Us.

(2) That no person shall be registered as a voter, in any year who has within twelve calendar months immediately preceding the 1st. day of January in that year received any relief from public or parochial funds.

(3) That no person shall be registered as a voter in any year unless he shall in the presence of the registering officer or of a magistrate with his own hand subscribe his name to his

claim to be registered, and write thereon the date of such subscription, and the qualification in respect of which he claims to be registered.

(4) That no person claiming to be registered in the district in which he resides, in respect of either of the qualifications *(c)*, *(d)*, *(e)*, *(f)*, shall be registered in respect of the same qualification in the district in which he has his principal place of business or employment, or *vice versâ*.

Register of voters to be made in each district.

XXII. In each of the said electoral districts a register shall be made in every year of the persons entitled to vote at the election of a Member of the Council for such district. Such registers shall come into force at such times as shall be appointed by any law enacted by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council.

Writs of election.

XXIII. For the purpose of every general election of Members of the Council, and for the purpose of the election of members to supply vacancies caused by death, resignation, or otherwise, the Governor shall issue writs of election under the Public Seal of the Colony, addressed to the returning officers of the respective electoral districts for which members are to be returned. Every such writ shall specify the day and place of election, and the day on which it is returnable to the Governor ; upon receipt of such writ every returning officer shall proceed to hold the election thereby directed ; and after such election he shall certify the return of each member elected by endorsement on the writ, and shall return the writ so endorsed to the Governor within the time for that purpose specified therein. He shall also as soon as possible, give public notice of each candidate elected, and in the case of a contested election of the number of votes given for each candidate whether elected or not.

Poll at elections. Ballot.

XXIV. In the case of a poll at an election of a member of the Council the votes shall be given by ballot. The ballot of each voter shall consist of a paper (in these Letters Patent called a ballot paper) showing the names and description of the candidates. Each ballot paper shall have a number printed on the back, and shall have attached to it a counterfoil with the same number printed on the face. At the time of voting the ballot paper shall be marked on both sides with an official mark and delivered to the voter within the polling station, and the number of such voter on the register of votes shall be marked on the counterfoil, and the voter having secretly marked his vote on the paper, and folded up the paper so as to conceal his vote, shall place it in a closed box in the presence of the officer presiding at the polling station after having shown to him the official mark at the back.

Each voter in the Port Louis district may, if he so desires, vote for two candidates when two members are to be elected, but in no other case shall any voter have more than one vote in any one district.

Any ballot paper which has not on its back the official mark, or on which votes are given to more candidates than there are members to be elected, or on which anything except the said number on the back is written or marked, by which the voter can be identified, shall be void and not counted.

After the close of the poll the ballot boxes shall be sealed so as to prevent the introduction of additional ballot papers and shall be taken charge of by the returning officer, who shall, in the presence of such agents (if any) of the candidates as may be in attendance, open the ballot boxes and ascertain the result of the poll by counting the votes given to each candidate, and shall forthwith declare to be elected the candidate to whom the majority of the votes have been given.

The decision of the returning officer as to any question arising in respect of any ballot paper shall be final, subject to reversal on petition questioning the election or return.

Casting vote of returning officer.

XXV. Wherever there is an equality of votes between candidates at any election of a Member of the Council, and the addition of a vote would entitle any of such candidates to be declared elected, the returning office, if he is a registered elector of the electoral district for which the election is held, may give such additional vote, but the returning officer shall not, in any other case, be entitled to vote at an election for which he is the returning officer.

Petition against disputed elections.

XXVI. A petition complaining of an undue return or undue election of a Member of the Council, in these Letters Patent called an election petition, may be presented to the Supreme Court by any one or more of the following persons, that is to say,—(1) some person who voted or had a right to vote at the election to which the petition relates, (2) some person claiming to have had a right to be returned at such election, (3) some person alleging himself to have been a candidate at such election.

Trial of election petitions.

XXVII. Every election petition shall be tried before the Supreme Court in the same manner as an action entered by Plaint with Summons. At the conclusion of the trial, the Judge shall determine whether the Member of Council whose return of election is complained of or any and what other person was duly returned or elected, or whether the election was void and shall certify such determination to the Governor

Civil.—*Continued.*

Decision of Judge final.

and, upon such certificate being given, such determination shall be final: and the return shall be confirmed or altered, or a writ for a new election shall be issued, as the case may require, in accordance with such determination.

Power of Judge.

Summoning witnesses.

XXVIII. At the trial of an election petition the Judge shall, subject to the provisions of these Presents or of any proclamation to be made by the Governor, have the same powers, jurisdiction and authority, and witnesses shall be subpœnaed and sworn in the same manner, as nearly as circumstances will admit, as in a trial of a civil action in the Supreme Court, and shall be subject to the same penalties for perjury.

Provision for holding elections, for registration of voters, and for determining disputed elections to be made by local laws.

XXIX. Subject to the provisions of these Presents, the election of Members of the Council shall be held and the registration of voters for the election of such members shall be effected at such times, in such places and in such manner and form, and by such officers, and with such provisions for ascertaining the qualifications of voters and candidates, and all questions and disputes as to the validity or as to the results of elections of elected members shall be determined by such tribunals and in such manner, as may from time to time be ordained by any law or laws enacted by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council. Provided always that all laws passed in virtue of the above-recited Letters Patent of the Sixteenth day September 1885 and in force at the time of the promulgation of these our Letters Patent shall continue and remain in force until amended or repealed by laws passed in virtue of the authority in this clause contained.

Definition of bribery.

XXX. The following persons shall be deemed guilty of bribery within the meaning of these Letters Patent:—

(1) Every person who directly or indirectly or by himself or by any other person on his behalf, gives, lends, or agrees to give or lend, or offers, promises, or promises to procure or to endeavour to procure, any money or valuable consideration to or for any voter, or to or for any person on behalf of any voter or to or for any other person in order to induce any voter to vote or refrain from voting, or corruptly does any such act as aforesaid on account of such voter having voted or refrained from voting at any election.

(2) Every person who directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, gives or procures, or agrees to give or procure, or offers, promises, or promises to procure or to endeavour to procure, any office, place, or employment to or for any voter, or to or for any person on behalf of any voter, or to or for any other person in order to induce such voter to vote or refrain from voting, or corruptly does any such act as aforesaid on account of any voter having voted or refrained from voting at any election.

(3) Every person who directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, makes any such gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement or agreement as aforesaid to or for any person in order to induce such person to procure, or endeavour to procure, the return of any person as an elected Member of the Council, or the vote of any voter at any election.

(4) Every person who, upon or in consequence of any such gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement, or agreement, procures or engages, promises or endeavours to procure the return of any person as an elected Member of the Council, or the vote of any voter at any election.

(5) Every person who advances or pays, or causes to be paid, any money to or to the use of any other person, with the intent that such money, or any part thereof, shall be expended in bribery at any election, or who knowingly pays, or causes to be paid, any money to any person in discharge or repayment of any money wholly or in part expended in bribery at any election.

(6) Every voter who, before or during any election, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person in his behalf, receives, agrees, or contracts for any money, gift, loan, or valuable consideration, office, place, or employment for himself or for any other person, for voting or agreeing to vote, or for refraining or agreeing to refrain from voting at any election.

(7) Every person who, after any election, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, receives any money or valuable consideration on account of any person having voted or refrained from voting, or having induced any other person to vote or refrain from voting at any election.

(8) Every person who directly or indirectly corruptly pays any rate or tax on behalf of any other person for the purpose of enabling him to be registered as a voter in order thereby to influence his vote at any future election, and every person on whose behalf, and with whose privity, any such payment as last aforesaid is made.

Definition of treating.

XXXI. The following persons shall be deemed guilty of treating within the meaning of these Letters Patent.

(1) Every person who corruptly, by himself or by any other person, either before, during or after an election, directly or indirectly gives or provides or pays wholly or in part the expense of giving or providing any food, drink, entertainment or provision to or for any person for the purpose of corruptly influencing that person, or any other person, to vote or refrain from voting, at such election, or on account of such person or any other person having voted or refrained from voting at such election.

(2) Every elector who corruptly accepts or takes any such food, drink, entertainment, or provision.

Definition of undue influence.

XXXII. Every person who directly or indirectly, by himself, or by any other person on his behalf, makes use of or threatens to make use of, any force, violence, or restraint, or inflicts or threatens to inflict by himself or by any other person, any temporal or spiritual injury, damage, harm, or loss upon or against any person in order to induce or compel such person to vote or refrain from voting or on account of such person having voted or refrained from voting, at any election, or who by abduction, duress, or any fraudulent contrivance, impedes or prevents the free exercise of the franchise of any elector, or thereby compels, induces, or prevails upon any elector either to give or refrain from giving his vote at any election, shall be guilty of undue influence within the meaning of these Letters Patent.

Definition of personation.

XXXIII. Every person who at an election applies for a ballot paper in the name of another person, whether that name be the name of a person living or dead, or of a fictitious person, or who, having voted once at any election, applies at the same election for a ballot paper in his own name, shall be guilty of personation within the meaning of these Letters Patent.

Penalty for bribery, treating or undue influence

XXXIV. Every person who is guilty of bribery, treating or undue influence shall on conviction thereof, be liable to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding one year, or to be fined any sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000.

Penalty for personation.

XXV. Every person who is guilty of personation, or of aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of the offence of personation, shall, on conviction thereof, be liable to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years.

Disqualification for Bribery, &c.

XXXVI. Every person who is convicted of bribery, treating, undue influence or personation, or of aiding, counselling, or procuring the commission of the offence of personation, shall (in addition to any other punishment) be incapable during a period of 7 years from the date of his conviction—

(1) Of being registered as a voter, or voting at any election of a member of the Council.

(2) Of being elected a member of the Council, or, if elected before his conviction, of retaining his seat as such member.

Penalty for certain illegal practices at elections.

XXXVII. Every person who—

(1) Votes, or induces or procures any person to vote at any election, knowing that he or such other person is prohibited by these Letters Patent, or by any law, from voting at such election;

(2) Before or during an election knowingly publishes a false statement of the withdrawal of a candidate at such election for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of another candidate;

shall be guilty of an illegal practice, and shall on summary conviction thereof, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000, and be incapable during a period of five years from the date of his conviction, of being registered as a voter, or voting at any election of a Member of the Council for the electoral district in which the illegal practice was committed.

Offences in respect of ballot papers, &c.

XXXVIII. Every person who—

(1) Forges or counterfeits, or fraudulently defaces or destroys, any ballot paper or the official mark on any ballot paper; or

(2) Without due authority supplies a ballot paper to any person: or

(3) Fraudulently puts into any ballot box any paper other than the ballot paper which he is authorised by law to put in; or

(4) Fraudulently takes out of the polling station any ballot paper; or

(5) Without due authority destroys, takes, opens, or otherwise interferes with any ballot box or packet of ballot papers then in use for the purposes of any election;

shall be guilty of misdemeanour, and be liable, if he is a returning officer or presiding officer, or clerk employed at a polling station, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, or to a fine not exceeding Rs. 2,000, and, if he is any other person, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, with or without hard labour, or to a fine not exceeding Rs. 500,

Any attempt to commit any offence specified in this clause shall be punishable in the manner in which the offence itself is punishable.

In any information or prosecution for an offence in relation to the ballot boxes, ballot papers and other things in use at an election, the property in such ballot boxes, ballot papers, or things may be stated to be in the returning officer at such election.

Infringement of secrecy. XXXIX. Every officer, clerk, and agent, in attendance at a polling station shall maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting in such station, and shall not communicate, except for some purpose authorised by law, before the poll is closed, to any person any information as to the name or number on the register of voters or any voter who has or has not applied for a ballot paper or voted at that station, and no person shall interfere with or attempt to interfere with a voter when marking his vote, or otherwise attempt to obtain in the polling station any information as to the candidate for whom any voter in such station is about to vote or has voted or as to the number on the back of the ballot paper given to any voter at such station.

Every officer, clerk, and agent in attendance at the counting of the votes shall maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting, and shall not attempt to ascertain at such counting the number on the back of any ballot paper or communicate any information obtained at such counting as to the candidate for whom any vote is given in any particular ballot paper. No person shall, directly or indirectly, induce any voter to display his ballot paper after he has marked it so as to make known to any person the name of the candidate for or against whom he has so marked his vote.

Every person who acts in contravention of the provisions of this clause shall be liable, on summary conviction before the Bench of Magistrates instituted by the District Court (Criminal Jurisdiction) Ordinance, 1888, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, with or without hard labour.

Power to make laws. XL. It shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Colony.

Assent to laws. XLI. No law made by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council shall take effect until either the Governor shall have assented thereto in Our name and on Our behalf, and shall have signed the same in token of such assent, or until We shall have given Our assent thereto by Our Order in Our Privy Council or through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State.

Disallowance of laws. XLII. When the Governor assents to a law, he shall, by the first convenient opportunity, transmit to one of Our Principal Secretaries of State a copy of the law, authenticated under the Public Seal of the Colony and by his own signature, and if at any time within two years after such copy shall have been received by Our said Secretary of State, We shall notify to the Governor Our disallowance of such law through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, every law so disallowed shall become null and void from and after the day on which the Governor shall signify such disallowance by Proclamation in the Mauritius Government Gazette.

Reserved Bills. XLIII. The Governor may reserve any Bill passed by the Council for the signification of Our pleasure thereon, and shall so reserve any such Bill by which any provision of these Our Letters Patent is repealed, altered, or amended, or which is in any way repugnant to or inconsistent with any of the provisions of these Our Letters Patent. A Bill so reserved shall take effect so soon as We shall have given Our assent thereto, either by Our order in Our Privy Council or through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and the Governor shall have signified such assent by proclamation in the Mauritius Government Gazette.

Rules to be observed by Council. XLIV. Subject to the provisions of these Our Letters Patent, the Council shall, in the transaction of business and passing of laws, conform as nearly as may be to the directions as to the transaction of business and passing of laws by the Council from time to time conveyed to the Governor in Instructions under Our Sign Manual and Signet, but no law enacted by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, shall be invalid by reason that in the enactment thereof any such Instructions were not duly observed.

Power to make Standing Orders. XLV. Subject to the provisions of these Our Letters Patent and such Instructions as aforesaid, the Council may from time to time make Standing Rules and Orders for the regulation of its own proceedings.

Governor or his appointee or senior member present to preside. XLVI The Governor, if present, or, in his absence, any Member of the Council appointed by him in writing, or in default of such appointment, the member present who stands first in order of precedence, shall preside at every meeting of the Council.

Voting. XLVII. All questions proposed for decision in the Council shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the members present, and the Governor or other presiding member shall have an original vote on all such questions, and also a casting vote if the votes be equally divided.

Casting vote.

CIVIL.—*Continued.*

Council may transact business notwithstanding vacancies. XLVIII. The Council shall not be disqualified for the transaction of business by reason of any vacancy or vacancies among the *ex-officio* nominated, or elected members.

Quorum. XLIX. Until otherwise provided by the Council, no business except that of adjournment shall be transacted unless there shall be present nine members besides the Governor or presiding member.

Questions, &c., for debate. L. It shall be competent for any Member of the Council to propose any question to debate therein, and such question, if seconded by any other Member, shall be debated and disposed of according to the Standing Rules and Orders; Provided always, that no Ordinance, vote, resolution, or question, the object or effect of which may be to dispose of or charge any part of Our revenue arising within the Colony, or to revoke, alter, or vary any such disposition or charge, shall be proposed, except by the Governor or with his consent; And provided further, that no vote, resolution, or question, the object or effect of which may be to suspend the Standing Orders of the Council shall be proposed except by the Governor or with his consent.

Sessions of the Council. LI. The sessions of the Council shall be held at such times and places as the Governor shall from time to time by proclamation appoint. There shall be at least one session of the Council in every year, and there shall not be an interval of twelve months between the last sitting in one session and the first sitting in the next session.

Governor may prorogue or dissolve Council. LII. The Governor may at any time, by proclamation, prorogue or dissolve the Council.

Duration of Council. LIII. The Governor shall dissolve the Council at the expiration of five years from the date of the return of the first writs at the last preceding general election, if it shall not have been sooner dissolved.

General Elections. LIV. A general election shall be held at such time, within two months after every dissolution of the Council, as the Governor shall by proclamation appoint.

Governor empowered to make grants of lands. LV.—The Governor in Our name and on Our behalf may make and execute under the Public Seal of the Colony grants and dispositions of any lands which may be lawfully granted or disposed of by Us, within the Colony: Provided that every such grant or disposition be made in conformity either with some law in force in the Colony, or with some Instructions addressed to the Governor under Our Sign Manual and Signet, or through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, or with some regulations in force in the Colony.

And to appoint Judges, and other Officers. LVI. The Governor may constitute and appoint all such Judges, Commissioners, Justice of the Peace and other necessary Officers and Ministers in the Colony, as may be lawfully constituted or appointed by Us, all of whom unless otherwise provided by law shall hold their offices during Our pleasure.

Dismissal and suspension of officers. LVII. The Governor may upon sufficient cause to him appearing, dismiss any public officer not appointed by virtue of a Warrant from Us, whose pensionable emoluments do not exceed fifteen hundred rupees or one hundred pounds sterling a year, according as the said emoluments are fixed with reference to rupees or to pounds sterling, as the case may be, provided that in every such case the grounds of intended dismissal are definitely stated in writing, and communicated to the officer in order that he may have full opportunity of exculpating himself, and that the matter is investigated by the Governor with the aid of the head for the time being of the department in which the officer is serving.

The Governor may, upon sufficient cause to him appearing, also suspend from the exercise of his office any person holding any office in the Colony whether appointed by virtue of any Commission or Warrant from Us, or in Our name, or by any other mode of appointment. Such suspension shall continue and have effect only until our pleasure therein shall be signified to the Governor. If the suspension is confirmed by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, the Governor shall forthwith cause the officer to be so informed, and thereupon his office shall become vacant. In proceeding to any such suspension, the Governor is strictly to observe the directions in that behalf given to him by Our Instructions as aforesaid.

Grant of Pardons. LVIII. When any crime or offence has been committed within the Colony, or for which the offender may be tried therein, the Governor may, as he shall see occasion in Our name and on Our behalf, grant a pardon to any accomplice in such crime or offence who shall give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the principal offender, or of any one of such offenders, if more than one; and further, may grant to any offender convicted in any Court, or before any Judge, Justice or Magistrate, within the Colony, a pardon,

CIVIL.—*Continued.*

Remission of fines.
Proviso Banishment from Colony prohibited.
Exception Political offence.

either free, or subject to lawful conditions, or any remission of the sentence passed on such offender, or any respite of the execution of such sentence, for such period as the Governor thinks fit, and may remit any fines, penalties, or forfeitures, which may become due and payable to Us. Provided always, that the Governor shall in no case, except where the offence has been of a political nature unaccompanied by any other grave crime, make it a condition of any pardon or remission of sentence that the offender shall be banished from or shall absen himself from the Colony.

Succession to the Government.
Administrator to take Oaths.

LIX. Whenever the Office of Governor of the Colony is vacant, or if the Governor becomes incapable or is absent from the Colony, or is from any cause prevented from acting in the duties of his office, then such person or persons as may be appointed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, and in case there shall be no person or persons within the Colony so appointed the Senior Civil Member of the Council of Government shall during Our pleasure administer the Government of the Colony, first taking the oaths hereinbefore directed to be taken by the Governor in the manner herein prescribed, which being done We do hereby authorise empower and command any such Administrator to do and execute during Our pleasure all things that belong to the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief according to the tenour of these Our Letters Patent, and according to Our Instructions as aforesaid and the laws of the Colony.

Proviso—Absence on voyages to and from Dependencies not to be deemed absence from the Colony.

Provided always that when the Governor is on a voyage between any of the Islands under his Government, or is in any place at which he has landed in the course of any such voyage, he shall be deemed not to be absent from the Colony.

Appointment of Deputy to the Governor.

LX. Whenever the Governor shall leave the Island of Mauritius for the purpose of visiting any of the Islands under his Government, he may by an instrument under the Public Seal of the Colony appoint any person to be his Deputy within the Island during such temporary absence, and in that capacity to exercise, perform, and execute for and on behalf of the Governor during such absence, but no longer, all such powers and authorities by these Our Letters Patent or otherwise vested in the Governor as shall in and by such instrument be specified and limited, but no others. Every such Deputy shall conform to and observe all such Instructions as the Governor shall from time to time address to him for his guidance. Provided nevertheless that by the appointment of a Deputy as aforesaid the power and authority of the Governor shall not be abridged, altered, or in any way affected otherwise than We may at any time hereafter think proper to direct.

Officers and others to obey the Governor.

LXI. And we do hereby require and command all our Officers, Civil and Military, and all other the inhabitants of the Colony, to be obedient, aiding, and assisting unto the Governor, or to such person or persons as may from time to time, under the provisions of these Our Letters Patent, administer the Government of the Colony, or to such person as under the last preceding clause may from time to time be appointed to exercise any of the powers and authorities.

Term Governor explained.

LXII. In the construction of these Our Letters Patent, the term "Governor" shall unless inconsistent with the context include every person for the time being administering the Government of the Colony.

Power reserved to His Majesty to revoke, alter or amend the present Letters Patent.

LXIII. And We do hereby reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs and successors, full power and authority from time to time to revoke, alter or amend these Our Letters Patent as to Us or them shall seem fit, and nothing herein contained shall affect Our or their undoubted right, by and with the advice and consent of Parliament or with the advice of Our or their Privy Council, to make from time to time all such laws as may to Us or them appear necessary to peace, order, and good government of the Colony.

Publication of Letters Patent.

LXIV. And We do direct and enjoin that these Our Letters Patent shall be read and proclaimed at such place or places within the Colony as the Governor shall think fit.

The population of each district will be found in Section C, "Statistics".

The law regulating the manner in which the Elections of Members of the Council of Government and the preparation of a register of Electors shall be carried out was promulgated under Ordinance 5 of 1887 and 6 of 1887.

MUNICIPAL.—*Port Louis.*

The existence of the Municipality under the French dates as far back as 1790. It was then called "Municipalité du Canton de Port Louis" and was instituted, as were other local Municipalities, by the "Assemblée Coloniale", The first Mayor of Port Louis was Mr. Fressanges followed after his death by Mr. Ricard de Bignicourt. These institutions are mentioned in the constitutive laws of the Ile de France promulgated by the "Assemblée Coloniale" on the 21st. of April 1791. Sixteen prominent men of the town acted as Councillors of the "Municipalité du Canton de Port Louis" and were denominated the "Conseil des Notables".

The "Conseil des Notables" was dissolved in 1792. It was reconstituted at the end of the eighteenth century under the denomination of the "Conseil de Commune" and was abolished on the 18th February 1820.

The present Municipal Corporation dates from 1850, the first elections taking place at the Masonic Lodge "La Triple Espérance" on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd of February. Two eminent Mauritians Adrien d'Epinay and Rémy Ollier, appear to have been the principal agents in determining the re-establishment of the Corporation. The former on the occasion of his two visits to London made strong representations to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the latter carried on an active campaign in the local press "La Sentinelle de Maurice".

No definite action appears to have been taken, however, until the year 1848, when the political troubles in France roused the colonists from apathy and a public meeting was held at the "Hôtel d'Europe" on the site on which the present Town Hall of Port Louis was subsequently erected. The instigators of this meeting were :

Victor Lanougarède
Hippolyte Le Mière
Sir David Barclay
Edouard Chapman
James Arbuthnot
Auguste Louys
Arthur Edwards
Pierre Dioré
Joseph Dioré
Alcide Cayrou
Delcourt Chasle
J. B. Chéron.

The meeting was stopped by the Police and the leaders then carried their grievances to the Governor himself, Sir William Gomm, who, although he approved the action of the Police, received the deputation and promised to forward their request to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The wishes of the colonists were acceded to and the Municipal Corporation of Port Louis was constituted by Ordinance No. 16 of 1849 drafted by the Procureur General, Mr. Prosper d'Epinay.

The elections were controlled by a Committee composed of :

Jules Virieux (Juge de Paix)
Hippolyte Le Mière
Furcy de Chazal.

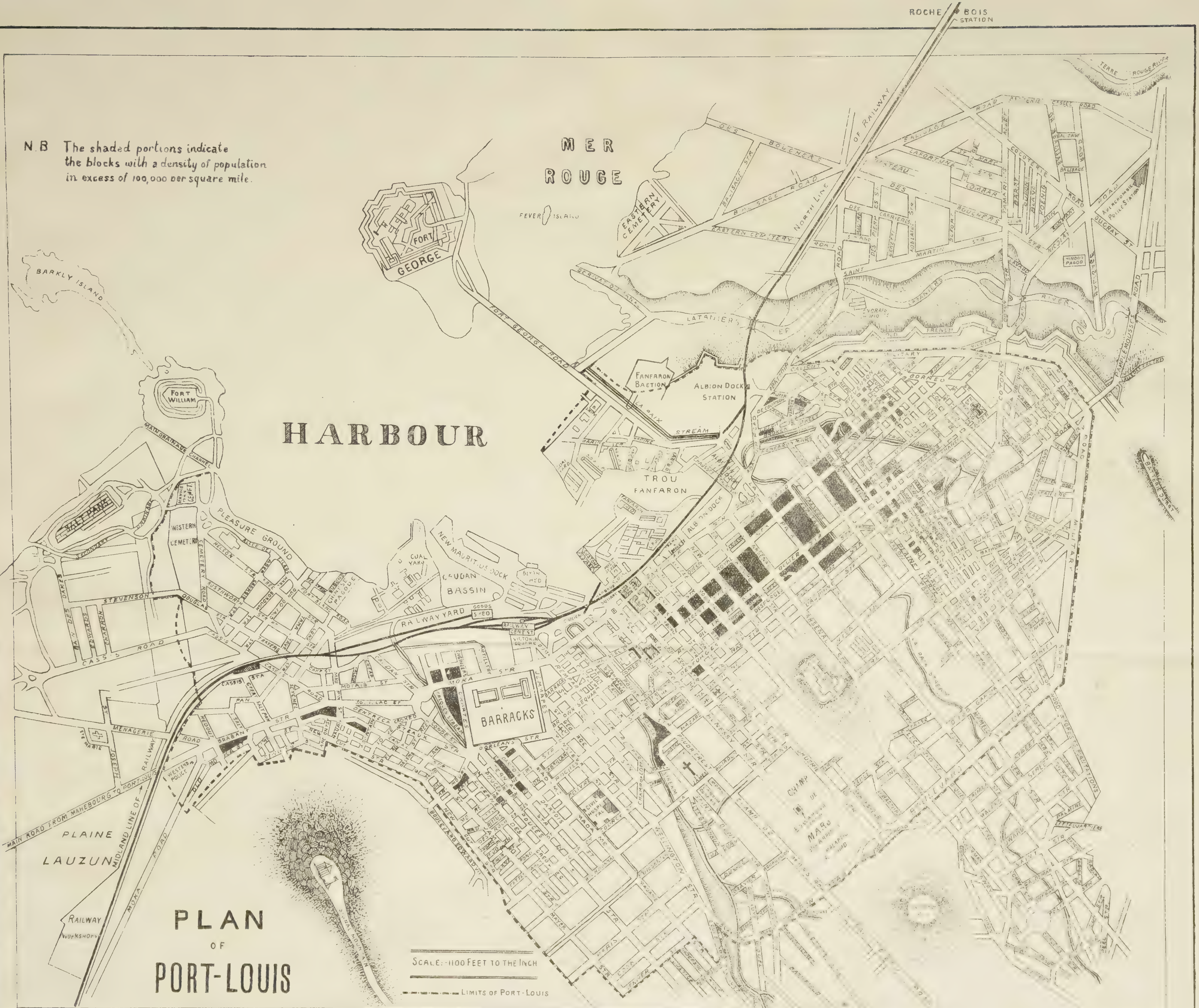
The roll of electors numbered 600 and the elected candidates were as follows :—

Louis Lechelle, sworn broker	364	votes.
Joseph Dioré, proprietor	281	„
Hon. Félix Barbé, merchant	256	„
Louis Evenor Dupont, barrister	253	„
William Wade West, proprietor	251	„
Victor Lanougarède, proprietor	232	„
Félix Kœnig, attorney	229	„
Furcy de Chazal, attorney	215	„
Volcy de Sonneville, sworn broker...	198	„
François Charles Rougé, sworn broker	190	„
Dr. François Dauban	189	„
Hon. Hippolyte Le Mière, proprietor	183	„
Alfred Besnard, sworn broker	179	„
Aimé Jocelyn Vigoureux, proprietor	167	„
Jean Baptiste Labonté, proprietor	165	„
François Emile Gausseran	163	„
Louis Letard, grocer	162	„
Eugène Marie, attorney	144	„

These eighteen Councillors were proclaimed on the 26th. February 1857 and on the 4th. March Sir George Anderson selected Mr. Louis Léchelle as Mayor and Mr. Félix Kœnig as Deputy Mayor.

Under Ord. 23 of 1903 the number of Councillors was reduced to 12, including the Mayor and Deputy Mayor, three for each of the four Wards of the Town.

At the time of the establishment of the Corporation, the Town appears to have been in a



PLAN OF PORT-LOUIS

N.B. The shaded portions indicate
the blocks with a density of population
in excess of 100,000 per square mile.

SCALE:-1100 FEET TO THE INCH

LIMITS OF PORT-LOUIS

ROCHE BOIS STATION
MER ROUGE
FEVER ISLAND
FORT GEORGE
FORT GEORGE ROAD
BARKLY ISLAND
FORT WILLIAM
HARBOUR
MAIN DRAINAGE CHANNEL
SALT PANS
WESTERN CEMETERY
PLEASURE GROUND
STEVENSON
DOUGLAS
CASSIS ROAD
COAL YARD
NEW MAURITIUS DOCK
CAUDAN BASSIN
RAILWAY YARD
GOODS SHED
RAILWAY CENT ST
VICTORIA SQUARE
BARRACKS
MOKA
ARTILLERY STR
MENAGERIE ROAD
WESTERN POLICE
MAIN ROAD FROM MAHEBOURG TO PORT-LOUIS
MIDLAND LINE OF RAILWAY
PLAINE LAUZUN
MOKA ROAD
RAILWAY WORKSHOPS
FANFARON BASTION
ALBION DOCK STATION
LA PAIX STREAM
TROU FANFARON
ALBION DOCK
EASTERN CEMETERY
EASTERN CEMETERY ROAD
DES BOUCHERS ROAD
BALISAGE ROAD
NORTH LINE OF RAILWAY
LATANIERS RIVER
SAINT MARTIN STR
HINDOO PAGOD
ABERCROMBIE POLICE STATION
DUCRAY ST
PAMPLEMOUSSES ROAD
TERRE ROUGE RIVER
MILITARY ROAD
BATTERIE CARRÉE
CHAMP DE MARS
CIVIL HOSPITAL
BOULEVARD

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MUNICIPAL.—*Continued.*

deplorable condition. The main streets were so badly kept that even foot passengers are said to have circulated with difficulty. The alleys and smaller streets had never been metalled and were full of refuse. Paved gutters were unknown, and although some underground drainage for rain water existed,—build in the time of the French—the gully holes were never cleaned. The task which faced the new Corporation was in consequence a heavy one, and it is evident that the improvements which have been effected in the Central part of the Town are considerable, although, there is still a great deal to do on the outskirts.

At the present time the finances of the Corporation are in a flourishing condition ; it possesses properly controlled slaughter-houses and markets, and modern fire-brigade and electric lighting and power stations.

The powers invested in the Municipal Corporation by the constituting Ordinance of 1849, have been considerably modified and many of them repealed by various Ordinances up to the present day : so much so that the exact limitation of their jurisdiction appears to be a somewhat complicated problem.

Art. 40 of Ordinance No. 21 of 1851 defined the powers and duties of the Municipal Council as follows :—

The Municipal Council shall have power, subject to the provisions herein before contained.*

1o. To carry into execution all necessary public improvements within the said town, as regards streets, foot-paths, walks, highways, causeways and bridges, planting or felling trees or shrubs in streets, highways or other public places, digging of wells, conduits and sewers and other like works.

2o. To take measures for the prevention of fires.

3o. For preventing the spread of infectious diseases.

4o. For the regulation of weights and measures.

5o. For the establishment and regulation of markets.

6o. For the regulation of the quality of bread, meat and other provisions.

7o. For the seizure and forfeiture of unwholesome provisions introduced into the town or exposed for sale therein.

8o. For the suppression of gambling or disorderly houses, of gaming houses and houses of ill-fame.

9o. For the suppression of cruelty to animals.

10o. For the removal and abatement of all kinds of public nuisances even on private premises.

11o. For the proper paving, lighting, cleaning, draining of, and the supply and distribution of water to the said town.

12o. For the making and repairing of cemeteries, and grants of ground therein.

13o. For the relief of the poor and prevention of mendicity.

14o. For preventing the landing and introduction into the town of animals infected with contagious diseases.

15o. For the regulations respecting carters, porters and drivers ; and the licensing and behaviour of the drivers and conductors of hackney carriages plying for hire within the town and its vicinity.

These special powers have in several cases been affected by subsequent legislation. Under Ord. 32 of 1894-95 the Sanitary Authorities exercise a control in respect of sanitary matters over the public places and roads. The under-ground drains and sewers are laid and repaired by the Public Works Department. Measures for the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases are also made under the Sanitary Department. The Municipal Control over weights and measures was repealed by Ord. 3 of 1873 (Art. 23)—Weights and Measures Ordinance—but are retained as regards weights and measures used in the markets.

Ord. 32 of 1894 also gives the Sanitary Authorities power to inspect and prevent the hawking and sale of unwholesome food, but Municipal Inspectors have power to inspect shops, and prosecute for the selling or exposing for sale, of unwholesome food and produce of any kind, including milk.

With regard to the suppression of gambling houses &c., the Municipality has retained its powers although by Ord. 7 of 1895 the matter is dealt with by the Police force under the Criminal Law. The Municipality has concurrent powers with the Police, to suppress disorderly conduct in the town and prosecute for ordinary disturbances of the contraventional class. Ordinance 4 of 1869 repealed the Municipal regulations concerning the suppression of cruelty to animals and transferred its powers to the Police.

The Sanitary authorities now have power to make regulations for the Sanitary control of burials cemeteries, &c., but the Municipality retains the entire control and management of the Cemeteries in Port Louis,

The relief of the poor is dealt with by the Poor Law Commissioner, but the Municipality has

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* Dealing principally with repairs to public roads (Art. 39).

MUNICIPAL.—*Continued.*

inscribed in its estimates a substantial allowance for a Municipal medical attendant to poor and distressed people in the town.

Vagrancy and mendicity are dealt with respectively under Ord. 2 of 1889 and 6 of 1838.

Ord. 39 of 1881 deals with the prevention and spread of contagious and infectious diseases among cattle and other animals, the application of which now falls on the Medical Department and General Board of Health.

The present statutory powers of the Municipality are defined in the Consolidated Ordinance 23 of 1903 which introduced important changes.

The limits of the Town proper over which the Municipality exercises jurisdiction, have been restricted and are no longer co-extensive with the limits of the District of Port Louis, as defined in Ord. 27 of 1875.

They have besides the conduct and management of an electric establishment, enabling them to light the whole of the town, to supply a fair amount of current to subscribers for lighting purposes and electric energy during the day-time to workshops or engineering establishments and they deal exclusively with the upkeep of an establishment for the prevention of fires (see below).

The Municipal Regulations were published under Government Notices No. 60 of April 9, 1908. Amended by G. N. 24 & 63—1914 (markets and sale of bread).

The revenue is derived principally as follows :—

(*a*) From Government Rs. 90,000 annually as a compensation for quay dues vested in the Government since 1865.

(*b*) From Government Rs. 34,000 as contribution in lieu of house rate or tenant's tax in respect of buildings belonging to or occupied by Government.

(*c*) House rate which is now 8/10 per cent on the assessed value.

(*d*) Tenant's tax, progressing from 1 % to 6 % of the rent paid.

(*e*) Certain licences, fees or permits, taxes on animals and vehicles, all levied by and paid to the Municipality direct.

(*f*) 5 % on the premiums of all fire insurance policies.

The Municipal budget is of about Rs. 500,000 and the Municipality is empowered to borrow, on security, to an amount that may not bring the total secured debt to a higher figure than the average of five year's revenue.

An Auditor is specially appointed by Government to act concurrently with another Auditor appointed by the Corporation for a yearly audit of the accounts.

The yearly estimates must be submitted to the Governor, who may disallow the whole or any part of them.

The Mayor of Port Louis receives an allowance of Rs. 5,000 per annum.

Financial Statements will be found in Section E.

Qualifications of electors.

The qualifications of electors given below have received an important modification. The salaried vote has been abolished, making the Municipal franchise one based entirely on conditions of ownership or tenancy ; licence-payers have been retained. Each ward has its separate roll of electors.

Qualifications of Municipal Electors.

Extracts from Ordinance No. 23 of 1903. — Section II.

ELECTORS—ELECTORAL ROLL.

9. Every male person shall be entitled to be inscribed as an elector on the Roll of Electors who :

i. has attained the age of 21 years.

ii. is under no legal incapacity, and is in the exercise of his civil rights ;

iii. is a British subject by birth or naturalisation ;

iv. has resided in the Colony for one year at least, previous to the date of registration ; and

(*a*) at the date of registration and during the preceding six months has been the owner of immoveable property in the town estimated on the tax roll (cadastre) at not less than 500 Rupees ; or,

(*b*) is at the date of registration paying rent, and during the preceding six months was a tenant of immoveable property in the Town paying rent at the rate of not less than 15 Rupees a month; or

(*c*) has during the six months preceding the date of registration paid a licence-duty of not less than 75 Rupees a year in respect of a trade or calling carried on in the Town or

(*d*) is the husband of a wife, or the eldest son of a widow, possessing any one of the above qualifications ;

(*e*) is the manager of a joint stock company whether existing under the law of the United Kingdom or of any British Colony, or under the law of this Colony (Société Anonyme) which possesses a qualification by reason of ownership or tenancy of immoveable property, or payment of licence in accordance with paragraphs (*a*) (*b*) and (*c*) of this Article.

Qualifications in case of joint premises. 10. Where any premises are jointly owned or occupied by more persons than one, each of such persons shall, for the purposes of Article 9, be deemed to be a proprietor or occupier in respect of such premises when his share therein as joint proprietor is not less than Rs. 500, or the share of the monthly rent actually paid by him as joint occupier is not less than 15 Rupees.

Disqualifications. 11. No person shall be inscribed on the roll or be entitled to vote for the election of Councillor, who has been convicted of perjury in any Court of His Majesty's Dominions, or who has been sentenced by any such Court to death or penal servitude, or imprisonment with hard labour or for a term exceeding twelve months, and has not either suffered the punishment to which he was sentenced or such other punishment as by competent authority may have been substituted for the same, or has not received free pardon from His Majesty.

THE TOWN BOARDS.

The Town Boards are all corporative bodies and as such may acquire and hold real and personal property and sell, lease, alienate or otherwise dispose of any property, and may contract, sue or be sued.

They have the power of taking measures within the prescribed limit of the township for the making, arrangement, maintenance &c., of roads, sewers, bridges, canals and other works of public utility ; for the prevention of fires ; the proper paving and lighting of the town and the supply and distribution of water, providing that no such arrangements contravene the existing sanitary rules and regulations made by the Sanitary Authorities.

CUREPIPE.—A Board of Commissioners was appointed for the Town of Curepipe under Ordinance No. 12 of 1889. It consists of six members nominated annually by the Governor ; the first Board was appointed by virtue of Proclamation No. 9 of March 28th 1890.

In 1900, under Ordinance No. 39, a loan of Rs. 70,000, was raised upon Debentures—re-imbursable in 28 years and bearing interest at 5% —for the erection of the Town Hall, and in 1902 a further loan of Rs. 25,000 was authorized by Government payable in 10 years without interest.

ROSE HILL AND BEAU BASSIN.—The Board of Commissioners for the Town of Rose Hill and Beau Bassin was constituted under Ordinance No. 31 of 1895. It consists of eight members and enjoys the same powers and privileges as that of Curepipe, except that the licences are not refunded by Government as is the case of Curepipe.

QUATRE BORNES.—Quatre Bornes was erected into a Township and a Board of Commissioners appointed under Ordinance No. 32 of 1895. The Board consists of 6 members.

The taxable property and other financial statistics of these Boards will be found in Section E.

DISTRICT BOARDS.

In addition to the Town Boards, *District Boards* were constituted under Ords. 9 of 1900 and 35 of 1902, and are called the " Branch Road Boards " for each District. The Board consist of the Director of Public Works, the elected Member of the Council of Government for the District and three other members appointed annually by the Governor.

These Boards are empowered to pass resolutions for the making, maintenance and improvement of Branch Roads and footpaths and, under Ordinance 11 of 1919, for the levying of taxes.

The funds are provided (1) by a contribution from the Treasury of an annual sum equivalent to 10% of the Direct Taxes collected during the preceding year in each District (2) by an addition of 10% to the Direct Taxes to be levied in each year in each District exclusive of Port Louis and other townships. (See also Ordinance 11 of 1919, page D. 55).

JUDICIAL AND LEGAL.

1 Institutions antecedent to the Supreme Court,

(a) *Under the French Flag.*—The Island of " Mauricius " was occupied by the French, by whom it was called " Isle de France ", on 20th. September 1715. The first Governor appears to have been appointed on 16th. December 1722.

JUDICIAL AND LEGAL.—*Continued.*

Edit du Roi
November 1723.

He exercised judicial powers, concurrently with his other functions, until 1723 when a Court of Judicature, the " Conseil Provincial ", was instituted. This Court was invested with full original jurisdiction in criminal, as well as civil matters. At the same time, a Court was established in the neighbouring island of Bourbon ; it was styled the " Conseil Supérieur " and was given appellate jurisdiction over the " Conseil Provincial de l'Isle de France ".

Edit du Roi
November 1734.

In 1734, the " Conseil Provincial " was abolished and a "Conseil Supérieur" established independent from the Conseil Supérieur of the Island of Bourbon, with full original and final jurisdiction over the *Isle de France.*

Règlement du
28 Juin 1738.

In 1738, the judgments delivered in the Colony were made subject to a right of appeal, by way of *pourvoi*, before the "Cour de Cassation" de France.

Ordonnance
25 Sept. 1766.
Edit du Roi
Juin 1766.

In 1766, a land Court was instituted, the " Tribunal Terrier ", which alone from henceforth took cognisance of divers matters connected with, and arising out of grants of land ("concessions"). In the same year the "Conseil Supérieur de l'Isle de France " was abolished. It was replaced by a " Conseil Supérieur " differing from the former Court and invested with a restricted original jurisdiction.

Edit du Roi
Octobre 1771.
Edit du Roi
9 Novembre 1771.

In 1771, the "Conseil Supérieur" was abolished. The " Cour de Juridiction Royale " was instituted with original jurisdiction, criminal and civil ; a "Conseil Supérieur " was created, to which Court was conferred appellate jurisdiction over the " Cour de Juridiction Royale. "

Ordre ministériel
11 Avril 1776.

In 1776, Admiralty Jurisdiction was conferred on the " Cour de Juridiction Royale. "

Arrêtés de l'Assemblée Coloniale
2 Avril 1791.
„ 25 Fév. 1793.
„ 26 „ 1793.
„ 7 „ 1794.
„ 14 „ 1794.
„ 20 „ 1794.
Arrêté &c.
„ 23 „ 1794.
„ 23 Avril 1794.
28 Therm An II.
16 Niv. „ IV.
13 Vent. „ IV.
23 Vent. „ V.
3 Germ. „ VI.
9 Prair. „ VII.
8 Germ. „ VIII.
8 Vent. „ X.

In 1792, after the overthrow of the French Government, the " Conseil Supérieur ", " Cour de Juridiction Royale " and " Tribunal Terrier " were abolished. Magistrates (Juges de Paix) were appointed, exercising a limited jurisdiction, both civil and criminal.

During the period which intervened between the declaration of the French Republic and 1803 (XI of the revolutionary Calendar), numerous attempts were made to establish efficient substitutes for the old Courts and administrative institutions, amongst which are to be found certain peculiar creations, e. g., " Tribunaux de famille ", " Conseil des Trois ", " Comité du Salut Public ", etc.

Arrêté du Gouvernement Consulaire,
3 Germ. An XI.
Arrêté 11 Frim.
An XII.

In 1803, the office of " Juge de Paix " was abolished as well as all the various tribunals created during the revolutionary period. " The Tribunal Terrier ", was re-established as were also the " Cour de Juridiction Royale " and " Conseil Supérieur ", the former under the appellation of " Tribunal de Première Instance, " and the latter under that of " Tribunal d'Appel ". They were placed on the same footing as that on which they had stood up to 1792. The " Tribunal de Première Instance " was granted original jurisdiction in all cases criminal, civil, commercial, admiralty and police, while the " Tribunal d'Appel " was invested with appellate jurisdiction over the former. A Special Court was at the same time created for the trial of slaves charged with criminal offences*.

Sénatus consulte 12 Oct. 1807, Décret Impérial 30 Mars 1808.

In 1808, the " Tribunal d'Appel " was styled " Cour d'Appel ".

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* This Court remained in existence until the year 1826 when it was abolished Ord. No. 17 of 1826.

JUDICIAL AND LEGAL.—*Continued.*

(b) *Under the British Flag.*—The Island capitulated to the English in 1810. The terms of capitulation as well as those of the Treaty of Paris will be found in Section A under the heading "Early History" of the 1913 issue of the Almanac.

In 1812, the denomination of the Island was changed to " Mauritius ". As will be seen from Art. 5 of the terms of Capitulation it was conceded that " the inhabitants shall preserve their religion, laws and customs ". Morever, Sir R. Farquhar proclaimed (Code Far : No. 14 of December 1810) that :—

> " Tous établissements, tant judiciaire, que de police, seront egalement conservés et continués *durante bene placito,* sous le gouvernement anglais sur les mêmes bases et d'après les mêmes règlements qui existaient lors de la reddition de cette île ".

In addition to the Courts described above, the English found in existence the " Cour Maritime ". This Court became obsolete as an immediate consequence of British Sovereignty, as it was composed, under the French Government, of naval officers holding ranks foreign to the English navy; so that the Courts which continued to exercise jurisdiction after 1810 were the " Tribunal Terrier ", the "Tribunal de Première Instance", the " Cour d'Appel " and the Court for the trial of slaves.

Letters Patent 27th. July 1814 Procl. 1st Mch. 1818.

In 1814, a Vice Admiralty Court was established, and Admiralty Jurisdiction transferred to that Court.

Ord. 13 of 1832.

In 1832 the " Tribunal Terrier " was abolished, and its jurisdiction was conferred upon the Governor in Executive Council.

The jurisdiction of these Courts remained unchanged, the only alteration which the capture effected in the Administration of Justice being that appeals from the final judgments of the Courts of the Colony which were ordered to be pronounced in the name of H.M. the King of Great Britain, were made to lie, no longer to the " Cour de Cassation ", but to the King in Council. These conditions prevailed up to the year 1850.

2. The Supreme Court.

A.—FORMATION.

Order in Council 1851. Ord. 2 of 1850 confirmed by Order in Council 23rd. October 1851. Ord. 43 of 1913.

In 1850 the Tribunal de Première Instance was abolished and the system of Judicature in the Island underwent a complete transformation. Subject always to a right of appeal from its decisions to the Privy Council the " Cour d'Appel " was styled " The Supreme Court of the Colony of Mauritius ". Its appellate jurisdiction, as then existing, was made to " cease and determine ". It was invested with an original and with an appellate jurisdiction which, with subsequent extensions and modifications, the Court has preserved to this date and still exercises. In addition, Courts of petty jurisdiction were created, as to which *vide infra* " The Inferior Courts ". (The District Courts).

B.—JURISDICTION.

1. *Original :—*

Ords. 10 of 1850 3 of 1874.

(1) *Criminal Side.*—The " Court of Assizes " which is the Superior Court of original criminal jurisdiction, is to be held by one or more of the Judges of the Supreme Court ; questions of fact are decided by the Jury.

Letters Patent 22nd. March 1879.

Four sessions are to be held yearly, one every three months from 1st January or oftener if found necessary. His Excellency the Governor has a right of granting pardon from, or of mitigating, any penalty inflicted by the Court.

2. *Civil Side :—*

Ords. 35 of 1863. 4 of 1872. 17 of 1884–85. 41 of 1882. 57 of 1890.

(*a*) *Land Court Jurisdiction.*—In 1863, the rivers and streams of the Colony were declared to be public property and the Jurisdiction of the Governor in Council was extended to certain questions concerning the rights to the water flowing from the rivers and streams, or from canals. In 1872 the jurisdiction of the Governor in Council was withdrawn and vested in the Supreme Court and the inferior " Ordinary Tribunals ", the Governor in Council retaining only the power of deciding certain questions for the public benefit.

Ords. 2 & 10 of 1850, 36 of 1912.

(*b*) *Queen's Bench and Equitable Jurisdiction.*—In 1850, the Supreme Court was invested with all the powers, authority and Jurisdiction of the then existing Court of Queen's bench, and with equitable jurisdiction.

JUDICIAL AND LEGAL.—*Continued.*

Ord. 43 of 1913.

The Court consists of a Chief Judge and two or more Puisne Judges and at public sittings is composed of not less than two Judges. However, since 1912, all matters wherein the "subject in litigation or the principal cause of "action exclusive of interests and costs" does not exceed in value Rs. 3,000 actions in divorce or judicial separation, and rules returnable, may be heard before one Judge, who has the discretion of reserving any question arising before him for the decision of the full Court. (Cf. infra V^{o}, "Bail Court"). The Court has the discretion of ordering, in any cause before it, that the case be heard before a Jury, (*Conf. infra,* "Master's Court").

Ords. 14 of 1872 and 37 of 1882.

(*c*) *Divorce, Probate and Admiralty Jurisdiction.*

(*i*) Divorce suits, and suits in "judicial separation" are within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

(*ii*) *Probate* (see *infra* "Master's Court").

26 Vict. c. 24
53 & 54 Vict. c. 27 S. 6.

(*iii*) *Colonial Court of Admiralty.*—In 1863 the jurisdiction of the Vice-Admiralty Court was transferred to the Supreme Court which when exercising Admiralty Jurisdiction, bears the title of "Colonial Court of Admiralty". The jurisdiction of this court over which the Chief Judge presides, is liable to appeal before the King in Council.

(For table of fees of the Colonial Court of Admiralty, vide Order in Council 23rd. August 1883, Vice Admiralty Court Rules, Appendix, Chap. II, Proc. 28 of 1876).

Ords. 33 of 1853, 23 of 1887 61 of 1898-1899.

(*d*) *Bankruptcy Division.*—A Court of Bankruptcy, to be held by any one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, was constituted in 1853.

In 1887, the Master of the Supreme Court, was made Judge of the Bankruptcy Court. In 1889, the "Bankruptcy Division of the Supreme Court" was created and the Master ceased to exercise Bankruptcy Jurisdiction, which was vested in the Judges of the Supreme Court, any one Judge sitting alone.

The Bankruptcy Division also exercises Jurisdiction in questions concerning Insolvency and Winding up of Companies; *vide infra* (Jurisdiction in Chambers).

Ord. 3 of 1850. Order in Council 23rd. Oct. 1851. Ords. 14 of 1881. 22 of 1888,

(*e*) *Bail Court* (*obsolete*).—This Court, created in 1850, was originally a branch of the Supreme Court and was subsequently known as the "Bail Court". It exercised a limited original, and an appellate jurisdiction. In 1881 its jurisdiction was abolished.

Ords. 2 of 1850. 24 of 1855.

(*f*) *Jurisdiction in Chambers.*—The Judge in Chambers has jurisdiction to finally dispose of certain matters specified by law, with discretionary power to refer the case to the Court. He can grant a writ of injunction, but the Court has power, on motion, to dissolve or modify the writ.

The Judge is empowered to decide all matters which were formerly settled in Chambers by the President of the "Cour d'appel", or by the President of the "Cour de Première Instance", and can give any order which was previously within the jurisdiction of either of them.

Bankruptcy rules of 1888 Sect. 10.

The Judges of the Bankruptcy Division may exercise in Chambers the whole or any part of his jurisdiction, except in certain matters specified.

Ord. 2 of 1850. 19 of 1868.

(*g*) *Master's Court.*—The Master holds a Court, and the Court has original jurisdiction in matters concerning "Probate of Wills", "Judicial Sales" and in certain other matters, and the Judges may refer to him any such cases as they may be advised. (The "probate of wills" mentioned in the Charter of Justice is not what is known in English Law under the same name).

II. *Appellate* :—

The "Supreme Court" in accordance with the statutory powers sits as a "Court of Appeal" over the following tribunals :

Ords. 23 of 1887 61 of 1898-99	The Bankruptcy Division.
19 of 1868.	The Master's Court.
14 of 1881. 22 & 23 of 1888.	The District Courts of Mauritius & the Courts of the Dependencies. The Benches of Magistrates.
Ord. 12 of 1878.	The Stipendiary Courts.
Letters Patent of 31st. August 1903.	The Supreme Court of Seychelles.

Seychelles Order in Council 10th. August 1903

(The right of review by *writ of Certiorari* as regards Seychelles cases was expressly withdrawn in 1903 when Seychelles was made a separate Colony and the "Supreme Court of Seychelles created". At the same time the right of Appeal to the Supreme Court of Mauritius was greatly restricted.

Ord. 36 of 1912. At least two Judges must sit to hear appeals from the above Courts.

Ords. 1 1856, 42 of 1902 and 19 of 1910. When sitting as "Colonial Court of Admiralty", the Supreme Court hears appeals from certain decisions of the Marine Court.

3. The Inferior Courts.

Ords. 2, 8 and 9 of 1850 ; 34 and 35 of 1852 ; 21, 22 & 23 of 1888 19 of 1913. *(a) The District Courts.*—These Courts are " Courts of Record ". They were created in 1850 and are presided over by a District Magistrate, who has similar powers, privileges and functions, and exercises the same jurisdiction under any Act of Parliament extending to the Colony, as those of a Justice of the Peace, or two Justices sitting together. Their jurisdiction has been modified by several enactments which were passed since.

The law expressly provides that the Magistrates shall exercise such jurisdiction in connexion with The Merchant Shipping Act of 1894 (57 and 58 Vic. c. 60).

The Courts exercise original jurisdiction, both civil and criminal.

The Magistrate has in certain cases specified in the law, the powers originally granted to the " Juge de Paix ". He exercises jurisdiction over civil claims of minor pecuniary importance. Certain matters are expressly excluded from his jurisdiction.

The Court exercises summary jurisdiction over certain minor criminal offences. The District Magistrate also holds preliminary inquiries into crimes over which he has no jurisdiction, and is moreover invested with certain other powers defined by law ; such for instance, as the investigation of cases of death by violence.

Ord. 23 of 1913. At Port Louis, the Court sits in two divisions styled respectively the "First" and the " The Second Divisions ". The Districts of Plaines Wilhems and Black River also have two divisional Courts each, those of Plaines Wilhems being named the " Rose Hill " and the " Curepipe ", divisions, those of " Black River " the " Bambous " and the " Black River Post ", divisions.

(b) Police Magistrate.

Ord. 16 of 1849. Procl. 24th. March Regulations under Ord. 21 of 1851. A Municipal Corporation had been created at Port Louis in 1839, and in 1852 a Municipal Tribunal was instituted there.

Ord. 26 of 1860. Ord. 23 of 1903. S. 56. In 1860, the Tribunal was abolished, its jurisdiction being transferred to the Police Magistrate for Port Louis. That jurisdiction continued to be exercised by the successive Magistrates for the Third Division of the District Court of the Capital until 1913, when that Divisional Court was impliedly abolished.

Land Court Jurisdiction v. supra—Vº. Supreme Court.

Ord. 23 of 1888. " 23 of 1913. (c) *Benches of Magistrates*—Three district magistrates sitting together exercise an original criminal jurisdiction intermediate between that of the Court of Assizes and the summary jurisdiction of the District Magistrate sitting alone.

Ords. 1 of 1856. 42 of 1902. 11 of 1910. (d) *Marine Court*—In 1856, a Marine Board was created for the purpose of investigating cases of wreck and other casualties affecting ships.

In 1902, the Marine Court was created and the jurisdiction of the Marine Board transferred to that Court, in accordance with the terms of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894, Sect. 478.

In 1910 the composition of the Court was modified and its jurisdiction more fully defined. It is the District Court of Port Louis, 1st. Division, which exercises the jurisdiction, the Magistrates for the two divisions of that Court being granted concurrent jurisdiction. When a formal investigation is held by the Marine Court, the Court is assisted by one or more accessors. The accessors must be Officers of His Majesty's Navy, or Mercantile Marine Masters or Engineers possessing certain qualifications, or experts appointed by His Excellency the Governor.

There is a statutory right of Appeal from the decisions of the Marine Court to His Majesty's Court of Justice in England.

Ord. 12 of 1878. Order in Council 7th September 1882. (e) *Stipendiary Courts.*—In 1878, an Ordinance, known as the " Labour Law " was passed remodelling the former law as to the relationship between " employer " and servant. Stipendiary Magistrates had been appointed since 1838. The law was remodelled in 1878 after enquiry of a Royal Commission. At Port Louis, each District Magistrate holds a Commission of Stipendiary Magistrate as well.

(*f*) *Courts of Dependencies.*—Most of the Dependencies were occupied between 1742 and 1758. The original jurisdiction of the then existing Courts extended to them until special enactments were passed to provide them with Courts of inferior original jurisdiction.

By the treaty of Paris (30th May 1814) they were ceded to His Britannic Majesty.

Ord. 7 of 1843.
Ord. 6 of 1866.
(1) *Rodrigues Islands*— A judicial and police establishment was created at Rodrigues in 1843. In 1866, the " Police Magistrate " of Rodrigues was invested with powers similar to those of the District Magistrates of Mauritius, as their jurisdiction then existed and under certain reservations.

Ord. 7 and 14 of 1883.
Ord. 4 of 1896.
Ord. 39 of 1897-98
In 1883, certain powers ressembling those of " notaries public " were conferred upon the Magistrate. He also acts as Civil Status Officer.

Ord. 16 of 1890.
In 1890, the Police Magistrate's appellation was converted into that of " Magistrate ".

Ord. 31 of 1882.
19 & 20 of 1913.
In 1913, the Jurisdiction of the Magistrate was assimilated to that of the District Magistrates of Mauritius as then provided for. The Supreme Court of Mauritius has appellate jurisdiction over the Court of Rodrigues and can review its decisions on case stated.

(ii) *Oil Islands*—His Excellency the Governor may appoint two Magistrates for the Dependencies and, in special circumstances, three.

They are to visit the Islands at such times as they are requested so to do by the Procureur General.

Ord. 4 of 1904.
These Magistrates cumulate the powers and authority of the District and the Stipendiary Magistrates of Mauritius, subject to the modifications set forth in the law. They are to be deemed District and Stipendiary Magistrates for Mauritius and His Excellency the Governor may direct them to exercise that jurisdiction in any district of the Colony. They may exercise in Port Louis their jurisdiction over the Oil Islands ; and in the event of impediment the Magistrates for Port Louis are empowered to act in their stead. Their jurisdiction is final and an appeal lies only on an *ex parte* order of a Judge in Chambers that a question of law is involved in the issue, which " deserves and requires " to be considered by a " higher tribunal "—an expression which has been understood to designate the Supreme Court of Mauritius.

N.B.— The list of Lawyers, Notaries &c., will be found in Section F., under the heading " Commercial Directory " ; the names of Magistrates, Judges &c. are given in the Civil List at the end of Section B.

Some notes on the Social, Religious, Scientific and Charitable Institutions of the Colony.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.— The Royal Society of Arts and Sciences was founded in 1829—under the title of Société d'Histoire Naturelle—by Mr. Desjardins under the auspices of Cuvier, the celebrated French Naturalist.

In 1846, a Royal charter was granted to the Society which assumed the title it bears at the present day.

In addition to the annual subscription of its members a grant of £ 200 was formerly made from the Colonial Exchequer.

The volumes of Transactions of this Society appear to have been regularly published until about the year 1889. The Society interested itself in every branch of Science and Arts especially those relating to questions of Agriculture and Natural History of the Colony, until 1901. Several exhibitions were organised under its patronage and the Society's influence in improving the social and economic condition of the Colony appears to have been considerable.

The Government grant was withdrawn about the year 1901.

SOCIÉTÉ MÉDICALE DE L'ILE MAURICE.—The Medical Society of Mauritius was established in December 1882 and held its first meeting in January 1885. It became a corporate body in 1890 under Proclamation No. 50 of December 29 of that year.

The aims and objects of the Society as set out in its Statutes are :

(1) Maintenir l'union et la solidarité entre les membres du corps médical et faire respecter les privilèges de la profession.

(2) Se livrer à l'étude de toutes les questions qui se rattachent à la médecine et particulièrement à celles qui concernent " la nosologie coloniale ".

The original adherents numbered 45.

All local practitioners are eligible as members if duly presented by two members of the Society.

The history of the Society shows a record of great activity and usefulness. The recognition of many dangerous diseases, the existence of which had been ignored or denied hitherto in Mauritius is due to its members and a brief list of some of these diseases will suffice to indicate the importance of the work done.

Typhoid Fever.
Bilharziasis (Bilharzia hœmobia).
Tænia-Madagacariensis.
Epidemic Dropsy.

Drs. Aimé and Alfred Lesur were among the first to study the existence of the hœmatozoa of Laveran in the blood of patients suffering from the fever which broke out in 1865, and Dr. Anderson noted its existence in the blood of Mauritians suffering from fever in London. The diagnosis of Surra is also due to Dr. Lesur.

As a consultative and advisory body it has rendered great service in connexion with questions of Public welfare, such as Quarantine, Pharmacy and Hospital services ; sanitary work in the towns and villages ; slaughter houses ; vaccination ; registration of causes of death and the best methods to be adopted for the eradication and prevention of the many deadly diseases which have made their appearance in the Colony.

The Proceedings of the Society have dealt with such important questions as :—

The water supply of the Colony ; unhealthiness of Port Louis and other towns and villages ; poor relief in Port Louis ; the adulteration of drugs and food-stuffs ; bovine tuberculosis, &c., &c.

The transactions of the Society include memoranda on typhoid fever, paratyphoid, malaria, dysentery, plague, medicinal plants of Mauritius and India, etc.

In 1883, Dr. Fressanges, President of the Society, demonstrated the possibility of the artificial fecundation of the sugar cane.

LA SOCIÉTÉ DES CHIMISTES DE MAURICE.—The formation of this Society is of recent date (1910) and originated with Mr. Haddon the Agricultural Chemist of Labourdonnais Estate.

The foundation members were :

P. Bonâme, Director of the Station Agronomique
L. Giraud,
L. Fouquereaux de Froberville,
E. Haddon,
M. Martin.

There are about 200 members, and meetings are held monthly during the *entre-coupe.*

The Society has already published several volumes of proceedings dealing principally with the manufacture of sugar.

THE METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The Meteorological Society of Mauritius was established on the 1st of August 1851 under the auspices of His Excellency Sir James Macaulay Higginson, K.C.B. for the purpose of promoting meteorological science in general, and specially that branch of it called cyclonology, and to provide for meteorological, magnetical and tidal observations being made in Mauritius and its dependencies.

The first Government grant amounted to £ 200 per annum, out of which the Society had to pay the Colonial Government £ 60 per annum for the rent of a room in a building in Port Louis and to provide an observer and assistant, the total cost of which amounted to £ 136. In April 1855, the Secretary of State for the Colonies decided that the whole building in Port Louis in which the Society occupied certain rooms should be utilized as an Observatory. The Admiralty voted an annual subsidy of £ 50 to assist in the publication of the observations.

Very little progress appears to have been made by the Society until the year 1859 when Mr. Meldrum was elected Secretary. In September of that year regular and systematic observations were commenced ; log books of ships calling at Mauritius were copied and tabulated, and as a result of his assiduous labours, meteorological charts of the Indian Ocean were drawn up.

The charts, together with the carefully compiled observations made at the observatory in Port Louis formed the basis on which Meldrum's Law of Storms was elaborated.

Its work is now carried on under the superintendence of the Director of the Royal Alfred Observatory.

THE SOCIÉTÉ DE BIENFAISANCE (*St. Louis Parish*) founded on the 15th June 1901 is placed under the immediate Patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of Port Louis and is assisting principally those who cannot be reached by public charity (les misères cachées).

This Society is maintained by the subscriptions of its members (Rs. 6.00 per annum) by gifts, and the proceeds of annual voluntary subscriptions and a festival given during the winter season.

During the last Spanish Influenza epidemic, the Society assisted numerous poor and had the honour of being chosen by the inhabitants of Durban to distribute in Port Louis a sum collected in Natal and forwarded through His Lordship the Bishop of Port Louis.

La Mutualité Mauricienne.—The foundation of this Society is of recent date (15th June 1914) and was established by Messrs. Lélio Michel, Em. Mignot and E. Leste. The Society numbers already two hundred members and is open to persons of both sexes.

The principal aims are :—to give funeral assistance to the members and their families, and to assist in sickness.

The Society during the last Spanish Influenza epidemic lost a great number of its members. All the funeral expenses and assistance to relatives were paid *in toto* and the society is nevertheless in a prosperous state.

Colonial Nursing Association.—A branch of this Association has been formed in Mauritius. The object of the Association is to place at the disposal of the Colonists and specially those of European extraction the services of trained English nurses. Three nurses are generally maintained and their services are available at the rate Rs. 5 per day for non-subscribers and Rs. 3 per day for subscribers to the Branch.

Association of Colonial Nurses.— In 1905 a system for training Colonial nurses was organised at the Civil Hospital and up to the end of 1913 twenty four nurses had qualified.

The services of these Colonial trained nurses are so highly appreciated in the Colony that the demand is greatly in excess of the supply. Some of them have formed themselves into an Association. Their fees are the same as those of the Colonial Nursing Association—Rs. 5 per day. They are fully trained in modern methods of nursing, sterilisation &c., and new comers can employ them with complete confidence. A list of their names and addresses will be found in Section F.

The Civil Service Mutual Aid Association.—Ordinance No. 22 of 1894 was passed to constitute the Association, called the Mauritius Civil Service Mutual Aid Association, into an Anonymous Society with limited liability, and to authorise the Receiver General to deduct monthly abatements from the salary or pension of its Associates.

The Capital of the Association is fixed at Rs. 100,000, divided into 4,000 shares of Rs. 25 each all of which has been subscribed.

The object of the Association is to assist the members thereof in the following cases :—

(*a*) On the occasion of his illness or of the death or illness of any member of his family dependent upon him,

(*b*) In providing mourning for himself and the members of his family dependent upon him,

(*c*) In purchasing necessaries in the case of a birth or marriage in his household,

(*d*) In providing for the education of members of his family dependent upon him,

(*e*) In purchasing furniture in case of pressing necessity,

(*f*) In case of leave of absence,

(*g*) In purchasing an immoveable property,

(*h*) In repairing an immoveable property belonging to him.

To pay, if the funds permit it, the funeral expenses of Associates provided the grant shall not, in any case, exceed one hundred and fifty rupees.

The association began business on the 1st June 1895, and has been renewed twice ; the last time on the 15th. February 1915 for a period of ten years.

The assurance Fund, formed to bear all looses for loans not exceeding two months salary, stood on the 30th June 1919 at Rs. 66,705.31 and the Reserve Fund at Rs. 50,000.

L'Œuvre des Malades.—Is a Society formed by a group of ladies at Curepipe with a Branch at Quatre Bornes with the object of providing medical comfort and attendance for persons whose circumstances do not permit them to obtain adequate assistance themselves.

Société Française d'Assistance.—Founded on the 14th. of July 1882, with the object of assisting destitute French people or their families, stranded or residing in Mauritius.

The Society is maintained by the subscriptions of its members (Rs. 10 per annum) by gifts, and by the proceeds of an annual Festival, given on or about the 14th of July ; in addition to which, the French Government grants a financial assistance to the extent of some 500 francs every year.

The present membership is about 66.

Alliance Française.—A branch of this world-wide Association, the head-Offices of which are in Paris, was founded in Mauritius in 1883. The object of the Society is purely intellectual and educational, viz : fostering the love for and study of the French Language and Literature.

Examinations are held thrice a year, in July, for Boys up to 14 years old, in August, a competition between all the Primary Schools of the Colony, and in November, examination for Girls up to 17 years old. Medals and numerous prizes (in money and books) are granted. Two special essay writing competitions, for Boys and Girls respectively (up to 20 years of age) have recently been established and are endowed with awards of Rs. 100 each.

Funds for running the Society are obtained from the subscriptions of members (Rs. 5 per annum) from sundry gifts, and from an annual Fête given in December; the Conseil Général in Paris help the local branch by gifts of Medals and books.

Present membership is about 225.

UNION CATHOLIQUE DE L'ILE MAURICE.—This association was established on the 6th. of April 1877, on the lines of the Catholic Union in Great Britain with the difference that it is exclusively composed of laymen. The object of the Union is to promote, in harmony with the ecclesiastical authority, the interest of the catholic community. The head-quarters are at the Hall of the *Union Catholique* in Pope Hennessy Street.

The Union has taken and still takes an active part in the religious and social life of the Colony. Acting conjointly with the ecclesiastical authorities it has been instrumental in securing increased recognition and money grants both for educational and ecclesiastical objects. It has created a circulating library and organised lectures, exhibitions &c., at various epochs of its existence. The affairs of the Society are administered by a council of 20 members elected annually.

LA SOCIÉTÉ DE ST VINCENT DE PAUL is a religious society founded with the object of encouraging religious fervour among its members and the distribution of assistance to deserving poor. The Society was founded in Paris in May 1833 by seven young men, and numbers at the present day 700 branches—known as " Conférences "—distributed all over the world, and includes 149,000 members. A branch of this Society was first opened in Mauritius in 1855 under the Presidence of the Bishop of Port Louis and has since spread all over the Island; it now numbers five " Conférences " in different districts under a general Council known as the " Conseil Particulier ". This Council represents the Society in Mauritius.

In addition to the Charitable Societies mentioned above, several other mutual associations exist the principal of which are:

Société St. Joseph, head-quarters Ste Thérèse Curepipe (R. C.).
Société Ste Anne ,, ,, ,, (R. C.).
Société d'Assistance Mutuelle des Officiers, ouvriers, apprentis &c. de l'atelier du Gouvernement (Parcs-à-Boulets).
Union Ouvrière et Fraternelle (St. François Xavier, Port Louis).
Société Hospitaliers-Sauveteurs (" Le Radical ", Port Louis).
Mauritius Railways Workmen's Burial Fund Association (Plaine Lauzun).
Société Fraternelle de Bienfaisance du Ward IV (Port Louis).
Société du St. Esprit et du St. Cœur de Marie (St. George Street, Port Louis).
Societé de Secours Mutuelle de St. François Xavier (St. François Xavier, Port Louis).
Société de Secours Mutuelle de Père Laval (Ste. Croix).
Société de la " Caisse Mutuelle " (Madame Street, Port Louis).
Œuvre de Nazareth (Port Louis) to provide quarters for Widows and Orphans.
Mauritian Workmen's Association (Port Louis) to assist sick and disabled workmen.

Most of these societies have either been founded by or under the auspices of the Roman Catholic clergy and it is evident that the spirit of cooperative assistance is steadily gaining ground in Mauritius.

In addition to these, for the most part, christian societies there are about 26 Indian, Mahomedan or Chinese Societies in the Colony.

SPORTS.

RACING.—The first meeting was held on June 25, 1812 on the Champ de Mars soon after the formation of the Mauritius Turf Club of which Colonel Edward A. Draper was the moving spirit.

The events of the early meetings were run principally by Arab ponies owned by English officials and Officers of the Army and mounted either by the owners or their friends. In 1836 some thoroughbreds were introduced and were ridden by professional jockeys.

About 1860 Mr Couve formed a powerful racing stable by importing at considerable cost thoroughbred horses from England and for more than 6 years carried off nearly all the principal events. The result of this action was to discourage the less enterprising or less fortunate members of the turf and most of them retired disheartened by the results. This condition of affairs appears to have continued until about 1882 when some good Australian horses were imported.

In 1893 the Turf Club reserved to itself the monopoly of introducing horses which they subsequently sold to racing men in Mauritius. This practice, which has continued to the present day, has had a most beneficial effect on the sport.

In 1906 a new club, the Mauritius Jockey Club, was formed and held its first meeting on the Mangalkhan Race Course at Vacoas. It has now joined hands with the Turf Club for the importation of horses. Several English horses have been imported of late years and the racing events have become much more attractive.

The Jockey Club holds its meetings in January, May and November at Vacoas and the Turf Club in July and August on the Champ de Mars. The Centenary of the Turf Club was celebrated in 1912 in a manner worthy of its great historical associations.

River Fishing.—All the rivers of the Island afford fairly good sport with the rod and line.

They all contain a pretty greyish fish very much like a perch and which is known locally as Carpe.

Sport is often to be had at the junction of the fresh and salt waters at high tide.

" Carpe " rises up to six pounds ; specimens of this size are, however, very rare ; on the other hand fish of two pounds are common enough. He is very game on the line and generally tries for the nearest stone ; once lodged underneath it is not always easy to remove him.

Tackle.—A light ten-foot fly-rod, green or blue line and two foot trace will be found the most suitable. No. 6 hook is generally preferred locally, as the fish has a very large mouth and likes a fairly large bait.

Artificial baits are not much in favor with local anglers, although some good sport has often been obtained with a spinner ; the live shrimp of about two inches long is the favourite bait.The little prawn is hooked under the body near the tail, and then used as a spinner—it generally dies after five or six minutes and must be replaced. This implies a constant supply of live bait in a can, the water of which has to be renewed repeatedly to keep the little crustacea alive.

A particular red lively earthworm is also a very favourite bait when bottom fishing in winter—this is by no means a method of fishing which appeals to real nimrods.

Season.—The proper season for " Carpe " fishing is in the summer months, specially after heavy rains, when the rivers are full. At this time of the year the fish leave the deep pools where they had wintered and patronise the rapids where they rise readily to the bait. Early morning up to midday is the proper time.

" *Chite* ".—Another denizen of the Mauritius Rivers is a sort of grey mullet, called " Chite "—it is not a mullet in the strict sense, as it has a more or less pointed upper jaw which projects considerably beyond the lower one. It is a silvery grey in color. It is occasionally caught when fishing for " carpe ".

Rivers.—The following are the rivers which abound most in "Chite" : In Savanne—Rivière du Cap, du Poste, des Anguilles, des Galets. In Grand Port—Rivières Champagne, La Chaux et des Créoles.

At Flacq all rivers swarm with Carpe but owing to the thick jungle on either side it is next to impossible to cast a line ; the only exception to this is the estuary of Grand River South East. Grand River N. W. is well stocked from its junction with the sea up to Beau Bassin, where the first waterfall is met.

Besides " Carpe " and " Chite ", some rivers contain "Gourami" and all Eels and Camarons—the former sometimes attain enormous dimensions, five and six feet in length and thirty pounds in weight. The Camaron, that exquisite cray fish is only found beyond the " Carpe " limits.

The Mauritius Cricket Club.—The first historical record of Cricket in Mauritius is to be found in the " Mauritius Gazette " of May 21, 1831, where the following notice appears.

" A Grand Match for £ 500 will be played on the Champ de Mars between eleven gentlemen of the Mauritius Club and eleven gentlemen of the 29th and 82nd Regiments, on Monday the 23rd. May ".

" Wickets to be pitched at ½ past 8 ".

It is supposed that the " Mauritius Club " referred to in the above notice, is the present Mauritius Cricket Club, though no Minute Book of the Club can be found prior to May 14, 1856, when a Meeting was held at the Hotel d'Europe, Port Louis, " for the purpose of uniting the Union Cricket Club and the Mauritius Cricket Club into one Club, and also appoint Office Bearers for the Season ".

The Union Cricket Club was founded in the year 1849 at a meeting held at the Hotel d'Europe on August 2. Of this Club, Mr E. Chapman was the first President, and Mr. R. Leisham, Honorary Secretary. Of the combined Clubs (called the Mauritius Cricket Club) Lieut.-Col. H. F. F. Johnson, 5th. Fusiliers, was the first President, and Mr. T. Ambrose, Hon. Secretary.

The Vacoas Lawn Tennis Club.—The Vacoas Lawn Tennis Club was founded on the 2nd. of May 1898 and Incorporated by Charter under Ordinance No. 12 of 1904 and Proclamation No. 35 of the same year.

There are also Tennis Clubs at Moka and Quatre Bornes.

Mauritius Lawn Tennis Association.—This association was formed at a meeting held at the Cricket Club on the 19th September 1910 to become the Trustee of the existing Trophies for Ladies' and Men's Singles, to take over the management of the Championship Meetings and to initiate trophies for Ladies and Men's Mixed Doubles.

The Committee consists of two representatives each from the Vacoas, Moka and Quatre Bornes Lawn Tennis Clubs and from the Military Gymkhana Club and Mauritius Cricket Club, and of a President elected annually by the committee from outside their own number.

The open Championship Meeting is held annually under the control of the Association, which is affiliated to the Lawn Tennis Association of England.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Under Ordinance No. 42 of 1915 a Mauritius Volunteer Force was established. The Ordinance came into operation on the 18th of February 1916 and the force was formally constituted by Government Notification No. 60 dated the 24th of February. Three companies of infantry were formed, a company of Artillery, one of Engineers and an Ambulance Corps. Mr. A. C. Godfrey, Inspector General of Police was appointed Commanding Officer and Capt. F. T. G. Tremlett, Adjutant of the Force. (See also after Civil List, Section B.).

BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION.

A branch of the Baden-Powell Boy Scouts Association was started in May 1913 by one of the Royal College boys, S. B. de Burgh Edwards who has now received the rank of District Scoutmaster. The office bearers of the local committee will be found in Section F.

The introduction of the movement into Mauritius is specially welcomed by European parents, who find a total absence of any approach to " esprit de corps " in the local Schools. This is due in great measure to the heterogeneous nature of the population in Mauritius and the impossibility of the boys associating with each other on a footing of equality out of school hours. In the Boy Scout movement as it is carried on in Mauritius is found some of those elements which go to form the character of European trained boys and the fostering of that " esprit de corps " so necessary for the development of true manliness in youth. It is to be hoped that the European parents and the descendants of European parents will realise this and give their support to the movement. The association already numbers some 50 boys.

They rendered good service during the great fire at the Wilkinson Hotel at Curepipe in July of 1914. In August about 15 of their number went into Camp at Mahebourg and on the outbreak of war the boys collected Rs. 830 for the fund in aid of the wounded, one half of which was sent to Sir Baden Powell and the remainder to the French funds.

Headquarters have now been provided at Curepipe and a boxing and gymnastic instructor has been employed.

During the war they helped in some 50 concerts in aid of War Relief Funds where they contributed to raise about Rs. 3,000. The Boy Scouts were on duty on all French Red Cross Days and Our Days, when, in addition to helping the organiser of collections, they earned Rs. 300 for work performed at their homes.

At the last fete held at The Town Hall at Curepipe His Excellency the Governor thanked the Scouts publicly for the great help they had given to the organisers.

15 out of 34 boys who have left the troop served in His Majesty's Armies or in the French Army.

10 ex Scouts form part of the Mauritius Volunteer Force.

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Macmillan	Mauritius Illustrated.
Memoir	A short appeal to the House of Commons in answer to the charges brought against the inhabitants of Mauritius, more particularly in a pamphlet by John Jeremie, Esq., entitled " Recent Events in Mauritius ". London : Glindon,

Mouat (Frederic J.) ...	... Rough notes on a trip to Reunion, the Mauritius and Ceylon, etc., Calcutta : Thacker, Spink & Co, 1852.
Naz (Sir Virgile) ...	... Mauritius and Mr Justice Condé Williams (Correspondence contained in No 123 of "The National Review", May 1893).
Pike (Nicholas) ...	... Sub-tropical rambles in the land of the Aphanapterx, Personal experiences, adventures and wanderings in and around the island of Mauritius. London : Sampson Low, 1873.
Pope (T. A.)	... Geography of Mauritius. Port Louis : Ollivry, 1892.
Ryan (Vincent W.) ...	... Mauritius and Madagascar : Journal of an eight years' residence in the diocese of Mauritius and of a visit to Madagascar. London : Seeley, 1864.
Walter (A.)	... Sugar Industry of Mauritius (Statistical) London A. L. Humphreys 1909 and Mauritius Printing & Stationery Establishment.
	Influence of Forests on Rainfall in Mauritius. Government Printing Establishment.
	Chronological Table of Events 1507-1915. Mauritius Printing Establishment.
	Agricultural Labour. (Census 1911). Government Printing Establishment.

LIST OF ALMANACKS AND CALENDARS published in Mauritius since 1769,

CALENDRIERS PUBLIÉS À L'ILE DE FRANCE.

The following notes concerning the Almanacks and Newspapers published in Mauritius were compiled by the late Mr. Albert Rae from notes contained principally in the works which formed his valuable Library.

It will be seen from the table of existing newspapers given in Section F how many of this long list have continued publication to the present day.

Année.	Titre.	Editeur.	Imprimeur.	Format et pages.
1769 (1) ...	Calendrier des Isles de France et de Bourbon.	Masson, Abraham. Garde-Général des Magasins de l'Artillerie et correspondant de l'Académie des Sciences.	A l'Ile de France, de l'Imprimerie Royale.	In 18$^{\infty}$, 35 p.
1770 ...	do.	do. ...	do.	
1771 ...	do.	do. ...	do.	
1772 ...	do. (1)	do. ...	do.	
1773-1774..	Aucun exemplaire n'est connu dé ces deux années.			
1775 (2) ...	Calendriers des Isles de France et de Bourbon.	Sans nom d'auteur...	Imprimerie Royale.	In 16$^{\infty}$, 85 p.
1776-1777..	Aucune exemplaire n'est connu de ces deux années.			
1778-1779..	(2) (4) *Collection Céré.*			
1780 année bissextile.	Calendrier des Iles de France et de Bourbon.	Masson, Abraham ...	Imprimerie Royale.	In 12$^{\infty}$, 75 p.
1781 à 1787	(2) *Collection Céré.*			
1782 á 1787	M. Eugène Leclézio père.			

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(1) Mentionnés par M. Théodore Sauzier dans sa "Notice Bibliographique sur les Calendriers-Almanachs publiés à l'Ile Maurice", et inserrée dans l'Almanach de Maurice pour 1889. Ces 4 premières années formaient partie de la Bibliothèque de M. Eugène Leclézio *père.*

(2) Mentionné par M. Sauzier dans son ouvrage déjà cité.

(4) Nous lisons dans le Registre des Procès verbaux de la Société d'Emulation de l'Ile de France, ce qui suit à la page 268 :—"*Procès verbal de la Séance du 5 Frimaire au XIV...... M. Céré envoie* "*à la Société la collection des Calendriers des Isles de France et de Réunion,* la collection complète " de *1778 à 1793 inclusivement.*"

Ce Registre se trouve en possession de M. Edouard Rouillard et est aussi mentionné par M. Sauzier.

Année.	Titre.	Editeur.	Imprimeurs.	Format et pages.
1788 année bissextile.	(1) Calendrier des Isles de France et de Bourbon.	Masson, Abraham ...	Imprimerie Royale.	Grand in 12°° 58 p.
1789 (2) ...	Calendrier Astronomique politique et historique des Colonies des Isles de France et de Bourbon.	do. ...	do. ...	Petit in 12°° 150 p.
1790 (3) ...	Calendrier Royale des Isles de France et de Bourbon.	do. ...	do. ...	In 12°°, 140p.
1791 ...	*Collection Céré*(déjà cité) aussi M. Eugène Leclezio père.			
1792 année bissextile. (4)	Calendrier de l'Isle de France.	F. N. Bolle, Imprimeur de la Colonie.	......	Petit in 8°°, 172 p.
1793 (*) ...	Calendrier de l'Isle de France pour l'année commune 1793.	Ile de France, Imprimerie Bolle 1793.	Imprimeurs de la Colonie.	Petit in 18°°, 172 p.
1794(**)...	Calendrier républicain décrété par la Convention Nationale pour la IIe année de la République française.	......		

à partir de cette date nous n'avons aucun renseignement sur les Calendriers publiés pendant l'occupation française.

Année.	Titre.	Editeur.	Imprimeurs.	Format et pages.
1815 (5) ...	Calendrier de l'Ile Maurice pour l'année commune 1815.	Bernard Antoine Dabbadie (6).	Baron et Compagnie Imprimeurs-Libraires au Port Louis.	Grand in 18°° 31 p.
1816 ...	(7)	do. ...	......	In 18°°, 35 et 66 p.
1820 (4) ..	The Mauritius Calendar for 1820.	Compiled by J.P.T. Souvignec.	Printed at Baron & Souvignec. Printers & Booksellers to Govt.	In 12°°, 143p.
	—	—	—	
	Calendrier de l'Ile Maurice pour l'année 1820.	Rédigé par J. P. T. Souvignec.	De l'Imprimerie de Baron et Souvignec. Imprimeurs-Libraires du Gouvernement.	

En 1821, il n'y eut pas de Calendrier imprimé. Voir l'année suivante 1822 (2nd. year).

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(1) Mentionné par M. T. Sauzier.

(2) Un exemplaire (le seul connu) forme partie de la Bibliothèque de Mr. Albert Rae.

(3) Un exemplaire de ce Calendrier se trouve dans la Bibliothèque Naz, à l'Institut.

(4) Ce Calendrier fait partie de la Bibliothèque de Sir Virgile Naz, K.C.M.G. qu'il a leguée à l'Institut.

(*) Un exemplaire faisant partie des collections Céré et Eugène Leclézio père : se trouve aussi à la Bibliothèque Naz à l'Institut.

(**) Mentionné par M. T. Sauzier.

(5) Un exemplaire fait partie de la Bibliothèque de Sir V. Naz K.C.M.G. à l'Institut.

(6) Astronome distingué et Professeur de Mathématiques au Collège Royal, décédé á la Montagne Longue le 27 Juin 1838.

(7) Aucun exemplaire n'est connu de l'année 1816. Ce Calendrier est mentionné à la page 11 du 7me rapport (1836) sur les travaux de la Société d'histoire Naturelle, redigé par J. Desjardins (de l'Ile Maurice).

(8) Bibliothèque de Mr. Albert Rae.

Année.	Titre.	Editeurs.	Imprimeurs.	Format et pages.
1822 (1) ...	The Mauritius Calendar for the year 1822 &c., &c. *(2nd year).*	Complied by J.P.T. Souvignec.	Printed by Baron & Souvignec, Printers and Booksellers.	Petit in 4°, 88 p,
1823 à 1827	N'ont pas paru.			
1828 (2) ...	Almanach de l'Ile Maurice pour l'année 1828.	Sans nom d'Editeur.	Imprimerie de Tristan Mallac & Cie. Imprimerie du Govt.	Petit in 4°, 107 p.
1829 à 1836	Il n'a pas été publié d'Almanachs pendant ces années.			
1837 (3) ...	Almanach de l'Ile Maurice pour l'année 1837.	Sans nom d'Editeur.	Imprimerie du Cernéen, rue Tourraine et de l'Eglise.	In 8$^{\infty}$, 295 p.
1838 à 1850	Il n'a pas été publié d'Almanach pendant ces années.			
1851 ...	Mauritius Almanac and Official Directory for 1851.	W. Draper Bolton...	Published under the authority of Govt. Printed at the Printing Esbt. of P. L. Tennant, Pla.d'Armes.	In 8$^{\infty}$, 427 p. Index I to X.
1852 ...	do. for 1852.	do. ...	Printed at the Mauritius Printing Esbt.	In 8$^{\infty}$, 246 p.
1853 ...	do. for 1853.	do. ...	do. ...	In 8$^{\infty}$, 222 p. & Index.
1854 ...	Mauritius Almanac and Official Directory for 1854.	W. Draper Bolton...	Printed by H. Plaideau, Printer Govt. Street.	In 8$^{\infty}$, 309 p. & Index.
1854 ...	Almanach de Maurice pour l'année 1854.	do. ...	Imprimerie du Mauricien.	In 8$^{\infty}$, 472 p. & Index.
1855–56 ...	Biennial Mauritius Almanac and Official Directory for the year 1885 & 1886.	W. Draper Bolton. Published under the authority of Govt.	Printed by H. Plaideau, Govt. Printer, Bourbon Street.	In 8$^{\infty}$, 258 p.
1857 (4) ...	do. ...	do. ...	?	?
1858 ...	Mauritius Almanac and Official Directory for 1858.	W. Draper Bolton...	L. Channel, Malartic Street.	In 8$^{\infty}$, 314 p.
1859 ...	The Mauritius Register. Historical, Official and Commercial.	T. E. Palmer and G. T. Bradshaw.	do. ...	In 8$^{\infty}$, 314 p. & Index.
1860 (5) ...				
1861 (6) ...				
1862 ...	Mauritius Civil Service Almanac.	By Authority, Cephas Marc de Joux.	Printed by E. Dupuy & P. Dubois, 36 Bourbon Street.	In 8$^{\infty}$, 364 p.
1863 ...	do. ...	do. ...	do ...	In 8$^{\infty}$, 324 p. Addenda 47 p.
1864 ...	The Mauritius Almanac and Civil Service Register for 1864.	By Authority, Cephas Marc de Joux. Secretary of the Council of Government and Registrar of the Land Court.	London Printed by Harrison & Sons. St. Martin's lane, 1864. Mauritius Printed by E. Dupuy and P. Dubois.	In 8$^{\infty}$, 180 p. Appendix I to XXIII.

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(1) Un exemplaire de cet Almanac se trouvait dans la bibliothèque de Sir Virgile Naz.

(2) do. se trouvait dans la bibliothèque de Mr. A. Rae ainsi que dans celle de Sir V. Naz, à l'Institut.

(3) do. do. do.

(4) Nous n'avons jamais vu un exemplaire de 1857, mais ce qui nous fait supposer qu'il a paru c'est que l'Almanach de 1855-56 porte *Fifth Issue* sur la page du titre et celui de 1858, *Seventh Issue.*

(5) Nous n'avons aucun renseignement au sujet de l'Almanach 1860. Nous croyons qu'aucun Almanach n'a paru pendant cette année.

(6) Dans le Catalogue de la librairie du Conseil,

Année.	Titre.	Editeur.	Imprimeur.	Format et pages.
1865 ...	The Mauritius Almanac and Civil Service Register for 1865.	Compiled from Official and other documents by C. M. de Joux, Clerk of the Councils, &c. &c.	London Edited by Harrison & Sons, St. St. Martin lane 1855. Publié par E. Dupuy & P. Dubois.	In 8^{oo}, 164 p. Appendix I to VIII.
1866 ...	do. for 1866.	do. ...	do. ... Publié par E. Dupuy & P. Dubois.	In 8^{oo}, 179 p. Appendix 10 p.
1867-68 ...	do. for 1868.	do. ...	Mauritius L.Channel, Poudrière Street.	In 8^{oo}, 160 p. Index I to III.

New Series. "MAURITIUS ALMANAC"

The present series of the "Mauritius Almanac" was commenced by Mr. John B. Kyshe in 1869 who continued its publication until 1883. The 1884 issue was brought out by Mr. E. C. Ashley and that for 1885 again by Mr. Kyshe. From 1886 to 1911 Mr. D. P. Garrioch compiled the publication and since 1912 it has been under the control of the present administration.

Liste des Journaux. Revues et Publications Périodiques publiés à Maurice.

DATE.	TITLE.	EDITORS.
1773 Octobre ..	Gazette Hebdomadaire des Isles de France et de la Réunion (*a*)	
1785	Journal Hebdomadaire des Isles de France et Réunion	Huët de Froberville.
1786 4 Août ...	Journal des Isles de France et de Bourbon.	
1791 1er Janvier..	Journal Hebdomadaire de la Colonie de l'Isle de France.	Créé par Bruuel.
1792 5 Janvier ...	La Gazette de l'Isle de France.	
1792 5 Janvier ... disparut en 1801	Le Journal des Assemblées Coloniales Administratives et du Directoire.	
1798 (An VII) ...	Le Bulletin des Lois.	
1799	La Chronique Coloniale.	
1801 (1er Vendemiaire An X)	Le Nouvelliste des Isles de France et de (la) Réunion	
1803 ou 1804 ...	Les Petites Affiches (No. 1).	
1813 6 Janvier au 6 Février.	Gazette de l'Ile Maurice (No. 1).	
1813 6 Février au 12 Avril 1815	The Government Gazette (No. 1).	
1815 8 Avril au 11 Janvier 1817	La Gazette de l'Ile Maurice (No. 2).	
1817 11 Janvier au 31 Mars 1820	The Mauritius Gazette (No. 2). The Mauritius Gazette (No. 3).	
1816 10 Avril au 3 Juillet	L'Echo des Journaux.	
1816 10 Juillet au 25 Septembre	Le Nouvel Echo des Journaux.	

(*a*) Il serait intéressant de noter ici que l'imprimerie fut introduite à l'Ile de France en 1769. Ce fut la 1ère Gazette imprimée dans la Colonie. Bourbon n'imprima sa 1ère Gazette "Gazette de l'Ile de la Réunion" qu'en 1804 seulement.

DATE.	TITLE.	EDITORS.
1818–1819 ...	Les Archives de l'Ile de France	Mr. J. Mallac.
1820 1er Avril au 2 Avril 1815	La Nouvelle Gazette de Maurice. The New Mauritius Gazette (No. 4).	
1824 ou 1825 ...	Le Courrier de Maurice.	
1825 au 8 Mars 1832.	Le Journal Général de Maurice.	
1825 9 Avril au 2 Juin 1832.	The Mauritius Gazette (No. 5). La Gazette de Maurice (No. 5).	
1832 9 Juin à Décembre 1915	The Mauritius Government Gazette. La Gazette du Gouvernement (*b*)	
1832 14 Janvier...	Le Cernéen	Messrs. A. Chevreau, A. d'Epinay et E. Dupont.
1832 2 Avril au 31 Oct. 1835	La Balance	André Maure.
1832 1er Octobre	Le Mauricien (No. 1).	Mr. Eugène Leclézio, père.
1833	Le Colonial.	
1833 Déc. à Jan. 1834	The Mauritius Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.	
1835 Juin à Juillet	The Mauritius Price Current.	
1837	Les Annonces légales (annexe de la Gazette du Gouvt.)	
1838	La Gazette Commerciale de Maurice.	
1839	L'Intérêt Public	Bruils.
1841 23 Sept. au 4 Mars 1843	Le Créole	Noël et Vigoureux.
1842	Le Feuilleton des Seychelles (imprimé aux Seychelles)	
1842 1er Avril ...	Le Colibri	
1842 „ ...	L'Echo du Peuple	
1842 1er Avril et 1843 ...	La Revue Pittoresque de l'Ile Maurice ...	Isidore Lolliot.
1843 8 Avril ...	La Sentinelle de Maurice ... ... The Mauritius Watchman...	Rémy Ollier. Mr. E. Baker.
1843 4 Mai ...	L'Avenir	
1843 17 Juin ...	L'Arlequin	
1843 „ ...	La Revue Judiciaire	
1844 „ ...	Le Bambara	
1844 „ ...	Le Bengali	
1844 „ ...	The Mauritius Court Journal	
1844 15 Oct. ...	Le Piment et Le Piment Jaune	
1844 „ ..	L'Esprit du Peuple	
1845 1er Janvier...	Le Miroir Scandaleux	
1847 „ ...	La Lancette de Maurice	Dr Poupinel de Valencé.
1847 16 Août ...	La Revue Mauricienne	Mr. Hilaire Coqueval.
1850 1er Juin ...	La Commerciale Gazette	Mr. L. Channel.
1852 30 Mars ...	L'Union	
1852 „ ...	Le Bulletin Commercial du Cernéen	
1852 „ ...	Le Courrier du Port Louis	
1853 7 Mars ...	The Mauritius Reporter	
1853 5 Nov. ...	The Mauritius Reporter and Shipping & Mercantile Gazette	
1857 3 Janvier ...	Les Tablettes du Commerce	
1858 1er Mai ...	La Croix du Sud	Charles H. Leal.
1862 Mars ...	Le Glaneur Evangélique	
1862 „ ...	L'Echo de la Nouvelle Jérusalem	
1863 21 Déc à Janvier 1893 ...	Le Progrès Colonial	Mr. Evenor Hitié.

(*b*) Depuis cette date la Gazette du Gouvernement a repris son ancien titre de " The Mauritius Gazette ".

DATE.	TITLE.	EDITORS.
1866	Le Roquet	Mr. Pinguet et Evenor Crook.
1868 6 Sept. au 31 Dec. 1868	Le Courrier Judiciaire de Maurice	Ww. Campbell Connor.
1870 au 16 Janvier 1880	Le Pays	Alex. de Sornay et Ulysse Engelbredth.
1871 1er Oct. à Janvier 1872	La Revue Colonial de l'Ile Maurice	
1875 Oct. à 1876 Avril	The Mauritius Christian Herald Le Messager Chrétien de Maurice	
1877 29 Janvier	L'Impartial (Journal lithographié aux Seychelles)	
1877 1er Avril au 1er Août	Supplément Littéraire de la Commerciale Gazette	
1878 18 Février	The Mercantile Record & Commercial Gazette	Mr. G. Isaac Cohen de Lissa.
1878 January	Clinical Works	Dr Andrew Davidson.
1880 16 Janvier	Le Journal de Maurice	
1880 4 Avril au 14 Juin 1885	Le Papillon (Journal de Beau Bassin)	
1880 Sept. à 1894	The Mauritius Argus	George Hollier Griffiths.
1882 19 au 20 Jan.	The Merchants and Planters Gazette	George Huët.
1882 „	La Revue de Maurice	Henri Magery.
1882 „	Bulletin de la Société Médicale de l'Ile Maurice	
1882 2 Juillet	La Semaine Littéraire de l'Ile Maurice	Mlle Marie Leblanc.
1882 4 Nov. au 28 Oct. 1883	Le Lutin	
1884 Janvier	Le Gourmand	Mr Rouhier.
1884 6 Avril	Le Petit Mauricien	Félix Ducray.
1885 14 Juillet	Le Drapeau Tricolore	
1885 1er Mars	Le Magasin Littéraire	
1885 23 Oct.	Le Droit	Léoville l'Homme.
1886 au 15 Oct. 1908.	Le Vrai Mauricien	Gabriel Bouic.
1886	Le Bien Public	Mr. E. V. Vammeerbeck.
1886	Le Nouveau Mauricien	Le Marquis Emile Daruty de Grand Pré.
1886 27 Nov.	Le Drapeau	
1886	La Revue Agricole de l'Ile Maurice et Journal de la Chambre d'Agriculture.	Mr. Albert Daruty de Grand Pré.
1887 1er Janvier.	Le Progressiste	Mr. E. Vammeerbeck.
1887 1er Juin au 29 Dec. 1894.	La Revue Historique et Littéraire	Dr. H. Vitry, Messrs A. Gaud et Victor Pitot.
1887 24 Sept.	The Loyalist	Gustave de Coriolis.
1888 17 Oct.	Le Cholérique *(numéro unique)*	
1888	La Malle de Maurice	Charles Daniel.
1888 1er Juin	La Messagère Chrétiennes du Sacré Cœur	Mme Latour de St. Ygest.
1888 3 Juin	Le Voleur Mauricien	
1888 4 Juin	L'Estafette	
1888 27 Juin	L'Education ou le Journal de l'Instituteur	M. L. Albert Célestin.
1888 14 Juillet	Le Mauricien (*numéro unique*).	
1888	L'Indépendance Mauricienne	M. S. de Roquefeuil-Labistour.
1888 21 Déc.	Qui Vive ! (*numéro unique*)	Sir John Pope Hennessy.
1889 Janvier	La Liberté	Hon. Edgar Antelme.
1889 Janvier	The Mauritius Military Directory.	
1889 2 Mars	Le Tintamare.	
1889 20 Mai	L'Echiquier	M. François Geffroy
1889 23 Juin	Les Annales Politiques et Littéraires.	

Date.	Title.	Editors.
1889 14 Juillet	Le Centenaire (*numéro unique*).	
1890 1er Janvier au 6 Jan. 1908	Les Petites Affiches & The Daily Publisher	M. Albert Pitot.
1890 Fin ou au commencement de 1891.	Le Mouvement de l'Ile Maurice	M. Charles Daniel.
1891 7 Juillet	La Croix	M. A. de Boucherville.
1891	La Croix du Dimanche.	
1891	La Croix—*Edition d'Outremer.*	
1891 11 Juillet	Le Liseur Mauricien	M. Julien Gimel.
1893 23 Juin	Le Révélateur.	
1892 10 Nov.	Le Courrier	M. E. Béchet.
1893 1er Mars au 10 Juillet.	Le Curepipien (*printed at Curepipe*)	M. Adrien Maingard.
1893 Août	La Croix du Soir.	
1894 Janvier	Le Vrai Progrès Colonial	M. Elmour Hitié.
1894	L'Express	M. F. L. Morel.
1894 21 Juillet	Port-Louis Mondain	Mlle Marie Leblanc.
1895	La Revue de Noël	do. do.
1895 20 Nov.	La Comète	M. Adrien Maingard.
1897	Le Radical	M. F. L. Morel.
1897 Mars	The Mauritius Times	
1897 12 Avril au 15 Avril 1908.	La Nouvelle Revue Historique et Littéraire de l'île Maurice.	Mlle Marie Leblanc.
1897 Juillet	Le Soleil de Juillet	do. do.
1898 Janvier	La Défense	M. Léoville l'Homme.
1898 20 Mai	La Charge	M. Gabriel Gillet.
1898 Septemb. au 12 Août 1916.	Le Petit Journal	M. Maurice Leblanc.
1898 Novembre	L'Echo Littéraire	
1898 15 Déc.	La Dépêche	M. V. Hart de Keating.
1899	Le Reveil (*publié aux Seychelles*)	Mr Numa Morel
1900	Le Monde Mauricien	Mr Emile de St Pern
1900 20 Avril au 23 Juin	La Fantaisie	......
1900 Août au 28 Février 1908	The Standard	Mr R. A. Rohan
1901 22 Janvier au 5 Juillet	Le Sifflet	......
1901 1er Avril	La Vérité	Mr Quéland
1901 7 Mai au 8 Juillet 1901	L'Album Mauricien	Mr Jules Rohan
1901 23 Avril au 24 Juin	Contes pour Hommes	......
1901 20 Mai	L'Echo du Commerce	Mr Edouard Virieux
1902 25 Janvier	Le Petit Gaulois	......
1902 20 Octobre	The Cosmopolite	Mr N. Decotter
1902	Le Journal du Soir	......
1903 26 Juin	Le Couronnement (*numéro unique*)	Melle Marie Leblanc
1904 25 Juin	do. do.	do.
1904 5 Juin	La Semaine Illustrée	......
1904 Octobre	The Diocesan Notes and Notices	......
1905 Juin ou Juil.	The Mauritius Diocesan Magazine	......
1906 10 Mars	The Evening News	......
1906 4 Juin	L'Album Théatrale	......
1906 2 Novembre	L'Islamisme	......
1907 12 Janvier	Le Journal des Dames	Melle Clélie Gallet
1907 6 Mars	Ce qui se passe...	......
1907 27 Mai	The Empire Day (*numéro unique*)	Melle Marie Leblanc

DATE.	TITLE.	EDITORS.
1907 12 Juin ...	L'Album	Melle Marie Leblanc
1907 27 Novembre	Rex Imperator (*numéro unique*)	do.
1908 Janvier ...	Le Mauricien (No. 2)	Mr Eugène Henry
1908 1er Mars ...	Les Petites Nouvelles	Mr Albert Pitot
1908 Juillet au 14 Avril 1916 ...	Mauriciana	MM. Léoville L'Homme et Gabriel Gillet
1909 15 Mars ...	L'Hindustani	......
1910 1er Juin ...	Le Bulletin Agricole	Mr Henri Robert
1910 5 Mars ...	La Revue de Marie	......
1910 1er Décembre	La Libre Parole	......
1910 „ ...	La Tribune	Mr Eugène Canter (fils)
1912 10 Avril ...	La Patrie	Mr Edouard Laurent
1912 Décembre ...	The Mauritius Police Gazette (*Private to Police*) ...	......
1913 8 Mars ...	La Patrie du Dimanche	......
1914 2 Février ...	L'Alcove	Mr G. de Spéville
1915 January ...	Results of Magnetical, Meteorological and Seismological Observations (*Monthly*)	Mr A. Walter
1915 10 Novembre	L'Aurore de l'Ile Maurice...	Melle Marthe Sapet

Other Newspapers or periodicals for which information is missing.

Bulletin du Commerce
Le Petit Créole (Henri Robert)
Echo du Monde Savant
Esprit du Peuple
Le Farfadet
La Guèpe founded by N. Decotter
Journal de la Jeunesse Mauricienne founded by A. Bernon
Les Loisirs Chrétiens
Maurice Théâtre
La Revue Théâtrale
Port Louis Review founded by Gustave de Coriolis
La Presse Nouvelle founded by Léoville L'Homme.
Le Vert-Vert founded by E. D. Wilmann.

Finances.

The Revenue and Expenditure of the Mauritius Government for each financial year from 1909-10 to 1917-18 with excess Revenue is given below.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.*	Excess of Revenue.
1909—10	Rs. 10,799,723†	Rs. 9,449,261	Rs. + 1,350,462
10—11	11,129,989	9,578,244	+ 1,551,745
11—12	10,435,648‡	9,843,980	+ 591,668
12—13	11,035,642	10,235,605	+ 800,037
13—14	11,142,611	10,216,470	+ 926,141
14—15	12,113,811	12,136 424	— 22,613
15—16	12,975,410	11,490,946	+ 1,484,464
16—17	13,844,061	11,816,140	+ 2,027,920
17—18	13,566,420	12,015,395	+ 1,551,025

* Exclusive of Loan Expenditure.

† Includes Rs. 240,375 from lease and sale of the Dredger "Cerné".

‡ „ 240,000 due to the operation of the Curatelle Ordinance.

Classification of Government Revenue showing amount collected under each head in 1916-17—1917-18.

A detailed statement under the principal heads of Revenue and Expenditure will be found in Section E. Statistics.

The Funds in the hands of the Receiver General may be divided into three main headings viz : (1) The General Revenue Fund (2) The Trust Fund (3) The Loan Fund.

All revenue collected by the Government constitutes the general revenue Fund from which all payments are made under an appropriation ordinance " to make provision for the Public Service ". This appropriation ordinance is passed at the beginning of each session of the Council of Government and is supplemented when necessary by an additional appropriation ordinance to cover any excess expenditure.

The sources from which the revenue is drawn are shewn in a summarised form in the following Schedule.

The classification of taxes is :

(1) Impersonal or objective taxes when the tax is levied on particular goods irrespective of the personal condition of the owner.

(2) Personal or subjective taxes, when the income or property of a particular person is the object of the tax.

(3) Direct taxes on expenditure, when the payer is the person intended to be the bearer of the tax.

(4) Indirect taxes when the payer is meant or is able to shift the tax to some one else.

(5) Taxes on occasions, contracts, deaths &c.

Nature of Tax.	Revenue	
	1916–17	1917–18
I. IMPERSONAL OR OBJECTIVE TAXES.		
Licences.—Game	Rs. *10,949	Rs. *13,705
Internal Revenue—Duty on Scales	5,625	3,240
Taxes on Vehicles and Animals ...	204,803	193,776
Taxes on Tobacco land	1,495	2,945
Building Ordinance Fees	1,577	1,814
Taxes on Investments	21,407	20,662
The export duties on Sugar and Aloe Fibre may be considered to fall under this head as they constitute a direct tax on the property of the producer. They cannot be shifted to the buyer of the commodities as the market prices are quite beyond the control of the producer.		
Customs.—Export duties	789,945	866,356
,, ,, on sugar special	232,588	236,821
Total	Rs. 1,268,389	Rs. 1,339,319
II. PERSONAL OR SUBJECTIVE TAXES.—Such as income taxes &c, are not levied in the Colony at all.	....	....
III. DIRECT TAXES ON EXPENDITURE.—Taxes on dwelling houses and real estate are only levied by the various Town Boards and Municipal Corporation within the limits of their jurisdiction.	....	....
IV. INDIRECT TAXES ON EXPENDITURE.		
Customs.—General import duties	Rs. 3,783,366	Rs. 2,932,801
Harbour dues	207,012	119,039
Shipping fees	1,153	618
Warehouse rent (Customs)...	28,456	17,610
Internal Revenue Licences (Professional, Hawkers &c.	**857,786	869,992
Excise (Rum & Vinegar)	2,223,099	2,325,873
Warehouse rent(Excise)... ...	24,714	28,647
Total	Rs. 7,125,086	Rs. 6,294,580
V. TAXES ON OCCASIONS, CONTRACTS &c.		
Internal Revenue.—Stamp duties	Rs. 145,380	Rs. 140,396
Fines (Magistrate &c.)	95,524	101,707
Fees (Registration)	635,381	427,359
Mortgage Fees &c.	50,374	39,970
Miscellaneous Items	202,427	209,868
Total	Rs. 1,129,086	Rs. 917,300

*Includes fishing licences which should strictly be in Licences—Professional &c.of IV marked thus**

Nature of Tax	Revenue.	
VI. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE		
Post Office...	Rs. 239,674	Rs. 223,627
Railway	3,096,965	2,964,495
Rent	87,833	87,711
Interest	575,076	634,293
Miscellaneous receipts...	51,185	67,972
Land Sales	1,714	723
Miscellaneous Items.—Sewerage rates	41,875	50,197
Gardens, Forests, Prisons, &c. ...	103,352	113,070
Water rate	58,304	59,067
Irrigation water	6,744	41,643
Total	Rs. 4,272,533	Rs. 4,242,798
Contribution to Pension Fund	Rs. 29,912	Rs. 31,691
Oil Islands, Magistrates	12,000	12,000
Extra Tide waiters	7,056	4,520
Refunds	....	....
Total	Rs. 48,968	Rs. 48,211

Interest on War Loan Rs. 722,214.

The details of the revenue from Customs will be found in Section E. Statistics. It amounted to Rs 2,689,818 from Imports and Rs 850,845 from Exports in 1918.

From the Treasury Balance sheet ending June 30th, 1918 (also published in Section E.) a surplus of Rs 7,971,071 is shown from which Rs 4,199,080 had been advanced for Railway equipment and irrigation works leaving a net surplus of Rs 3,771,991.

At the time of going to press the Treasury books had not been closed up to June 30th 1919 but the balance sheet will be published in Section E. also, if the figures are ready before closing that section.

Banking, Currency & Exchange.

CURRENCY.—The rupee Currency was established by Proclamation 28 of 1876 which provided that " the Silver Rupee of India of 180 grains weight, and eleven-twelfths fineness, as now legally current in India, and its silver sub-divisions of proportionate intrinsic value, consisting of the half rupee, the quarter rupee and the eighth part of a Rupee, shall be the only legal tender of payment "

Proclamation 11 of 1877 declared the R. 0.20 silver coin to be a legal tender in payment of sums not exceeding Rs. 5.

Proclamation 12 of 1876 declared :—The Silver Coin R. 0.10 ; the Bronze Coins R. 0.05, and R. 0.01 to be legal tender in payment of sums of the same amount, and 14 of 1877 declared the bronze coin R. 0.02 legal tender.

The coins of the Colony in current use are :

Rs. 1.00 one Rupee	Silver.	R. 0.20 fifth of a Rupee	Silver.	R. 0.05	Bronze.
0.50 half Rupee		0.10 tenth of Rupee		0.02	
0.25 quarter of a Rupee				0.01	

Paper Money.—Under Ordinance No. 28 of 1876. Currency notes of Rs. 5, 10, 50 are issued under the signatures of the Commissioners of Currency (Colonial Secretary, Receiver General, Collector of Customs).

All persons are entitled to obtain on demand from the Commissioners of Currency silver rupees of India, in exchange for such notes.

The sums received by the Commissioners in exchange for notes issued by them are partly invested in England and partly held in specie, in Mauritius—the amount held in specie is not at any time, less than ⅓ of the notes in circulation.

To cover any eventual risk of depreciation in the value of the investments, a sum of one per cent of the amount so invested is appropriated annually out of the interest derived from such investments and forms a fund called the " Depreciation Fund ". The balance of interest is paid into the General revenue of the Colony.

A statement of the amount of Notes in circulation on the last day of the preceding month and of the securities and specie held by the Commissioners in respect of the notes so in circulation is published every month in the Government Gazette.

Notes of previous issues expressed in £ or $, are not legal tender for any purpose whatever—but the holders of such Notes are entitled to claim payment of the *lawful* value thereof from the Receiver General.

The stock of notes on June 30th 1918 amounted to Rs. 9,056,500. The amount in the hands of the Commissioners of Currency was :— Notes Rs. 1,360,250 Specie Rs. 2,842,000.

BANKING.—There are four private Banks in Mauritius, the Mauritius Commercial Bank, the National Bank of South Africa, the Mercantile Bank of India and the African Trust and Banking Co. In addition to these there is a Government Savings Bank and about 23 Cooperative Credit Societies or Agricultural Banks the latter under the immediate control of Government through the Department of Agriculture.

Only the first three mentioned transact ordinary banking business and accept Current deposit Accounts. Fixed deposits are only accepted at interest by the National Bank at present and no interest is paid on current accounts. Details concerning their constitution will be found in the Advertisements from which particulars of their business can also be obtained.

The capital resources of these cheque paying banks are as follows :—

Name of Bank	Paid up capital	Rate % per annum of last Dividend	Amount of last ½ yearly dividend	Amount of Reserve
Mauritius Commercial Bank (Local) ...	Rs 2,000,000	6 %	Rs 120,000	Rs 2,304,096 ‡
National Bank of South Africa	£ 2,965,000	6 %	£ 171,000 §	£ 1,050,000
Mercantile Bank of India...	£ 562,500	8 %	£ 45,000	£ 700,000

The above information refers to the balance sheets last preceding March 1919.

There appears to be no special Banking Legislation for Mauritius.

EXCHANGE.—At the present time the exchanges play an important part in the commercial life of the colony. The Currency of the Colony being the same as that of India the variations in the exchanges follow, naturally, the principal variations in the Peninsular. For many years past (since 1898) the Indian rupee was practically stable at a sterling equivalent of 1s. 4d. and by an Act passed in 1899 the British sovereign was made legal tender in India at the ratio of 15 rupees to the sovereign.

Owing to the steady rise in the value of silver and the disturbance of the balance of trade due to war conditions, considerable difficulty was experienced in 1917 in maintaining the exchange rate in India and, in spite of the establishment of the branch of the Royal Mint at Bombay for the minting of gold coins, the value of the sterling equivalent of the rupee steadily rose until, towards the end of December 1919, the pound sterling was worth only Rs 8.50.

In connexion with this question the following table showing the average price of silver on the London market is specially interesting.

Price of Silver per ounce on London Market.

	d.		d.		d.
1877...	...54.75	1891...	...45.06	1905...	...27.81
78...	...52.56	92...	...39.81	06...	...30.87
79...	...51.19	93...	...35.63	07...	...30.19
80...	...52.25	94...	...29.00	08...	...24.38
81...	...51.75	95...	...29.88	09...	...23.69
82...	...51.81	96...	...30.75	10...	...24.69
83...	...50.56	97...	...27.56	11...	...24.56
84...	...50.69	98...	...26.94	12...	...28.06
85...	...48.62	99...	...27.50	13...	...27.56
86...	...45.38	1900...	...28.31	14...	...25.31
87...	...44.63	01...	...27.25	15...	...23.69
88...	...42.87	02...	...24.13	16...	...37
89...	...42.69	03...	...24.75	17...	...36 to 55
90...	...47.75	04...	...26.38	19...	...62*
				1920...	...82.5

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* End of 1919 Reuters cablegram.

‡ Statutory reserve Rs 1,560,000,

§ March 1918.

The following table also shows the gradual rise during the war period as given in Whitakers* Almanack for 1919.

		d.			d.
1914 August	31...	... 23 1/4	1917 August	27...	... 45
1916 November	1...	... 32 1/2	,,	29...	... 45 1/2
Decem.	15...	... 37	,,	30...	... 46
1917 January	6...	... 36	September	4...	... 47 1/2
,,	22...	... 37 1/4	,,	7...	... 49
February	13...	... 38 7/16	,,	15...	... 51
June	13...	... 39 1/16	,,	20...	... 54
July	13...	... 41	,,	21...	... 55
,,	21...	... 39 13/16	,,	27...	... 51 1/2
August	10...	... 42 1/16	October	11...	... 44 3/4
,,	15...	... 44	,,	19...	... 42 5/8
,,	21...	... 44 3/4	,,	27...	... 42 1/4
,,	24...	... 44 7/8			

It is interesting to compare these values with the Bank rates of Exchange given in Section E.

The reason for this rapid rise in the value of silver is to be found in the large demand for silver coinage both at home and abroad. " Wherever troops have gone large quantities of silver coinage have been required. The actual turnover of money has been much greater than in pre-war times, thus calling for small change "

In addition to this the normal balance of Trade between East and West has been completely upset during the war. Europe has been the great importer. In 1913 the Indian imports *from* Great Britain exceeded exports *to* Great Britain by about 22 million pound sterling annually, whereas in 1917 the exports from India exceeded the imports from Great Britain by 20 million. A difference of 42 million pound sterling not including bullion and specie.

Year.	Total value of merchandise consignment from India to England. (a)	Produce and manufacture of United Kingdom consigned to India. (b)	b−a
1913	£ 48,420,490 ...	£ 70,272,145	£ + 21.8
1914	43,348,176 ...	62,888,506	+ 19.5
1916	62,213,614 ...	45,603,792	− 16.6
1916	72,366,184 ...	52,787,920	− 19.6
		Bullion.	
1913	£ 2,740,810 ...	£ 20,648,126	£ + 17.9
1914	1,754,859 ...	12,121,141	+ 10.4
1915	1,044,896 ...	6,334,543	+ 5.3
1916	? ...	?	

In Mauritius an artificial exchange was maintained on Europe by Government intervention at the rate of 1s. 4d. to the rupee until July 31st 1919. As will be seen by reference to this and previous issues of the Almanac (under Agriculture) the bulk of the Mauritian Sugars was bought by or on behalf of the home Government throughout the war period, and hence the normal balance of trade between India and Mauritius was also disturbed and became very acute in the third year of the war, exchange quotations on India rising to Rs. 117 and 120 per 100, although no business appears to have been transacted at these rates.

The conditions regulating the sale of Mauritian Sugars which led to these difficulties are summarised in the following paragraphs, but for full details reference should be made to the 1914 to 1919 issues.

In the year 1915 to 1916 the vesou sugars were purchased by the Imperial Government, or by the Royal Sugar Commission on their behalf, at rates varying from 16/10 to 18/- f.o.b. respectively, payments being effected in Mauritius at a fixed rate of exchange equivalent to Rs. 15 to the £. In 1917 the Sugar Commission was unable to continue this procedure and agreed to purchase the crop on the understanding that 75 % of the crop was paid for in sterling in England. Arrangements were made with the local Banks by which the drafts for Mauritius payments were negotiated at the rate of Rs. 15 to the £, and at the same time bank rates on India were maintained at 9 % and 6 % respectively thus assuring the local Banks a margin of 3 %. A certain proportion of the sugars at the same time was directed on to the Indian market by the Government, thereby placing funds at the disposal of the merchants.

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* Whitaker p. 774. 1919.

In 1919 the Sugar Commission left the Planters to dispose of the crop themselves and, on the suggestion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Government of Mauritius took over the whole Vesou crop and appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Prichard to dispose of the crop to the best advantage making advances at Rs. 7.50 per cwt against sugars delivered in Port Louis, and distributing the remainder after payment of expenses &c. as soon as the sales were completed. The exchange was still maintained at Rs. 15 to the £ sterling by arrangements with the local banks until all the sugars had been disposed of although, at this time, the exchange had fallen to less than Rs 12 in India.

This arrangement with the Banks ceased on July 31st. 1919 and exchange fell rapidly until at the end of the year drafts on London were being issued at Rs. 9 per £ sterling.

The approximate exports and imports to Great Britain, to other gold currency countries and to Rupee currency countries respectively are compared below for the years 1913 and 1918.

Mauritius to	1913		1918	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	Million rupees	Million rupees	Million rupees	Million rupees
United Kingdom	6.0	12.2	21.3	7.0
Other gold currency countries ...	5.6	11.0	8.1	11.0
Rupee currency countries ...	22.0	13.7	26.3	24.9
Total (Gold currency)	11.6	23.2	29.4	18.0
Total (Rupee currency)	22.0	13 7	26.3	24.9

From which we see that the excess of Imports over exports to gold currency countries was 11.6 million rupees in 1913 and of exports over imports 11.4 million rupees in 1918 ; a change in the current of trade amounting to 23 million rupees : while a change in the opposite direction occurred in the trade with rupee currency countries, the excess of exports having decreased from 8.2 million rupees in 1913 to 1.4 million in 1918.

Trade Conditions and Character of Local Trade.

COMMERCE.

Sugar naturally forms the bulk of the Export trade, India being the principal market, nearly two-thirds of the whole crop, under normal conditions, finding its way to the peninsular. Of the remainder the greater portion is sent to the United Kingdom and South Africa. The war with Germany, naturally, completely changed the condition of the export trade for sugar during the years 1915 to 1919, and it is difficult to determine at the present time to what extent the market will be permanently affected. A large and increasing commerce is now carried on with South Africa.

After Sugar the most important Exports of Colonial produce are :

Molasses	principally	to India and South Africa.
Molascuit		to the United Kingdom.
Beans and peas ...	,,	to Australia and India.
Salt-fish	,,	to Hong Kong and Singapore.
Rum	,,	to United Kingdom, Seychelles and Aden.
Vacoas bags... ...	,,	to United Kingdom, Australia and India.
Copra or poonac ...	,,	to United Kingdom and Germany.
Hides and skins ...	,,	to France, United Kingdom and India,
Lime	,,	to Beira and Madagascar.

A small quantity of coffee is sent to Seychelles, fresh fruit to Natal—most probably mangoes and letchis. Vanilla to United Kingdom and France. Vinegar to India. Horns and Hoofs to the United Kingdom. Cocoa-nut oil to South Africa. Linseed to India and Seychelles, Tortoise shell to the United Kingdom and France.

The statistical details of the export and import trade will be found in Section E.

The greater part of the import trade is carried on through the merchant firms in Port Louis, a list of which will be found in Section F, and further details in the advertisement pages. The usual rates of Commission, for consignment or for auction sales as determined and published by the Chamber of Commerce, are given on page C. 52.

These firms supply, to a great extent, the native traders who consist mostly of Chinese and Indians.

A large business is also carried on through commission merchants who cater for the various estates and purchase through buying agents in Europe. References as to the financial standing of such commission agents is generally obtainable through one of the large merchant firms or through one or other of the local banks. A few of the larger retail establishments buy direct from the manufacturers through buying agents in Europe.

Sugars for export are sold through brokers to merchant firms. A summary of the laws concerning Dock Warrants etc., will be found in Section D.

The language most frequently used in the Colony is French and for the sale of goods intended for sugar estates circulars in this language might be an advantage, but in commercial circles English is employed almost exclusively.

The usual terms between merchants and storekeepers for the sale of goods are 3 months credit on Groceries, Wines, etc., with a discount of 6 %, or for cash with a discount of 7 %. For other goods the tendency at the present time is to sell nett with the usual credit of from 3 to 4 months.

Settlements in both cases are usually effected by what is called "Accepted Accounts" being a declaration by the buyer, at foot of the invoice, to the effect that he will pay the said account at a certain date within the above periods ; these accounts can then be negotiated in the same way as Promissory Notes at the Banks.

Cost of Living.

At the present time the cost of living in Mauritius is high and, in general, comparable with war conditions (not the post-war conditions) in the United Kingdom.

The determining factors are (1) the amount of money in the Colony (2) the cost of staple articles in India and, in a small degree (3) the cost of articles (mostly of luxury) on the European market.

It is not necessary to emphasize the effect of the first named factor. It depends on a principle tried and accepted in all questions of political and social economy. In Mauritius the amount of money in the Colony naturally depends directly on the profits from the staple industry. In normal pre-war times a ton of cane realised from Rs. 9 to (in very good years) Rs. 13, whereas as much as Rs. 30 to Rs 35 per ton has been paid during the past year. The average selling price per 1000 kilos of sugar was formerly about Rs. 150 ; the last crop secured from Rs. 440 to Rs. 500 per 1000 kilos. No further reference to the increased wealth of the colony is necessary in the face of these figures although it must be remembered that the cost of production has also increased in notable proportions, but which still leaves a profit amounting, on a very liberal estimate for increased expenditure on production, to about 5 times the pre-war profit on the sale of sugar.

It is evident that the cost of living (as distinguished from the cost of luxuries) is determined entirely by the condition of the Indian population into whose hands a not inconsiderable portion of this increased profit has gone, seeing that they cultivate over 43 % of the total cane land. The Indian provides practically all the absolute necessities of life in the colony ; he grows vegetables, breeds poultry, supplies milk and fruit, fuel (in the shape of charcoal), transport, etc. Any rise in his standard of living must, in consequence, raise that of the whole colony in so far as necessities are concerned.

It has been considered in some colonial circles that the variations in the rate of exchange on sterling countries is an important factor, but as nearly all staple articles, other than those referred to above, are imported from India or other silver coinage countries, it is evident that the sterling exchanges can have only a very limited effect on the general level of prices in Mauritius. For a proof of this reasoning reference need only be made to the index numbers and table of exchange rates published in section E, from which it will be seen that in spite of the considerable fluctuations in the rate of exchange since the establishment of the Rupee currency the relative cost of staple articles has steadily risen from 100 in 1888 to 163 in the period immediately preceding the war, and during the war-period, in spite of the steadily falling exchange to over 300.

In this connexion it may be considered of interest in relation to India—of which for all practical purposes concerning cost of living Mauritius may be considered an extension—t quote from Shieldo

Nicholson's able treatise on monetary problems: "In India silver is both the actual currency and the standard of value: it is in silver that the people are accustomed to think of values and they look on gold simply as a commodity like pearls or tiger skins. There is, from the Indian point of view, no more reason why a fall in the value of silver, compared with gold, or what is the same thing a rise in the price of gold, should raise general prices, than a rise in the price of pearls or tiger-skins or any other luxury. To the great mass of mild Hindoos the depreciation of silver means simply a rise in the price of gold; it means that they will have to give more than before for ornaments made of the metal or for little ingots to put away in their hoards. But the depreciation (or appreciation) of silver has in itself no more effect on the general level of prices in India than a fall in the price of the finer classes of note paper would have on the value of green-backs in America."

Naturally another most important factor in determining the selling price in Mauritius of all the imported articles is the cost of freight, which has risen as regards the principle article of consumption, Rice, from about 6 annas per bag to over Rs 3 between 1914 and 1919.

A detailed statement of prices of staple articles of food is given in Section E.

In order further to assist Europeans intending to reside in Mauritius to estimate, approximately, the cost of ordinary charges the following tabular statement of household expenses is given. It shows expenses before the war and at the present time and has been drawn up by Mr Henri Robert, the statistician of the Department of Agriculture after an exhaustive enquiry.

It refers to a Mauritian family of about 5 persons, holding a social position equivalent to that of the professional or commercial manager class in Europe. Notes on other matters which would increase or modify these estimates for European families are given in subsequent paragraphs.

TABLE A.—*Total Monthly Expenditure.*

Items.	Pre-War 1913–14	1919. same footing as pre-war	1919. as reduced to meet war conditions	Increase column 2 on 1.	% of whole Expenditure 1913	% of whole Expenditure 1919 as reduced
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	%		
Food	117.71	301.82	118.10	156.4	23.3	20.6
Clothing	44.50	116.54	77.30	161.9	8.8	13.5
	162.21	418.36	195.40	157.8	32.1	34.1
Fuel and Light ...	14.01	26.07	19.11	...	2.8	3.3
Beverages	16.50	32.25	......	...	3.3	...
Housing	70.00	83.00	83.00	...	13.9	14.5
Tuition	23.00	27.00	27.00	...	4.5	4.7
Medical	14.50	22.00	18.60	...	2.9	3.3
Ordinary fares ...	38.50	48.80	45.00	...	7.6	7.9
Taxes, Insurances ...	26.20	31.00	31.00	...	5.2	5.4
Domestic service ...	55.25	83.00	67.00	...	11.	11.7
Other Groceries not food ...	4.59	14.65	8.50	...	0.9	1.5
Tobacco	8.60	11.60	8.60	...	1.7	1.5
Unclassified	13.56	22.44	20.44	...	2.7	3.6
	446.92	820.17	523.65	83.5	88.6	91.5
Social life & Charities:						
Social Obligations ...	32.00	57.25	24.25	...	86.4	4.3
Dependents ...	8.00	19.00	19.00	...	1.6	3.3
Sports & Amusements ...	17.25	25.50	5.50	...	8.4	0.9
	504.17	921.92	572.40	82.9	100.0	100.0

This table gives some idea of one end of the social scale. The condition of the other end, so far as Europeans residing in Mauritius are concerned, may be estimated from the following table and may be considered to represent the essential normal household expenses of the artisan family class in England of 5 persons, exclusive of amusements, schooling and extras.

TABLE B.

		1905		1920	
		Price.	Total.	Price.	Total.
Rice	180 lbs	0.08	14.40	0.22	39.60
Dholl	10 „	0.07	0.70	0.28	2.80
Lentil	10 „	0.07	0.70	0.28	2.80
Beans	10 „	0.07	0.70	0.40	4.00
Bread	30 „	0.10	3.00	0.30	9.00
Milk	60 bottles	0.10	6.00	0.20	12.00
Olive Oil	1 bottle	0.90	0.90	4.50	4.50
Tea	2 lbs	0.90	1.80	1.50	3.00
Coffee	1 lb	0.50	0.50	1.50	1.50
Salt Beef	1 „	0.50	0.50	1.20	1.20
Salt Pork	1 „	0.50	0.50	1.20	1.20
Butter	2 lbs	1.50	3.00	1.60	3.20
Lard	5 „	0.50	2.50	0.80	4.00
Fresh Meat or Fish	45 „	0.36	16.20	0.70	31.50
Sugar	60 „	0.08	4.80	0.30	18.00
Clothing, renewal of linen, &c.	... ...	......	40.00	......	80.00
Total		......	96.20	......	218.30
House Rent		......	30.00	......	45.00
Fuel		......	5.00	......	12.50
Light		......	6.00	......	7.50
Water		......	4.10	......	4.10
Sanitary Service...		......	1.50	......	1.50

Extras such as are given in Table A above must of necessity be variable but the total in Table B may be considered to represent about one half of the expenses of such a family, the other half including such expenses as are enumerated below the total. It is a bare living expenditure for this class but between the two extremes here given it is hoped that an approximate estimate can be arrived at. Of course at the 1920 rates much of the pre-war normal expenditure has had to be cut down.

House Accommodation.—Residences in the country districts in Mauritius are all built on the bungalow system, with rooms generally all on the ground floor and verandahs back and front. They stand in their own grounds and are constructed of wood with shingle roofs and can be rendered moderately comfortable. The kitchens, bath rooms, servants' quarters, etc., are as a rule built away from the house. With few exceptions the kitchens are native kitchens and cannot be used as in Europe by the ladies of the house. The rent of such bungalows at the present time has increased considerably, new constructions having ceased entirely during the war on account of the abnormal rise in the cost of all material.

At Curepipe the fashionable residential town of the Colony, it is impossible to obtain a comfortable dwelling at any price under Rs. 120 a month and in the other towns, at lower altitudes very ordinary houses cost at least Rs 60 per month. There are no European conveniences such as drainage, sinks, water and bathrooms in the house in any of the dwellings in Mauritius.

Europeans could not live with comfort in any quarters which could be procured at the present time at a rate of less than Rs. 40 or Rs. 45 per month, but the Creole artisans rent servants'-quarters, straw-huts, etc., at rates varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per month. In the artisan quarters of the towns small houses of 2, 3 and 4 rooms can be procured for from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 a month, but they are not generally suitable for the European artisan.

Water rates amount to a minimum of Rs. 4.10 per quarter, which gives a sufficient quantity of water for the usual household requirements including the bathroom. The cost of water is : 8 cents per cubic metre at Curepipe and 4 cents elsewhere.

Electric lighting is available in all the principal towns at about R. 1.40 per lamp per month. No current is at present supplied for power (fans, cooking, etc.) outside of Port Louis.

The only taxes which are levied apart from the Customs duties are *Tenants Taxes* and Taxes on real property. These are levied on all houses within the precincts of Port Louis, Rose-Hill, Beau-Bassin, Quatre-Bornes and Curepipe and amount to from ½ to 1 % on the value or rent. In Port Louis it is from 1 to 6 % : at Quatre Bornes no tenants tax is levied.

Beyond the limits of these towns no taxes are paid. It should be stated, however, that at the time of going to press the question of additional taxation is under consideration.

Schooling.—For English parents schooling for boys is one of the most difficult problems at the present time in Mauritius. On the whole *instruction* as measured by examination tests appears to be excellent and Mauritian students take high honours when they sit in England for University and other Examinations, but *education* as understood by English parents is deficient in many respects. The result is that very few, if any, boys of English families remain in Mauritius after the age of 12 or 14. Up to the age of 12 the convent and other secondary schools, of which there are a sufficient number in the Colony provide satisfactory elementary education.

Mauritian parents send their boys either to the Royal College at Curepipe,—which has the monopoly of a Government Scholarship of the value of £ 1000 (£ 250 for 4 years) — or to the Christian Brothers School at which about 250 boys of the best families of the colony receive education. The English Scholarship,—as it is called locally—awarded by the Royal College cannot be secured by any boy who has been out of the Colony for a period exceeding 9 months during the 4 years immediately preceding the Examination or for two years during the seven years preceding ; a regulation which hits directly parents whose family interests are in Europe. Boys of all classes and without distinction of race, religion, social standing &c., are admitted to the Royal College.

The scholastic qualification for admission to the Scholarship Examination is the Senior Cambridge pass certificate in five branches to be taken at not more than two examinations. As this is not a qualification for any European University or technical college, and as the Scholarship Examination apart from the single prize awarded, carries with it no University or other educational diploma or certificate, boys who fail to secure the first place are apt to leave the College at the age of 19 or 20 without any educational certificate of value.

On the other hand the Christian Brothers School does not provide a Classical Education at all as by their statutes they are precluded from teaching Latin.

These considerations combined with the other conditions concerning sports, *Esprit de Corps* &c, which hold such an important place in our English educational system make it necessary for English people when computing living expenses in Mauritius, to provide for the education of their boys out of the colony either in Europe or South Africa, and this becomes an expensive item in the household accounts.

The education of girls at the Convent Schools is satisfactory and as a general rule can be completed in Mauritius. They acquire a thorough knowledge of French, the usual scholastic subjects, music, hygiene, &c. The fees at the Convent and Secondary schools vary from Rs 5 to Rs 10 per month. Private tuition at home can also be obtained for the girls at moderate rates, teaching—apart from one or two Government posts of typists—being practically the only occupation open to educated girls and ladies in the Colony.

The Royal College fees are Rs 12 per month plus books, which may be obtained from the Education Office. The school children Railway fares from Beau Bassin to Curepipe cost Rs 7.25 per month and from Vacoas, the nearest station to Curepipe, Rs 3 per month.

Boarders are received at the Christian Brothers' School at fees varying from Rs 35 to Rs 45 per month.

Railway Fares.—In computing the cost of living in Mauritius it is necessary to remember that no one can reside with impunity in Port Louis or in fact lower than Beau Bassin and hence Railway fare becomes an important item. It has not been considered necessary to publish full details of all railway fares in the Foreign Edition but the following schedule abridged from the full tables is sufficient to enable intending residents to estimate their expenses under this item.

1st Class Contract Tickets between all stations from Curepipe—Beau Bassin to Port Louis.

From	Yearly.	Half-Yearly.	Quarterly.	Monthly.
Beau Bassin	Rs. 275.00	Rs. 143.00	Rs. 77.00	Rs. 27.50
Rose Hill	315.50	176.00	93.50	32.45
Quatre Bornes	352.00	187.00	99.00	34.65
Phœnix	385.00	203.50	110.00	38.50
Vacoas	400.00	214.50	115.50	41.25
Curepipe	440.00	242.00	132.00	46.75

Length of Residence.—It is not advisable, for many reasons, for English persons, especially technical and professional men, to reside continuously in the Colony for periods longer than 5 years. The climate is not unhealthy : in fact there are few colonies in the tropics where it is possible to live in the hills and go to the coast stations for work every day. Even in summer the nights at Vacoas and Curepipe, about 1800 feet above sea-level, are cool. The heat is a damp heat, however, and in spite of the cool nights becomes enervating after several years residence. Moreover, for technical officers, there are no facilities for keeping in touch with progress ; such libraries as exist are not sufficiently well-equipped in scientific and technical works of reference and even if they were there are no means of using them as they are closed after business hours. One is in Port Louis and the other at Curepipe and after 6 p.m. the train service ceases altogether. Motor car fares will be found on page C. 53.

Hospitals and Medical services.—Another item which cannot be overlooked at a tropical station is medical attendance and the facilities which are offered for surgical treatment. There are probably few colonies in the British Empire where medical men can be found possessing such high university qualifications as the medical faculty in Mauritius, but there is not a single hospital at which Europeans can find suitable accommodation. There is no private hospital and only two or three English nurses are in residence. Together with the locally trained nurses, these English nurses are fully occupied with maternity cases and house to house nursing. Serious operations are, however, sometimes performed when great urgency is necessary, but they are seldom recommended by the faculty. Male patients at the hospitals are always attended by native creole warders and attendants. This is another reason why provision should be made for return passages to Europe at a moment's notice and steamship fares will be found on page C. 53 of this issue.

Labour and Employment.

In the 1914 edition of the Almanac the labour question, so far agriculture is concerned, was dealt with very fully. The difficulties are as great now as they were then, but since 1912 (1) the area cultivated by Indians has increased from 50,000 arpents to 74,000 arpents (2) the number of factories at work has decreased from 61 to 54 (3) only 9 factories were producing over 10 million lbs whereas there are now about 20 factories producing over 10 millions (4) large quantities of labour saving machinery have been introduced and (5) the profits from the industry have greatly increased on account of war conditions.

During the last season day labourers have earned as much as Rs 3.50 and Rs 4.00 as compared with Rs 0.75 and Rs 1.50 formerly—a rate out of all proportion to the increased cost of living. These wages may possibly have attracted workers who would not otherwise have performed agricultural work, but such conditions can only be temporary and dependent on the abnormally large profits which agriculture is providing at present.

It is possible that, so far as the *harvesting* and *crushing* of the sugar cane crop is concerned, items 2, 3 & 4 above may provide a solution to the labour difficulties if progress is pursued still further, but cultivation has undoubtedly been neglected and the great loss of about 12 to 13,000 persons during the influenza epidemic cannot fail to influence the labour problem during the coming *cultural* season.

With regard to other sections of the labour market the following comparative table is instructive. It shows the amounts actually earned by the various classes of workmen ; cols. 1 & 2 being average daily rates without overtime ; col. 3 monthly totals without overtime and cols. 4 & 5 monthly totals including overtime & night work. All figures are derived from the shops.

Workmen.	1914	1919	1919 monthly	1919 monthly including overtime
Chargemen	Rs. 3.59	Rs. 4.12	Rs. 108	Rs. 162
Fitters	1.72	2.22	56	65
Moulders	1.66	2.14	51	—
Boiler makers	1.54	1.92	53	68
Blacksmiths	1.68	2.17	52	60
Turners	2.00	2.25	62	70
Copper Smiths	2.15	2.59	53	68
Tin Smiths	1.55	1.92	53	68
Machine men	1.78	2.04	49	—
Carpenters	1.48	1.88	49	50
Pattern makers	1.62	2.35	58	53
Painters	1.67	1.94	49	—
Masons	1.50	1.85	50	—
Belt menders	1.75	2.47	57	—
Sail makers & upholsterers	1.59	1.92	61	—
Rattaners	1.50	1.97	50	—
Grinders	1.75	2.47	57	—
Labourers & strikers	1.04	1.34	32	36
Working hours		49 hours	54 hours	54 hours per week.

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* Under the Roseby Commission Report 60 % increase on the 1914 rates was granted to the Plaine Lauzun workmen.

Salaries of European employees and others. — The only Europeans under contract are those employed by the English sugar estate companies. The contract is generally for from one to three years but the local labour market for overseers is more than sufficient for the requirements of industry in Mauritius and the number of European employees is small. The same may be said for the commercial houses and the banks, all of which are satisfactorily staffed by Mauritians the supply being greatly in excess of the demand.

European managers and overseers on the Estates belonging to the English Companies are well paid and receive as much as Rs. 750 to Rs. 1000 per month with bonuses. The managers on Mauritian estates receive from Rs. 300 to Rs. 750 with quarters and a percentage on the results, but the difference in salary is compensated by a handsome gratification in years of good crop.

Accountants on estates receive	Rs. 200 to 400 (with quarters).
Factory overseers Field overseers ,, ...	200 to 400 ,,

On large estates overseers and accountants may receive as much as Rs. 500 or more, but these salaries are exceptional. Bank and commercial clerks begin at a salary of Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per month and rise to Rs. 500 either as accountants or chief clerks.

The average wages of the artisan population may be gathered from the previous schedule, which refers to the principal engineering establishments. The hours of work are from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. with one hour interval. Overtime is paid for at ordinary day rates up to 10 p.m., and at 50 % more than the day rate for night work and for Sunday work up to 2 p.m. Night work on Sundays is paid for at double the day rate.

On account of the increased cost of living salaries have been raised by amounts varying from 10 % to 60 % in various commercial, municipal and government offices.

Natural Resources, Agriculture, &c.

The Island possesses no mineral wealth of importance. The staple industry of the Colony is the manufacture of sugar from the sugar-cane, plantations of which cover about 30 % of the total area. There are 50 factories at work and the normal output of sugar at the present date amounts to about 250,000 tons (metric).

Alœ fibre (Mauritius hemp) is manufactured principally from the leaves of the "gigantea fourcroya" which grows wild all over the Island. Of recent years there has been a tendency to cultivate this plant with a view to concentrating the work and facilitating transport. Determined efforts are being made to improve the machinery used for decorticating, but the industry is still susceptible of great development.

Vacoa bags used for sugar packing are made by the Indians from the leaves of the "pandanus utilis". These bags are sold to the mill owners at the rate of about Rs. 12 per 100.

A few tanneries are at work, but the hides cured are coarse and evil smelling, and only suitable for the roughest kind of leather goods. A small export trade is, however, carried on. About 13,000 kilos of skins (raw and prepared) are exported.

Rum is distilled on a large scale for local consumption from the mill residue—molasses. This product is capable of considerable improvement. The export trade is small. About one million litres are produced annually.

Vinegar is manufactured from rum for local consumption, on a small scale.

The manufacture of butter has assumed considerable proportions of recent years and the consumption of the local produce is still increasing.

Tea and Tobacco are both susceptible of considerable improvement in the hands of experts, and there is every reason to believe that with better methods of curing and blending these industries might become an important source of revenue to the planter.

Other smaller industries capable of profitable extension are :—manioc and its products (tapioca &c.), maize (for local consumption), pistachio and cocoa-nut (for the manufacture of oil). It should be remarked that the demand for cocoa-nut oil products is increasing every year and the profits are considerable.

Some of these products are referred to in greater detail in subsequent paragraphs.

FLORA AND FAUNA.

Flora. The ruling species of Forest trees are Natte (Imbricariamaxima),Makak (Imbricaria petiolaris), Tambalacoque (Sideroxylon grandiflorum), Colophane (Canarium colophania), Tatamaka (Calophyllum Inophyllum), Sandal (Noronhia Broomeana), Olive (Elaeodendeon orientale), Canelle noir (Mespilodaphne nigra), Pomme (Eugenia glomerata), in moist localities, and Puant (Foetidia Mauritiana), Benjoin (Terminalia Benjoin), Ebony (Diospyros mauritiana), in drier places.

The auxiliary species are Clou (Eugenia cotiniforia), Bigagnon (Psiloxylon mauritianum) Sagaye, (Doratoxylon mauritianum), Ronde (Erythryoxylon laurifolium), Manahé (Securinego durissima), Lousteau (Antirrhœa verticillata), Fer (Stadmania sideroxylon), Rivière (Homalium paniculatum), Canne (Memecyclon angulatum), Balais (Quissisia laciniata) all very useful for building purposes.

The Flora of Mauritius and Seychelles was described in 1877 by Mr. Baker of the Kew Gardens from specimens sent there from the collections of local botanists-Commerson, Bojer, Bourbon &c. The work in question is a standard work of reference for the classification of most of the plants then growing in the colony.

Orchards and Fruits. The principal fruit trees of the colony are Mango of which among the grafted varieties grown are Aristide, Rosat, José, Auguste, Goa, L'Etang &c. Figette, Maison-Rouge, Baissac, Gelée, Torse, &c. reproduce true by seed. The retail price from November to February is 50 cents to one rupee per dozen fruits. The grafting of Mango trees was performed by Mr. Payet, who established the good varieties in several private orchards, and these find their way, to a limited extent, to the market.

Letchis are also very good in Mauritius, fetching from 40 cents to R. 1 per 100 from November to January. The tree is reproduced by layers, and it is pretty widely distributed at low altitudes.

The *Sweet Sop* (atte) grows wild and is not the object of any care. The fruit ripens in March. Attempts at grafting have often failed and the propagation otherwise than by seed is not apparently easy. The *bullock's Heart* of the same family is not so good. The *Longane, Avocado Pear, Loquat*,&c. are other tropical fruits eaten raw. The *Banana* gives rise to a certain amount of local trade in the hands of Indian gardeners, who sell it at ½ to 1 cent each. The best varieties are *Gingely, Naine* and *Mignonne* which are eaten raw, *Siméroé, Malgache, Ollier*, etc are often cooked. The *Bread-fruit*, which bears in summer is reproduced by root-suckers. *Guavas* are pentiful and a large amount of jelly is consumed locally.

Of European fruits, *Peaches* of good kinds are rarely grown. Grafted *Oranges* are rare. *Lemons Limons*, and other *Citrus* fruits are fairly abundant, but suffer from scale insects. The *Vine Grape* has succeeded in some cases, but is often a failure under insect and fungus disease. *Strawberries* are cultivated; *Raspberries* are gathered wild.

Pine Apples are grown extensively in certain localities, they are generally of medium or small size, but sweet; they are sold at 5 cents each in summer. Some varieties are raised occasionally under the names of Victoria, Miel, etc. by persons who take the trouble to hoe up the soil deep, and manure but this is not frequent. Fruit culture is susceptible of great improvement in this colony, both in view of the local market and of export to South Africa and other countries.

Medicinal Plants. The systematic study of the local Medicinal Plants was made in 1856 by Louis Bouton who, on the invitation of Governor Higginson, published in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences of Mauritius a full list, in English and French, with botanic and vernacular names, of the drugs used with success by the Creoles. He described their respective merits as testified by reliable persons. This work was revised in 1886 by Dr Clément Daruty who added the result of further experience and researches, and published, in French, a pamphlet which has lately gone through a second edition.

It is not possible here to give a list of these plants, but several of them have been used by Medical practitioners, and are productive, in certain ailments, of well defined results. The recent Presidential address of Sir Edward Evans, in the British Pharmaceutical conference of Edinburg, called attention to the cultivation of medicinal plants in British dominions and lead to considerable extension in India and elsewhere.

Fauna.—Except in the case of insects, reptiles and shells it is improbable that any of the original fauna of the Island exists. When it was first discovered the now extinct Dodo, and large fruit eating bats were plentiful, and it is stated by some authors that the Tandrak, and Monkeys also belong to the indigenous Fauna.

There are no dangerous insects or reptiles in the Island except scorpions, the sting of which is painful but not dangerous.

Many birds have been introduced such as Curlew, Merle, Partridge, Pigeons, Martin, Quail, &c. Deer are plentiful and the wild boar is sometimes hunted.

The land shells are extremely interesting and a fine collection is to be found at the Museum, Port Louis.

WATER SYSTEM AND WATER SUPPLIES.

The Rivers and Streams in Mauritius are numerous as will be seen from the chart. They flow generally through deep ravines and their course is broken by many waterfalls and rapids. The following list of waterfalls with height and volume of water as measured during the dry season of 1912 will give some indication of the available water power in the Colony.

Waterfalls measured during the dry Season of 1912.

Name of River.	Name or description of Waterfall.	Height of waterfall in feet.	Vol. in cubic feet per minute.	REMARKS.
River Profonde	Near District Board's dam	14	550	300 feet above mean sea level.
	Bel Air Village	15	......	
Rivière Françoise	....	14	230	
G. River S. E.	On Midland Estate	9	800	
....	Pavé Citron	34	800	Is about 200 feet distant from 1st. waterfall.
....	ditto	11	......	
....	Des Hirondelles	28	1000	
....	Deschiens	19	1530	
....	Diamamoo	63	2315	The difference of level from the top of Cascade Deschiens to a point somewhat below Diamamoo is 150 feet. The top of Diamamoo Cascade is 700 feet above mean sea level.
	(As available head 100 feet)	......	1590	
....	Available head probably 50 feet by going a little above the Cascade Beau Champ.	25	4000	
G. River N. W.	Le Réduit	135	450	Measurement given by Hydro Electric Cy.
R. Bémanique	Cluny	10	25	
R. Clair or Queen	Baramia	20	10	
La Chaux River	Terrain Pastourel	55	27	
....	Mme Keen	15	150	
....	Baramia	23	40	On day of measurement the Deux Bras Canal was drawing water from the river at about 500 feet above the waterfall.
R. Copeau	Plaine Magnien	10	82	
R. Tabac	Cascade Canon	23	0	Water appears at about 6 feet above the bottom of waterfall.
....	Marmite	14	90	
....	C. Zaza	19	90	
R. du Poste	Near Rlwy. Station	56	175	At about 100 feet above this there is another waterfall 10 feet high.
Bain des Négresses	Near Le Gris Gris	35	150	
R. Rochester	Terracine	39	10	
Savanne River	C. Cécile	105	580	
....	......	25		
....	Below Terracine dam	77	250	The Terracine Canal takes its water above this waterfall which is made up of seven small falls from 4 to 26 feet high. The Terracine dam is 850 feet above mean sea level and the difference of level from this dam to a point about one mile below it is 200 feet.
....	ditto	46		

Waterfalls measured during the dry season of 1912.—*Continued.*

Name of River.	Name or description of Waterfall.	Height of waterfall in feet.	Vol. in cubic feet per minute.	Remarks.
Tamarind River ...	Sept Cascades ...	960	420	Measurement given by Gen. Elect. Supply Co.
River Patates ...	At about 50 feet below l'Union dam ...	20	40	The water goes under ground after this waterfall, but reappears before the second one.
....	....	46	...	
R. Fayd'herbe ...	Chamouny Estate ...	9	8	
R. La Forêt ...	On Do. ...	51	122	
R. des Galets ...	Near Plaine Champagne	130	60	
....	Luchon	400	134	
....	C. Pigeons	22	190	On day of measurement the l'Union Canal was taking its water at a few hundred feet above this waterfall. There is a Cascade 40 feet deep at about 100 feet below this one.
Mme Belle river ...	C. Mme Belle ...	92	70	
R. Chevalier ...	Frederica	49	16	
R. Jacobie ...	Above Fanucci ...	55	6	
R. du Cap ...	Chamarel	320	330	
R. St Jules ...	....	150	12	
R. Papayes ...	Cressonville ...	23	67	
R. du Rempart ...	....	52	114	
R. Pl. Wilhems ...	La Fontaine Fraser..	184	68	Volume at bottom of waterfall, 150 cubic feet per minute.
R. Profonde ...	Near Martindale Bridge	17	255	This was gauged in 1911, practically same flow.
R. Moka	C. Pigeons	160	80	
R. Rose	....	35	24	
R. du Rempart ...	La Nicolière ...	28	10	
....	....	35	...	

Some of these are already utilised for supplying power, of which the following are the most important.

ELECTRIC POWER STATIONS.—There are three electric generating station in Mauritius for distribution of power and light to the general public.

The General Electric Supply Company of Curepipe supplying the town of Curepipe, Vacoas and Phœnix.

The Mauritius Hydro Electric Company supplying Quatre Bornes, Rose Hill, Beau Bassin, Moka and St. Pierre ; and

The Municipal Electric Station supplying the town of Port Louis.

The General Electric Supply Company derive their power from Tamarind falls (Sept Cascades) developing current at 6000 volts from a turbine-driven three-phase alternator. The current is transmitted by overhead wires and is transformed at different points of the service according to the uses to which it is to be affected. The consumer pays for light at a fixed rate per lamp but steps are now being taken to introduce a system of supply meter.

The Mauritius Hydro Electric Company utilise the Reduit Cascade and develop current at 2000 volts from a turbine-driven single-phase alternator. As in the case of the Curepipe supply this is also transmitted by overhead wires and transformed at convenient points. The supply is delivered to the consumer at 115 volts and this is further reduced at each premises to 29 volts for lighting purposes, with some few exceptions. During the day time the current is utilised for driving Messrs. Atchia Bros. Alœ factory at Petite Rivière.

The Municipal Power Station is situated near the Municipal Dam on the Grand River North West. The fall of water is obtained, in the absence of a natural cascade, from a dam constructed about ½ a mile above the power station, a head of about 72 feet being thus obtained. The water is conveyed to the station through pipes laid along the river bank. A current of 6,000 volts is generated by means of a turbine-driven single-phase alternator and conveyed by overhead wires to a central distributing station in Port Louis where it is transformed to about 240 volts. The current is available day and night and is used for lighting or power as required.

In addition to the above many Sugar Estates utilise water power for generating electric current which they employ for numerous power purposes in the factories.

Water Suppiy for Irrigation.

The only irrigation works in existence in the Island previous to 1914, when an expert from India—Mr. G. M. Harriott—was appointed, were constructed on private estates and derived their supply from the local damming of the rivers and streams running through the various holdings. No extensive cooperative schemes were in existence. The individual rights of riparian owners, as set forth in the list of concessions and divisions of rivers (pp. A. 102-113 1918 issue)* were jealously guarded.

The history of the various attempts to deal with the problem is as follows :—

In 1847, the Secretary of State for the Colonies transmitted to the Governor of Mauritius and to other colonies copies of printed papers "relating to the system of Irrigation in the Lombardo-Venetian Provinces—a subject of extreme importance to most of the Colonial Possessions," and wrote : " I have to desire that you will circulate within the colony under your Government the information obtained in these papers, and that you will give such encouragement as you may, after mature consideration, think fit, to the introduction into the colony of a system of irrigation founded, as far as local circumstances, may permit, upon the principles adopted in the Lombardo-Venetian Provinces ".

No action appears to have been taken on this despatch until 1853, when the Chamber of Agriculture was asked to report on the question. The results of their enquiry were forwarded to the Colonial Government in June 1864. Five years later, in December 1869, the Chamber requested the Government to appoint an officer to inquire into the feasibility for converting the Mare-aux-Vacoas into a reservoir for irrigation and Mr. Connal, the Surveyor General, was commissioned for the work. His report was forwarded to the Chamber in February 1870, and referred to a special committee. After much correspondence an attempt was made by Sir G. Balfour to form a Company in 1872, undertaking the whole risk of the enterprise in return for certain concessions. The existence of vested interests, then as later, made it difficult for the local Government to meet the wishes of the Company. After further correspondence extending over two years, the question was again referred, in 1874, to a special committee, this time of the Legislature. Another report in September 1875, was the result, in which the Committee unanimously agreed as to the hopelessness of expecting the Company, suggested by Sir G. Balfour, to undertake works of Irrigation which, whatever may be the assistance directly or indirectly granted by Government, must require time and considerable expense before they can be worked to practical use : that, moreover, as a matter of fact, it appeared that Sir G. Balfour's plan was no longer available, and that finally no scheme however tempting, however promising, ought to be adopted without a minute enquiry into its practical working and its financial bearings.

The next step was taken by the planters themselves, who forwarded a petition to Government in May 1878, requesting that " a survey of the water sheds in the Northern districts might be undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining whether irrigation works were practicable in this locality." The services of Mr Connal were once more requisitioned, and his report was again submitted to a Select Committee of the Council of Government, and again the question of vested rights rendered the attempt abortive. This occurred in 1880.

Since then have followed numerous reports by experts and assistant experts ; by surveyors-general and acting surveyors-general ; by commissions and committees and select committees, and the problem of irrigation still remained unsolved until the last Commission on Irrigation, which was appointed in 1908 and sat till 1911, finally reported as follows :—

" The Commissioners have collected and printed all available data, and in the light of the information before them they have to offer the following conclusions :—

1. They doubt whether it would be possible to dam *profitably* (i.e. so as to provide a water supply

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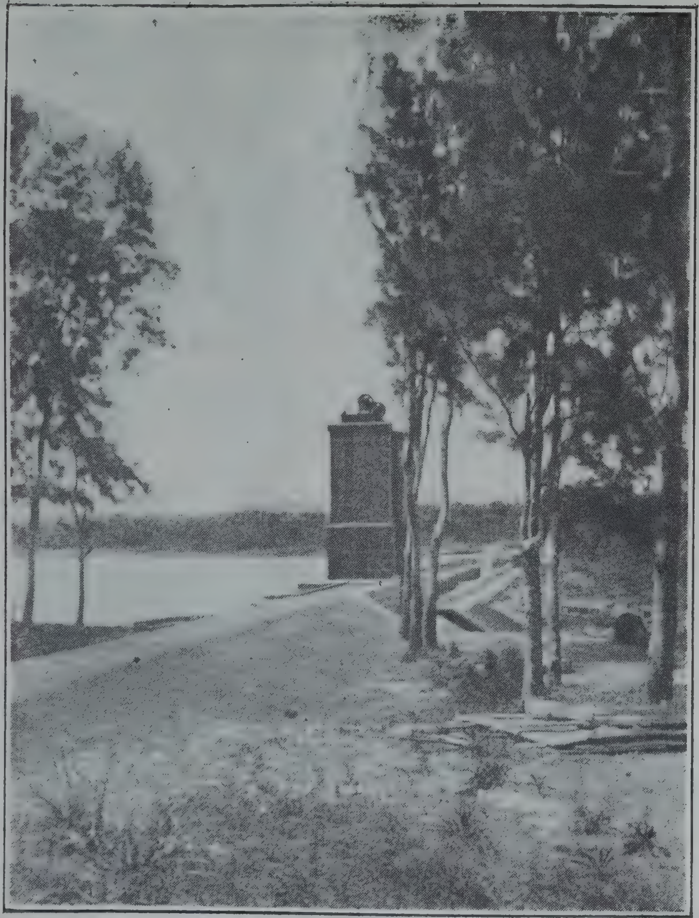
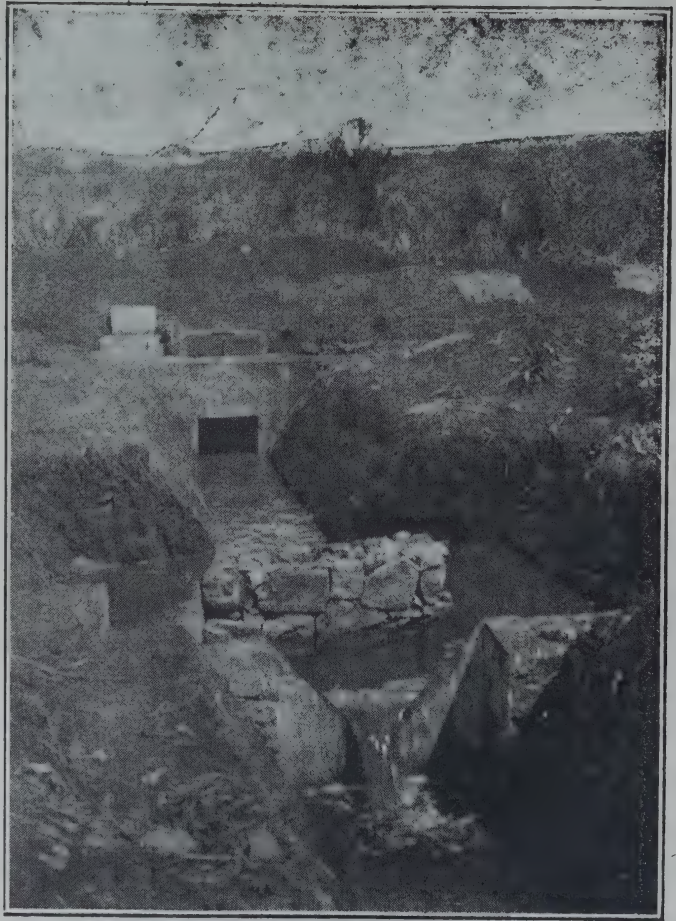
* See also a work by Mr. Chastellier published by the General Printing Establishment, Port Louis. Rs 4.

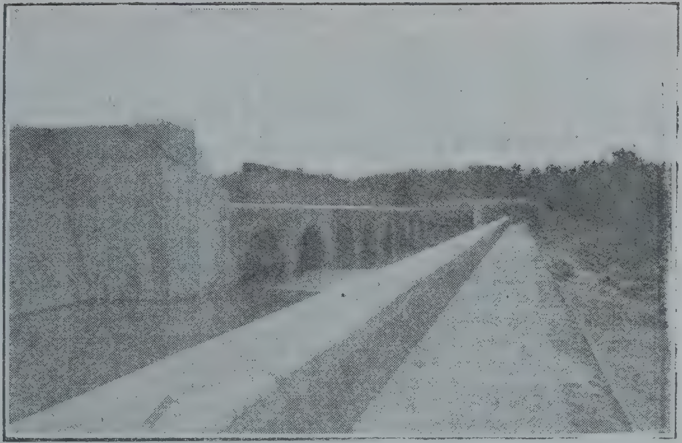


Tamarin Sluice and Dam.

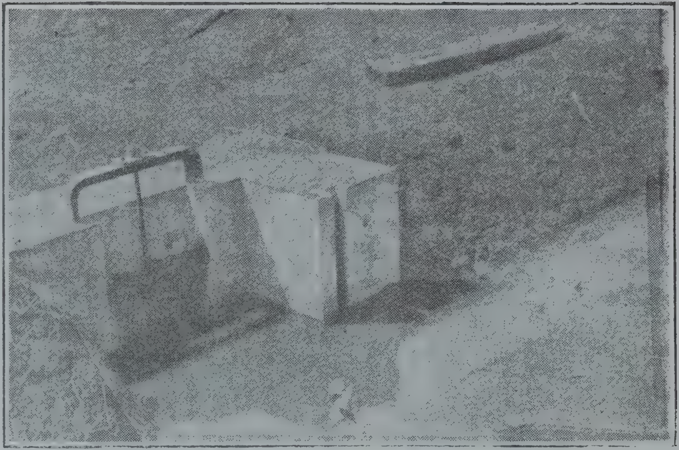


V notch arrangement to measure water issued to Irrigation Consumers.

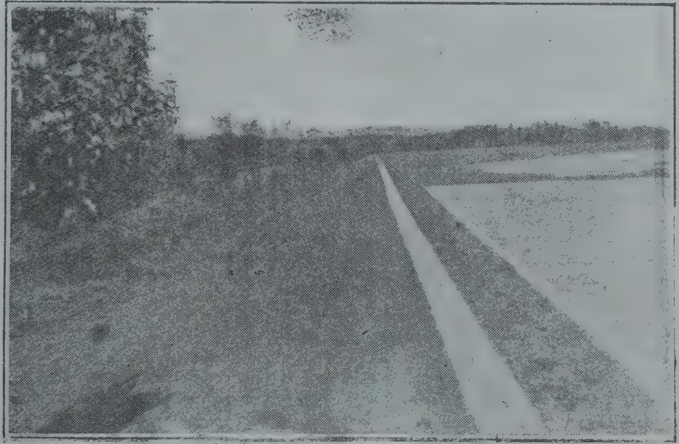
[*To face p. A.* 72



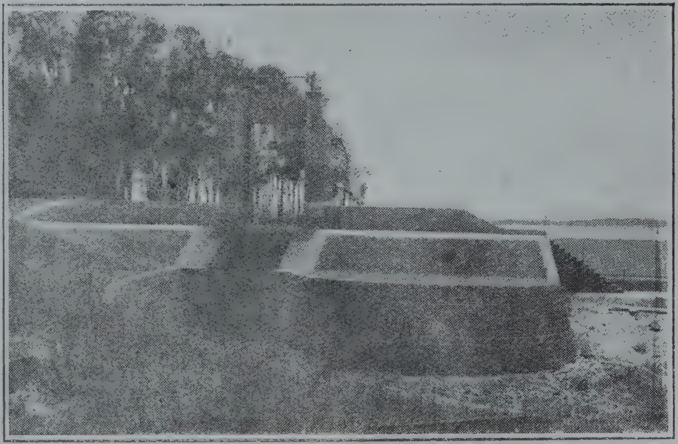
Tamarin Dam ; looking down stream.



Distributary Sluice for irrigation.



Low level Sluice Embankment after raising.



Tamarin Sluice ; looking down stream.

[To face p. A. 73

which should be constant, ample and moderate in cost) any of the rivers of the colony, with a view to a general scheme of irrigation on a large scale.

2. They incline to think that the carrying out of any specific scheme affecting a defined area should be left to private rather than to State enterprise, but that the State might advantageously make advances from the public funds on suitable guarantee in aid of approved schemes of cooperative irrigation.

3. They however have no objection to offer to the recommendation of the Royal Commissioners that expert opinion should be obtained both as regards the major works and the smaller co-operative schemes (including irrigation by means of wells); but having regard to the difficulties inherent in the execution of irrigation works and to the diversity of opinions amongst individual irrigators, they submit that such major works as may be eventually recommended by an expert and approved by the Government should be carried out and completed under the expert's supervision and responsibility.

4. The Commissioners think that the consideration of any modification or addition to the existing laws on irrigation or on rivers must await the details or requirements of a reasoned scheme of irrigation. They are, however, prepared to state generally, that if it were found possible or practicable to store water in any river by means of a dam, there should be no difficulty in making statutory provision for a distribution, for general or public purposes, of the surplus water over any quantity to which the riparian owners were entitled from the flow of such river as it normally existed before the construction of the dam.

As a result of this report the expert on Irrigation referred to above was appointed and it may be considered providential for the interests of the Colony that he was appointed during the term of office of one of the most enlightened Governors Mauritius has known since the British occupation. Not only did the Governor take a personal interest in the various schemes, but he was professionally fitted to understand their technical details.

The total estimated cost of construction works out at Rs. 6,750,000 as detailed below.

	Arpents to be irrigated.	Estimated cost in Rupees.
La Ferme	7,000	1,375,000
La Nicolière	7,500	2,674,000
Calebasses	7,500	2,529,000
Factor of Safety	......	172,000
	20,000	6,750,000

A summary of Mr. Harriott's estimates as published in his reports was given in the 1918 issue of the Almanac, but since the completion of the works at La Ferme the Director of Public Works has found that some of the original estimates require revision. It is anticipated that not more than 3,000 arpents will be capable of efficient irrigation. During the periods of severe drought the supply to the fields has to be reduced much below the amount considered by the planters as necessary for efficient irrigation.

Preliminary work on the La Nicolière scheme has been commenced and an attempt to finance it was made by floating a loan locally of Rs. 500,000 which, however, has not met with the success anticipated as the rate of interest (5½ %) was considered too low.

Water supply for domestic purposes,

The principal sources of supply for domestic purposes are (*a*) The Mare aux Vacoas (*b*) The Municipal Reservoir, besides several minor works (Pamplemousses, Grand Gaube &c.) full details of which it has not been possible to obtain.

Mare aux Vacoas.—The Mare aux Vacoas, originally a natural marsh of small extent, being the head of the Tamarind river which flows through the Black River district, is situated almost in the centre of the Island at an elevation of a little over 1800 feet. It is of irregular shape with greatest length about 1½ miles and width ¾ mile and covered originally about 399 acres. The collecting ground, of about 5 square miles in extent, is traversed by a number of small streams most of which have never been known to dry up. The land over this area slopes gently on all sides towards the Mare.

The reservoir is shallow and the margin flat especially on the Southern and Eastern side so that a rise or fall in level submerged or laid bare alternately a large area and vegetation was always a serious source of contamination. On the other hand as the collecting ground is free from inhabitants, is covered by forests of secondary growth and is, moreover, the property of the Crown, there is no danger of present or future contamination from sewage or animal matter.

With a view of utilising this natural basin as a water supply for domestic purposes works were undertaken by the Public Works Department, but it would appear that no competent hydraulic engineer was at that time attached to the Department and the early results were far from satisfactory. Water was supplied to consumers as early as 1887, but in 1891 the whole Mare was full of rushes known locally as " voune " (Eleocharis) which rotted and contaminated the water. The water when placed in a tumbler had the appearance of pale sherry and completely intercepted the light when viewed through a two foot tube.

The early works consisted, in brief of(1)the construction of a low masonry dam—with an earthern embankment on the water side—built on the western side of the Mare at the point where the Tamarind river leaves it (2) the cutting of an open canal from the Mare to the Cogliano river through which the water supply for Plaines Wilhems was in consequence distributed. (3) the construction of a control sluice across this canal and (4) the construction of a second dam across the Cogliano river some two miles from its junction with the canal. At this second dam an intake for a 14 inch cast iron main was located the supply to which was regulated by a sluice.

The main ran across country for some distance then followed the main road until it joined the railway line at Vacoas station, after which it followed the railway up to its terminus. Pressure was controlled by reducing valves along the main at suitable points.

The mode of distribution adopted was one that had been long in favour in Mauritius viz :—the prise system. An annual rent of Rs. 20 was claimed for a legal and constant flow of 600 gallons per day the consumer putting up such service pipes as he desired.

The conditions of the water works outlined above were so evidently unsatisfactory that Government decided to obtain advice from a competent engineer and called in Mr. O. Chadwick C.M.G., C.E. who was at that time (1891) reporting on the drainage works of Port Louis.

After careful examination he recommended the following ;

(a) Clearing the Mare and its margins up to contour 15 on the datum and of the distributing streams and their banks

(b) Raising the Cogliano and Tamarind dam and, in connexion with the latter, building a sluice of suitable dimensions to get rid of the water rapidly, if desired.

(c) Cutting a new outlet canal and fixing, at a more suitable outlet than the existing one a chamber provided with sluices made to draw water from the surface

(d) Improving the course of certain feeders by intercepting channels and of the reservoir itself by banking off flat portions of the margin

(e) Laying a masonry conduit and cast iron power main from a point in the existing channel to a site chosen for the filter establishment

(f) Constructing filter beds and laying down motors and pumps for supplying Curepipe

(g) Improving the arrangements for regulating the pressure in the main and introducing meters in place of the prises hitherto used.

Clearing was effected with the aid of a Priestman dredger and vegetable matter is now under complete control so that the Mare presents the appearance of a clear water surface a portion of which is shewn in the plate.

As soon as possible after the inception of the new works proper gaugings were commenced to determine the run off from the gathering ground, and from measurements extending in all over 42 weeks in three separate intervals, the percentage run off was found to be 49.3 % (roughly ½) of the rain measured.

The full capacity of the Mare at the present time is 187 million cubic feet and the capacity at level 5 is about 33 million cubic feet. As the lower layers below the level 5 in datum are not utilised the available capacity is 154 million cubic feet. The consumption for domestic purposes is about 200,000 cubic feet per day to which must be added 170,000 for compensation to the Black River district and 170,000 for evaporation (as determined by experiment) making in all a daily consumption of about 540,000 cubic feet per day.

The original dam was built on a foundation of boulders and clay puddle on which was raised a rough masonry wall with an apron on one side made with stones roughly dressed and bedded in clay puddle, the joints being jointed with cement mortar. This dam was raised by building a bed of concrete abutting against the face of the old masonry wall on which a further masonry wall of the blue basaltic stone of the colony was built. In 1919 the capacity of the Mare was again increased by building another dam in front of the old one and raising the level 5 feet. This was done in order to supply La Ferme irrigation reservoir.

The new sluice is one of Stoneys Patent sluices with counterweight; the gate is 10 feet wide and 15 feet 6 inches high and is made of steel.

Instead of conducting the water along the Cogliano stream as originally designed a covered concrete conduit, 9000 feet long, has been laid from the outlet chamber in the reservoir to a point on the main road from which are laid two 16 inch cast iron mains 7,616 feet long, delivering water to the motor house at the Filter beds which were erected as part of the improvement scheme.

Low Level Sluice Embankment before raising.

[To face p. A. 74

Pure bred Hissar cow with calf.—Government Stock Farm, Reduit.

Pure bred Ongole Bull.—Government Stock Farm, Reduit.

[facing page A. 75

The Filter beds are about 2 miles from the reservoir: the object of placing the filters so far from the reservoir was to secure a sufficient head of water to work the motors. The water first of all enters the motor house and after passing through the motor cylinders is returned to the depositing reservoir, entering this by the bottom and passing in the first instance through Anderson's revolving cylinders. The surface water in the setting tank is taken on to the filter beds and delivered into a covered service reservoir of 500,000 cubic feet capacity from which the water is drawn by gravitation to supply the lower district of Plaines Wilhems through a 14 inch main, also by the pumps to Curepipe by a 9 inch pumping main, which is being duplicated, as the consumption in Curepipe has largely increased.

The motors are three in number. Each motor is capable of pumping 120,000 gallons in 24 hours the working pressure in the power main is 73 lbs per sq. inch and in the delivery main 160 lbs per sq. inch. The mean percentage of water pumped to water consumed by the pumps is 14.70 %.

The depositing reservoir is 134 sq. feet with walls 14 feet high and depth of water 12 feet. There are nine filter beds consisting of open reservoirs 9 feet deep: the total area is 70,000 feet. The filtering material consists of one depth of 30 inches of blue basalt stones of various sizes covered with 30 inches of white coral sand.

An Anderson pumping plant has also been erected to do away with the organic impurities during periods of drought, when the water contains a certain amount of matter in solution; and to this have been added two aerating plants, to get rid of iron in solution and to further improve the water. The results have been very satisfactory. The water is analysed quarterly at the Bacteriological Laboratory and satisfactory reports given by this institution.

The supply to Curepipe is regulated by means of a series of reservoirs, water being admitted and discharged from them by the same pipe an automatic valve closing the inlet when the reservoir is full.

The supply throughout is by meter which are the property of the water works and are fixed without charge. The cost of water in Curepipe is double that in Plaines Wilhems.

The revenue which amounted to Rs 12,000 in 1891 is now Rs 56,000.

AGRICULTURE.

General Account of Agricultural Conditions in Mauritius.

The principal industry is the cultivation of sugar cane and on this industry practically the whole industrial existence of the Colony is based.

Subsidiary agricultural industries comprise the cultivation of fibre (Furcroea Gigantea) usually termed Mauritius hemp, vanilla, tea, cocoanuts, and provision crops; a certain amount of stock is raised; while some interest has lately been evolved in tobacco and limes. To these should also be added the production of rum as a bye-product of the cane industry, while the manufacture of salt in "Salines" (though not strictly speaking an agricultural industry) may also be mentioned.

The sugar planters of Mauritius may be divided into three categories.

(1) Proprietors of Estates with factories.
(2) Proprietors of Estates over 100 arpents without factories.
(3) Peasant proprietors (mostly Indian).

The area owned or worked by these three classes as estimated in 1909 is compared below with returns obtained by the Bureau of Statistics for the crop 1914 to 1918.

	1909	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
	Arpents.	Arpents.	Arpents.	Arpents.	Arpents.	Arpents.
Estates with factories ...	88,671	62,152	60,901	57,273	55,421	54,567
Estates without factories ...	39,074	30,434	31,004	34,436	37,117	38,047
P. cultivators (*P. Planteurs*)... Indian and others	......	66,584	71,504	75,851	75,828	76,056

The exact area owned and cultivated by the various categories of planters will be seen from the tables in Section E. pp. 36–37. It will be seen that the area owned by peasant cultivators (petits planteurs) has nearly doubled since 1909.

Facilities for acquiring land.– The value of small plots of land varies from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,200 per arpent according to fertility, position, proximity to the mill, means of communication etc., but great facilities are afforded by the large estate owners for procuring land on what is known as the "morcellement" system.

As will be seen from the above table about 44% of the total land under cane is held by Indian or peasant proprietors, the greater portion of which has been acquired in this manner.

The system is sometimes erroneously referred to as the "metayer" system in which the owner and the present cultivator share the profits. In the morcellement system of Mauritius the purchaser gives a written guarantee to cultivate his lands and pay capital and interest at a specified rate per annum (generally 9 %) in 5 yearly instalments, no interest being charged for the first twelve months. The guarantee is very liberally interpreted by the owner of the "morcellement."

If the purchaser shows no inclination to cultivate the land after several years of nominal ownership and has failed to fulfil the other terms of his contract, the sale is cancelled without further inconvenience to the would-be planter than the costs of survey and stamped paper on which the agreement was drawn up: but when the good-will of the purchaser is not in question the owner of the "morcellement" gives every possible assistance—in his own interests as well as those of the Indian—by providing cane-tops for planting, extending the period for payment, or abandoning a certain portion of the interest due.

Under these circumstances it is evident that the sale of the cane is the only real guarantee which the original owner of the land possesses for the payment of the sums due to him ,and the planter is not allowed to dispose of them at will. Arrangements are made with a neighbouring factory by which the owner of the morcellement is enabled to control the sales and secure an adequate proportion of the proceeds.

In this way it is possible to acquire land without any initial outlay of capital. For the Indian who, with the assistance of his family, cultivates the land himself in his leisure moments as his regular daily occupations allow, the cost of production is negligible.

In a normal year, with the methods of cultivation which the Indian generally adopts, the virgin crop will leave a profit of about Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per arpent and subsequent ratoon crops from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75, according to the age of the ratoon, the nature of the season and the care devoted to the plantation; but the profits steadily decrease with each successive ratoon crop.

In spite of the high price of land referred to in the 1916 issue (p. A 101) there has been continued considerable activity in the disposal of Estates. There is some indication that the parcelling out of the large estates among the indians in very small lots, which has prevailed for many years past is ceasing. This is certainly due to the exceptionally favourable conditions produced by the War which have drawn into the land market purchasers able to acquire land in larger areas and at the same time rendered the cultivation of these large areas much more profitable than during the period immediately before the war.

Wages.—Agricultural labour in Mauritius is divided into:

1. Contract labour.
2. Day labour.

Contract Labour.—The nominal wage of the adult labourer under contract is from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per month, but this is increased by rations, quarters, medical attendance and drugs.

Rice	12½ lbs. per week.
Dholl	2 lbs. „
Oil	¼ lb. „
Salt	¼ lb. „

Less efficient men receive the same rations but are paid at the rate of Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 per month. The chocras receive Rs. 6 per month with rations as follows:—

Rice	10½ lbs. per week.
Dholl	2 lbs. „
Oil	¼ lb. „
Salt	¼ lb. „

The women and girls are not indentured, but work by the day when they wish to do so and receive from R. 0.30 to R. 0.50 per day.

On most estates the newly engaged labourer receives either an advance of Rs. 50 (Rs. 10 for every year of engagement) or a "gratification d'engagement" (from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 for every year of engagement).

In the former case the advance is repaid in monthly instalments of R. 1.

Day Labour.—See page A. 67.

Sugar Crop of 1919-1920.

The following figures give the final estimate of the 1919-20 crop compared with the total output of the seven preceding years.

Districts.	Export Year. (Unit : 1000 metric tons)							
	Estimate 1919-20	1918–19	1917–18	1916–17	1915–16	1914–15	1913–14	1912–13
Pamplemousses ...	24.19	64 22	49.4	45.92	17.94	30.83	27.56	23.05
Riv. du Rempart...	26.26				21.60	35.23	30.35	23.71
Flacq	37.28	43.69	39.7	35.04	37.93	43.73	43.66	36.11
Moka	35.—	34.70	31.7	31.38	34.91	42.09	37.12	31.16
Plaines Wilhems ...	19.61	19.34	17.9	15.74	13.45	21.16	18.04	13.61
Black River ...	6.55	6.25	6.5	6.08	5.13	6.60	4.48	5.19
Savanne	43.57	40.81	38.5	36.19	40.65	46.71	41.38	39.49
Grand Port	43.03	43.76	42.3	38.62	42.91	51.01	47.11	40.74
	235.49	252.77	226.0	208.97	214.52	277.36	249.70	213.06

Review of Agricultural Conditions during 1919.

Yield of Vesou Sugar. Of the estimated amount of 235,490 tons for 1919-20, 94.46 % will consist of Vesou Sugar, the remainder will comprise approximately 1 % first Syrups and 4 % low Syrups. The improvements which have been adopted in the manufacture of sugar during the past ten years are strikingly seen when the proportion of vesou crop is recorded. These are given below :

Year.	Percentage vesou to total crop.	Year.	Percentage vesou to total crop.
1911	73.80	1915	82.60
1912	78.70	1916	80.23
1913	80.06	1917	89.85
1014	82.01	1918	94.50
		1919	94.46

Factory work : Extraction. The steady increase shown in the production of high grade white sugar is principally due to improvements in methods of curing comprising the introduc- of Weston Centrifugals and the very great extension in the number of malaxeurs in sugar factories.

During the year 54 factories operated : there has been no alteration in the number of factories at work since the year 1918.

The average extraction of sugar for the 1919-20 crop is estimated to be 10.53 weight of cane, results for previous years will be found on page E. 40.

The low extraction experienced for the year under review is to be attributed to the poor sucrose content of the canes handled, which averaged 12.97 % as compared with 13.63 % in the year previous. Yields of cane in the field were fairly satisfactory in the more elevated portions of the island and in the districts of Grand Port and Savane. In the districts of Rivière du Rempart, Pamplemousses and the lower parts of Flacq, the returns were on the whole poor. The work of taking off the crop proceeded normally and factories had finished the operation of grinding by the end of December. It may be recorded that the number of accidents which occurred in the mills during the year was distinctly above the average, while in some districts, notably in the North of the island, factory operations were hampered by shortage of water.

The improvements which have been effected in the equipment of sugar houses during the year are limited, owing to the fact that conditions had not become sufficiently normal to enable importa tions of machinery from abroad to be made on any considerable scale. Orders have been placed, however, for considerable quantities of machinery for delivery in time for the coming crop.

A certain quantity of locally made machinery was installed during the year and attention must be called to some of the remarkable achievements of local firms in this relation. Such machines and apparatus as mills, triple and quadruple effets, vacuum pans, sulphuring apparatus and malaxeurs being completely manufactured and set up all over the Colony.

Area under cultivation : Indian planters,

At the end of 1918 the total area under sugar cane cultivation was estimated to be 168,670 arpents, an increase of 304 arpents over the similar figure at the commencement of the preceding year. Estate cultivation represented 54.9 % of the total cultivated area ; the total area under cultivation by Indian proprietors amounted to 73,725 or 43.7 %. The increase in the area cultivated by Indians during the year 1918 amounted only to 92 acreas, the smallest recorded for many years.

During the year 1919, the high prices of sugar which prevailed caused a considerable additional area to be put under cane by Indian cultivators, though exact figures in this respect are not yet available. The effect moreover has been seen in the increased shortage of labour which has been felt in all quarters and by a very marked increase in the rates of wages paid.

Pests & diseases.

Pests and diseases of sugar cane were in evidence to about the same degree as in the previous year. The campaign against Phytalus Smithi was vigorously prosecuted, contributions thereto being made by both Government and planters. Towards the end of the year the Chamber of Agriculture recommended that in order to provide funds for more extensive operations against this pest a special export tax of two cents of a rupee per 100 kilos of sugar should be levied on all sugars leaving the Colony. Effect was given to this recommendation in Ordinance No. 2 of 1920.

The total number of Phytalus adults captured from 1911 to 1919 are given in the following table :

1911–12	26,460,187	1915–16	43,245,129
1912–13	16,045,536	1916–17	73,136,649
1913–14	36,684,130	1917–18	70,838,394
1914–15	51,357,406	1918–19	70,569,114

Root disease of sugar cane was again in evidence in certain localities although no particular increase in the incidence of the disease has to be recorded.

Disposal of the Crop : Sugar Syndicate.

The market price of sugar has been exceptionally high during the year under review. As the result of the successful operations of the scheme organised for the disposal of the 1918–19 crop whereby the sale of sugars was arranged on a co-operative basis with the assistance of an advisory committee (for an account of this, see Almanack for 1919 pp. A. 70 and A. 71), a Syndicate of Sugar planters was formed during the year 1919 for the purpose of arranging sales of sugar in similar fashion, the formation, privileges and rights of the Syndicate being provided for by a special Ordinance (No. 10 of 1919). The majority of the estates in the Colony adhered to the Syndicate in question. In August 1919 as a result of negotiations conducted by Messrs. Blyth Brothers & Co., the Royal Commission on the Sugar Supply notified to the Mauritius Syndicate their acceptance of 175,000 tons of vesou sugar @ 51, 50 and 49 shillings per cwt. respectively.

Since that date sugar prices have undergone a further upward trend while the operation of the exchange has caused the transaction to be somewhat less favourable than was at first anticipated. Notwithstanding this, however, prices realised have been considerably in excess of any that had been experienced in the history of the Industry.

The effect has further been seen in the high prices which have prevailed for planters' canes purchased by factories, the average prices for which have ranged between Rs. 30 and Rs. 35 per ton.

Experimental investigations in relation to the Sugar Industry in Mauritius.

Experimental investigations on certain phases of the sugar industry have been continued during the year ; the principal have comprised the continuation of trials with manures and with varieties of canes. The results of the series of manurial experiments conducted between the years 1913 to 1918 have been published in the form of a Bulletin. The trials comprised numerous repetitions of experiments with different manurial combinations on plots 1/20th of an acre situated in the fields of sugar estates in the Colony. The plan adopted in laying out these experiments is in accordance with practice accepted in experimental work all over the world, the size of plot being in accordance with the determinations of Wood, Harrison and others who have demonstrated that plots of these dimensions are the most satisfactory for experimental purposes

The results of these trials have shown that applications of Sulphate of Ammonia and Nitrate of Soda to canes which have received dressings of pen manure may produce substantial increases in yield but that these increases are dependent on the presence of other limiting factors. The commercial profit is a question of the relative value of manures and canes.

The effects of Potash and Phosphate are more variable.

Fresh trials are being laid down to investigate a number of points arising from these experiments.

In relation to cane varieties the work of investigation has been defined and systematized and now comprises the raising of seedlings; their selection and trial on one hole plots in the field; the further selection of these and trial of the best on six hole plots; re-selection and trial of the most promising on 30 hole plots at Reduit and Pamplemousses and final re-selection and trial on cooperative 60 hole plots situated on estates throughout the colony. This is combined with the importation and trial of promising seedlings from other parts of the world. During 1918 this system was got into working order and there now exist nine stations in connexion with these trials at different points in the Colony. The work of raising and trying out seedling canes is of high importance, since it affords the only means known of replacing standard varieties which, after prolonged cultivation, inevitably tend to exhibit degeneration.

Subsidiary Agricultural Industries,

Aloe Fibre.—The production of Aloe Fibre from Furcroea gigantea is the most important subsidiary industry. With the object of improving the fibre, a Corona Fibre Machine was introduced into the Colony in 1915 and experiments were carried out with it during 1916 and the following years. The results of these experiments have been fully summarized in earlier issues of the almanack, and further experiments made in 1918 confirm the results. They show that the machine can deal successfully with leaves of Furcroea and turn out a class of fibre superior to that produced by the local grattes. The machine, however, is primarily designed to handle Sisal and not Furcroea, and in dealing with the latter crop the output of the machine is very materially reduced.

The important point arises as to whether Sisal, properly cultivated on the lines adopted in East Africa and elsewhere, might not in the end prove more remunerative than Furcroea as at present cultivated in the Colony.

The market for aloe fibre has been limited and the lack of tonnage has continued to restrict transactions. At the end of 1919 aloe fibre was quoted at from Rs. 250 per ton for fine quality up to Rs. 350 per ton for prime. The market has been adversely affected by the exchange.

Exports of aloe fibre for the past four years have been as follows:

1916	7,115 bales*
1917	5,647 „
1918	1,974 „
1919	10,139 „

The production of Alcohol.—The production of rum from the waste molasses of the cane sugar industry forms a not unimportant subsidiary industry. At present there are three distilleries operating in the colony: formerly they were much more numerous.

The methods of production are in general capable of considerable improvement.

The total production of alcohol for the past five years according to Treasury returns is as follows:

1918-19...	1,529,315	litres	1915-16...	1,410,174	litres
1917-18...	1,602,414	„	1914-15...	1,091,485	„
1916-17...	1,883,607	„			

A certain portion of this is exported, principally to the Seychelles and Rodrigues; a further amount is denaturated* for domestic and industrial purposes; the greater part however enters into human consumption locally.

The majority of the molasses produced in the colony is at present used as a fertilizer. Of late years increasing attention has been devoted to the possibilities of alcohol for power purposes. A number of attempts have been made to utilise alcohol and mixtures of alcohol and ether as a substitute for motor spirit, but so far, for various reasons, these have not been attended with a very great amount of success. There is however undoubtedly great scope for very large developments in the production of alcohol for power from the waste molasses of the sugar industry, while the fertilising constituents of the molasses so employed need not be lost as they are capable of being returned to the land as apart liquors after distillation.

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* About 4 bales to the metric ton see p. F. 6.

* The denaturating agent is given on page D. 77 G. N. 128.

During the year the sale of alcohol in the colony has been made the subject of investigation by a Commission appointed by the Governor, the scope of the enquiry including both the consumption of alcohol for drinking and its industrial application. The report on the Commission has not yet been issued.

Vanilla.—This crop has been cultivated on a limited scale for many years. Latterly, owing to war conditions, the industry has been practically at a standstill, but some revival has taken place during 1919. At the close of the year, vanilla was in somewhat better demand and the market was reported to be improving ; but the exchange was keeping value down : market values were quoted at from Rs. 5 to Rs. 9 per kilo, according to quality.

Tobacco.—During the past three years the Department of Agriculture have carried out extensive trials on the cultivation and preparation of the variety of tobacco known as *Tabac bleu* which is extensively imported into the Colony from the neighbouring island of Reunion. The investigations have comprised planting trials, experiments on the curing of the tobacco in *carotte* and the preparation and marketing of cigarette tobacco prepared therefrom. These experiments have proved a complete success and demonstrate conclusively that tobacco of this type can be produced successfully in the Colony.

The process of curing followed is peculiar and consists in making up the dried leaves into bundles termed *carottes.* which are tightly wrapped with aloe cord. The process of curing takes from one to two years, at the end of which time the tobacco is ready for manufacture.

The following summarised data concerning the results of the experiments have been supplied by the Department of Agriculture :

Average yield of green leaf per acre...	3½ to 4 tons.
Cured carotted tobacco per cent green leaf	10 %
Prepared tobacco per cent carotted tobacco	34 %

The planting trials during the previous years were followed up in 1919 by manufacturing trials on a commercial scale. A tobacco factory was organised by the Department of Agriculture in Port Louis and some 1,800 kilos of cigarette tobacco manufactured and sold locally.

The results were in the highest degree encouraging and, in consequence, in December 1919 plans were laid before, and passed by, the Board of Agriculture for the commercial development of the industry on a limited scale.

Tea.—The production of tea in Mauritius has for many years been a minor industry of some importance. The local production of tea for the past 30 years has been as follows :

Period.	*Local Production.*
1888—1897	5,000 kilos.
1898—1907	32,000 „
1908—1910	35,000 „
1911—1915	38,000 „
1915—1917	30,000 „

Owing to relative cost of labour there seems no prospect of Mauritius tea ever being able to compete successfully with the produce of India and Ceylon on the open market. Locally however the case is different. Tea growers in Mauritius enjoy protection on the local market to the extent of 30 cents per lb. owing to the import duty imposed on produce from other countries, and there would appear to be great scope for expansion of the industry. There is however a large importation of tea.

Reports on Mauritius teas tend to shew that they differ from the teas of India and Ceylon in flavour, their taste having been characterised as *peculiar* by the Imperial Institute.

Investigations made by the Department of Agriculture appear to indicate that this difference may be overcome at any rate in part by care and attention during the process of manufacture ; in which case it should be possible to increase considerably the demand for the local product.

Limes.—In 1917 the Governor directed the attention of the Board of Agriculture to the possibilities of developing the cultivation of Limes in the Colony, and an experimental area of between twenty and thirty acres has been planted by the Department in Flacq.

Coconuts.— The planting of coconuts appears to offer considerable scope for development in the Colony. This crop forms the staple industry of the Oil Islands (dependencies of the Colony) : Extensive plantations have now been established on Pas Géométriques on the Windward coast of Mauritius. The appearance of these plantations is on the whole distinctly promising. There would appear to be room for considerable further extension both in Mauritius and also in Rodrigues where experimental plantations are being made by the Government. The demand for cocoanut oil and copra is practically unlimited.

Food Crops.—The necessity for the increased plantation of food crops continued unabated during the year, but unfortunately for the food supply the very high prices which have obtained for sugar and for canes have proved so attractive that efforts to increase the production have been considerably discounted. Early in 1919 the area under food crops in the Colony was estimated to be 20,015 acres. This represents an increase of 113% over the area planted in 1917, the major proportion of the increase was due to the efforts on the part of small planters, the response made by large estates to extend the cultivation of food crops having been relatively poor.

The scheme of short time leases of vacant blocks of Crown Land to groups of individuals for the growing of food crops has been maintained and has continued to give satisfactory results. The total area of crown lands leased in this way amounted to approximately 500 acres and in 1919 resulted in the production of from 150 to 200 tons of maize, plus a considerable quantity of patates, manioc and other food crops. There has also been some extension in the cultivation of dry-land rice.

The maize Sècherie was again operated during the year and 85 tons of grain were treated. Of this 55 tons were purchased from small growers mainly on Government food plantations and 30 tons were dried for planters.

The following summarised data regarding the work of the Sècherie has been supplied by the Director of Agriculture.

Total quantity of maize handled 85 tons.
Mean moisture content of maize before drying 27 %.
Mean moisture content of maize after drying 13 %.

Live Stock. The question of the increased production of Live Stock has continued to present a considerable degree of urgency during the year. In 1918 a general census of cattle in the Colony conducted by the Department of Agriculture revealed the fact that since 1914 the number of head of cattle had diminished by over 8,000.

The position cannot be said to have materially improved during the year partly owing to the continued irregularity in the supply of cattle from Madagascar during the early months of 1919, although matters in this respect improved considerably in the later months of the year. The decrease is most marked in the case of milch cows and young animals.

Ordinance No. 1 of 1918 was passed with the object of restricting the slaughter of cows and young animals and was put into force in 1919 through the instrument of regulations framed thereunder. Under this ordinance the slaughter of cows under the age of 5 years, of all cattle under the age of 2 years and of cows obviously in calf is prohibited, exception being made in the case of animals suffering from disease or from the effects of serious injury, the slaugter of which is permitted subject to the approval of the Government Veterinary surgeon.

Animal diseases have been less in evidence this year than formerly : there have been no serious outbreaks of Surra and only a few isolated cases have been detected. Paroplasmosis have also been markedly less in evidence. The results of a preliminary survey of the stock in certain districts of the Colony for the existence of bovine tuberculosis have been prepared by the Govt. Veterinary Surgeon, the data being based on extensive tuberculin tests. The results shew that while bovine tuberculosis is not of a wide spread and general occurrence, cases of heavy localised infection exist. In the bulletin in question the attention of stock owners is directed to the importance of taking measures to prevent the spread of the disease.

The dipping of cattle has extended considerably during the year and there seems every reason to believe that the improvement in the general health of cattle recorded is, at any rate in part, to be attributed to this. At the end of 1919, 23 dipping tanks had been erected on Estates in the Colony and several others were in the course of construction.

The question of cattle dipping was dealt with by a special Committee of the Board of Agriculture appointed during the year. The report of the Committee indicated that while the time was probably not yet ripe for the inforcement of compulsory dipping, the ultimate necessity of such a step might later have to be considered. The Committee recommended the extension of the practice of dipping cattle and the erection of public Dipping-tanks at certain specified points in the Colony, together with a system of Govt. advances to assist in the erection of dipping tanks on small properties at approved sites and on approved conditions.

Salt Industry.

The manufacture of salt in Salines by the evaporation of sea water, though not strictly speaking an agricultural industry, possesses a certain degree of importance in the Colony and may be conveniently dealt with under this Head. There are four Salines at present operating in Mauritius from which the total production averages about 1,800 tons per annum. The salines themselves consist of a series of basins into which sea water is admitted and concentrated by the heat of the sun. As the solution becomes more concentrated, it is run into successive basins and in the last of these crystallization takes place. The Chemistry of salt manufacture under these conditions has been made a special study by the Chemical Division of the Department of Agriculture during the year 1919 and the results thereof will shortly be published.

Rodrigues.[*]

The island of Rodrigues is the most important of the dependencies of Mauritius. It is a little over 9 miles long and somewhat less than 4½ miles broad, and is situated 344 miles east of Mauritius. Agricultural conditions in this island were made the subject of a special report by the Assistant Director of Agriculture during 1919. The chief industry consists in the raising of cattle ; some tobacco is also grown while there is a considerable export in Acacia seed, salt-fish and beans (see Section E).

It would appear that there is great scope for agricultural development in this island, conditions being apparently suitable for the cultivation of cocoanuts, citrus fruits, and possibly cotton, while the raising of cattle and the growing of tobacco are capable of considerable extension. There also appear to be some openings for the cultivation of sisal, and coffee and for the increased production of maize.

General.

Among special agricultural developments which have taken place during the year, may be recorded the holding of the first of the series of Agricultural Shows for small planters, which was organised by the Department of Agriculture and took place at Pamplemousses Gardens early in August, 1919.

Examinations for the Registration of Agricultural Chemists under Ordinance No. 17 of 1917 were held during the year and eight candidates presented themselves for the final examination. This is a very marked increase over the number recorded in any previous year and indicates that the efforts now being made to standardise the profession of Agricultural Chemistry are meeting with a certain degree of success.

The first annual sale of Stock from the Govt. Stock Farm at Le Réduit was held in July 1919 ; the sale was well attended and the proceeds realised close on Rs. 10,000. There is no doubt that the efforts of the Government to improve the breed of stock in the island by raising of pure-bred animals are meeting with success. The effect of the importation of Indian stud cattle and the distribution of pure-bred Indian bulls throughout the island is already apparent on certain stock farms. The same holds true in relation to milch cows. During the year plans were passed for further importation of pure-bred cattle of milking strain from South Africa.

Co-operative Credit Societies have continued to operate successfully during the year under Ordinance 4 of 1913. At the end of 1919, 26 Societies had been registered, all of which were working satisfactorily. On the 30th June 1919, the gross amount of working capital to the credit of these Societies was Rs. 310,461 of which Rs. 121.841 represented Share capital and Rs. 52,600 Reserve Fund. The total membership of the Societies on the same date was 2,781. The system may now be regarded as firmly established in Mauritius and the effects thereof are appreciable in improving the cultural methods of small planters. In addition the Societies have shown their usefulness as centres for agricultural efforts in a variety of ways.

Board of Agriculture.

Three meetings of the Board of Agriculture were held during the year at which the following subjects were discussed :

1, Agricultural shows for peasant proprietors.
2. Loans of Stud Bulls for service in Country districts.
3. Sale of Government Stock and Extension of Country Service Stations for Government Stud Animals.
4. Extension of Cattle Dipping in the Colony.
5. Phytalus Smithi Campaign and Special Export Tax on sugar with a view to combating the Spread of Phytalus Smithi.
6. Manurial Experiments with sugar cane.
7. Increase of Food Production.
8. Cultivation of Rice in the Colony.
9. Market for Concentrated Lime Juice prepared in Mauritius.
10. Results of Commercial Experiments with locally grown Tobacco and Scheme for future development of this Industry.

The List of Publications of the Department of Agriculture will be found in Section F together with other Government publications.

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[*] For complete description see pp. A. 16-17.

List of Engineering Firms

SUPPLYING THE SUGAR INDUSTRY OF MAURITIUS.

☞ **For fuller details see Advertisements.**

	Fawcett, Preston & Co. Ltd. Liverpool, London Office 69, Victoria Street, London S. W.	between pp.	82 & 83 of Section A.
	The Sugar Machinery Manufacturing Co. Ltd. 76, Eltham Road, London W.	"	"
	Drysdale & Co. Ltd. Yoker, Glasgow, Scotland	"	"
	George Fletcher & Co. Ltd. Derby, England, London Office, 24 Mincing Lane E. C. 3	"	"
	John Mc Neil & Co. Colonial Iron Works, Govan, Glasgow	"	"
	A. & W. Smith & Co. Ltd. Eglinton Engine Works, Glasgow	Advt.	42
	Duncan Stewart & Co. Ltd. Glasgow, Scotland	"	26
	Pott, Cassels & Williamson. Motherwell, Scotland.	"	60
	Ruston & Hornsby Ltd. Lincoln, England.	"	18
	Robert Hudson Ltd.	"	12
	S. Sykes & Co. Ltd. Smith Street, Durban, South Africa	"	59
	The Mirrless Watson & Co. Ltd. Glasgow, Scotland	"	58
	Watson, Laidlaw & Co. Ltd. 98 Dundas Street (South) Glasgow	"	62
	The Harvey Engineering Co. Ltd. Glasgow		65
	Kerr Stuart & Co, Ltd. 5 Broad Street Place London, E. C.		65
	Davy Paxman & Co.		11
	Crossley Brothers & Co.		10
Local	Electric Motor Car Co. Port-Louis	"	43
	Tardieu & Co., Port-Louis.	"	61
	Forges et Fonderies de Maurice	"	63
	Colonial Engineering Co. Ltd.	"	64

THE MAURITIUS ALMANAC
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Past issues procurable, on application, from the Publishers, Mauritius.

1769 to 1911	out of print.
1912	Rs. 10.00
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1919	out of print.

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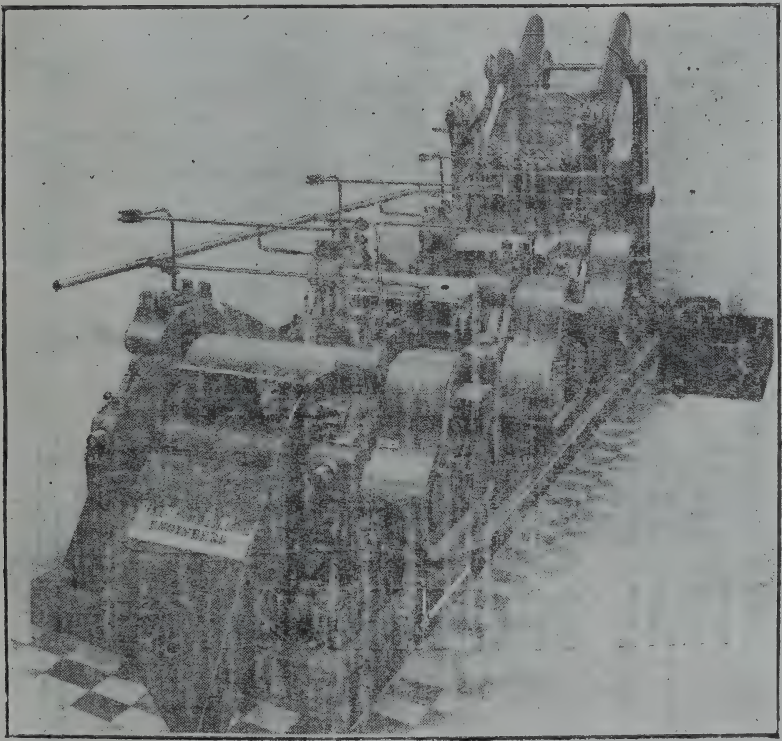

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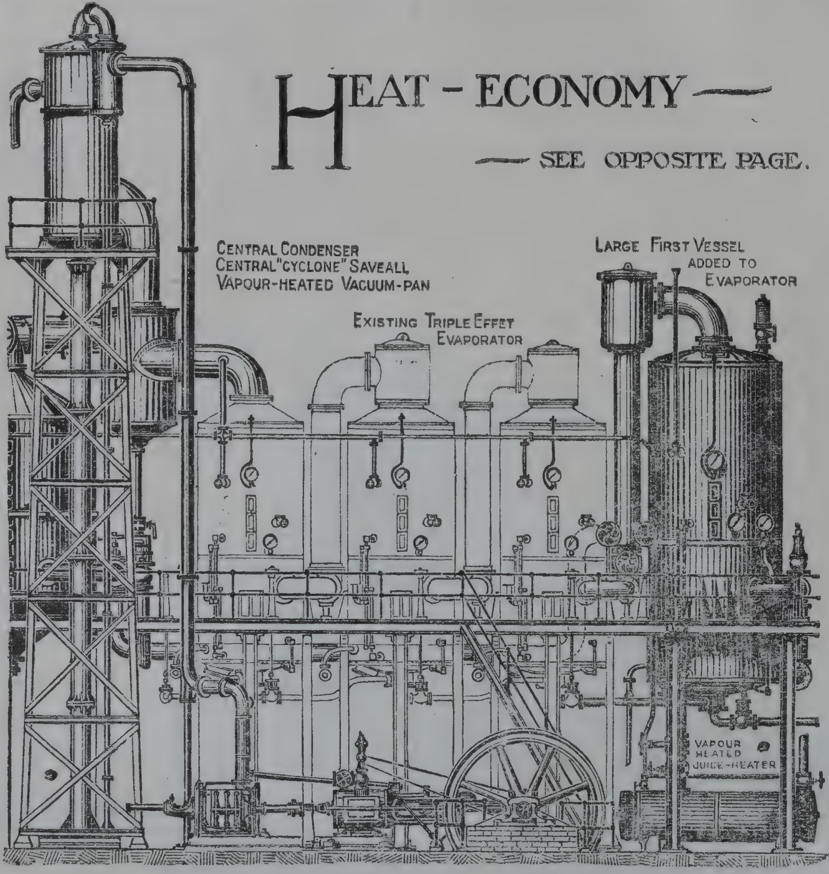
HEAT - ECONOMY —

— SEE OPPOSITE PAGE.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Pre-Evaporator, for Triple or Quadruple Effets. — By the addition of a Pre-evaporator, more juice can be treated than formerly, according to size, and extra steam for heating and boiling can be provided.

Juice Heaters and Vacuum Pans. — These can be connected up, so as to work from the increased quantity of high temperature vapour provided by the enlarged first vessels or Pre-evaporators.

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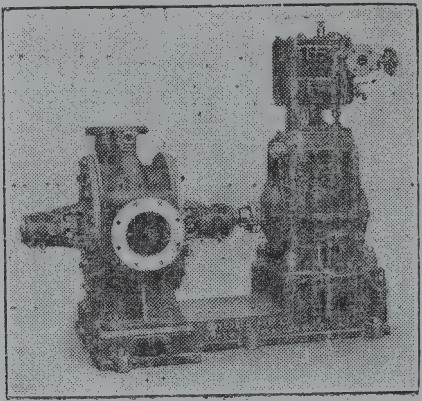

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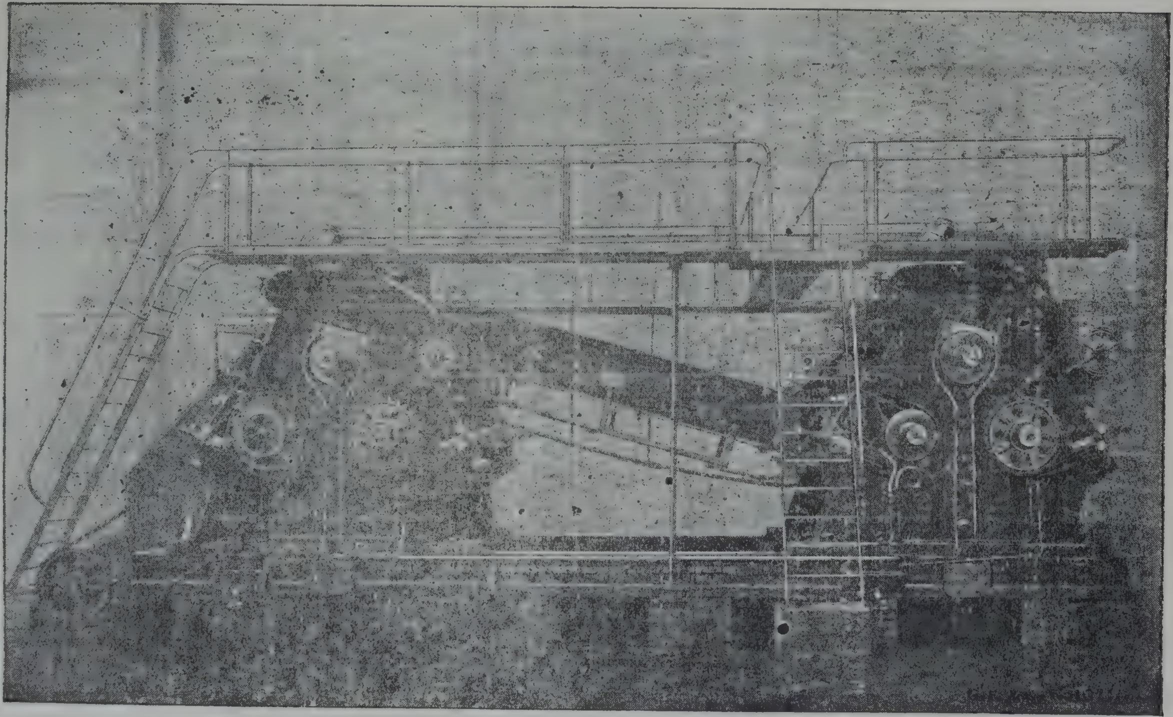

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Principal insect Pests attacking the Sugar Cane.*

Portion of plant attacked.	Nature of enemy.	Scientific designation.	Description.
Leaves	Caterpillars	Cyllo leda	Green Caterpillar : horny head
		Leucania unipuncta	Light brown Caterpillar, with longitudinal stripes.
	Bugs	Aleurodes Bergi	Black wings.
		Aphis sacchari	Transparent wings.
	Beetles	Cratopus punctum, Weevil beetle	Blackish colour.
		Phytalus Smithi White grub	Beetle Mahogany colour.
Stems	Caterpillars	Argyroploce schistaceana	White Borer.
		Diathraea striatalis	Spotted Borer.
		Seasamia nonagrioides	Pink Borer.
		Alucita sacchari	Grey Borer with brownish head.
	Beetles	Gros Moutouc	Large black beetle : male with horn on the forehead.
		Oryctes tarandus	Females have no horns and have the pygidum covered with hair.
	Scale insects	Dactylopius sacchari	Rose coloured louse.
		Pseudococus bambusæ	Whitish louse.
	Larvæ of Beetles	Chionapis tegalensis	Scaly louse.
		Phytalus Smithi	Head yellow. Anal aperture transverse. Very large.
		Adoretus versutus White	
		Adoretus compressus	
Roots	(Moutoucs)	Lachnosterna so.	Yellowish, Anal aperture longitudinal.
		Serica spc.	
	Larvæ of Beetles (Moutoucs)	Oryctes Taradus	Head red coloured.
		Holanaria fullo (*a*)	Very long and thin—(*a*) has no spikes on last segment, whereas (*b*) has.
		Opatrum erenatum (*b*)	
		Trocharocephalus strangulatus	Larvæ are apode·
		Cratopus punctum	

List of Sugar Estates in Mauritius.

Name of Estates.	Height.	Proprietors.	Managers.	Includes.	Total area Arpent.	Cultivated area arpent
Pamplemousses.	Feet				about	about
The Mount	359	The Mount S. E. Co...	R. de Brugada ...	Plessis ...	960	645
Rosalie (Constance) *a* ...	600	The Mount S. E. Co...	R. de Brugada ...	... ..	1295	986
Mon Rocher *a*	...	N. Harel	Louis Harel ...	......	700	351
Beau Plan	200	Beau Plan S.E. Co. ...	R. Piat ..	Fairfond ...	...	700
Belle Vue (Mauricia) ...	225	N. Harel	F. Sauzier ...	Mon Rocher and Bon Espoir.	1550	695
Bois Rouge S. E. Co. Ld.	200	Bois Rouge	J. Robert ...	......	1015	619
La Grande Rosalie ...	700	Mauritius S. E. Co. ...	A. de Spéville ...	California & Australia.	1612	1150
Bon Air	175	Bon Air S. E. Co. ...	G. Dalais ...	......	1589	1287
Mon Choisy *a*	....	Sookun Boodhun ...	......	......	...	...
Sottise *a*	...	Société de Sottise Ld.	L. de Senneville...	......	...	...

---

* For Fungoid and Bacterial diseases of Sugar Cane see Section F. page 80.

a. No Factory.

Name of Estate.	Height.	Proprietors.	Manager.	Includes.	Total area arpents	Cultivated area arpts.
Pamplemousses—Contd.	Feet				about	about
Solitude	100	Solitude S. Factory Company Limited	Paul Pitot	St André, St Médard, Agrément, Mon Désir.	*3507*	*650*
L'Industrie	800	Atchia Brothers	G. Mackie	……	*600*	*520*
L'Espérance *a*	300	A. Audibert	A. Audibert	……	205	205
Souvenir *a*	200	P. A. Régnard	M. G. de St Pern.	……	260	236
Maison Blanche *a*	325	E. Lagesse	E. Lagesse	……	*550	...
Riv. du Rempart						
Antoinette	625	G. Martin & Co.	M. Martin	Mon Songe	*2260*	*1270*
Amitié	350	Société de l'Amitié	R. Sauzier	……	400	...
Beau Séjour	500	Anglo Ceylon & General Estates Cy. Ltd.	W. P. Ebbels	Mon Piton and Mon Choix.	2407	1781
Ile d'Ambre *a*	50	Ile d'Ambre S. E. Co.	……	Haute Rive.	450	340
Labourdonnais	250	The Labour: S E. Co.	A. Wiéhé	……	1742	1187
Mon Loisir	150	Mon Loisir S. E. Co.	P. Adam	……	*1511*	*915*
St Antoine	75	R. de Chazal	F. Rouillard	……	3700	1500
Beau Manguier *a*	...	E. Maurel	R. Mourgain	……	400	80
Bon Espoir *a*	300	N. Harel	Louis Harel	See B.V.Mauricia	...	...
Schœnfeld *a*	100	Gujadhur	A. Marchand	……	854	764
Mare Sèche *a*	50	Mare Sèche S. E.	Arthur Pitot	……	600	300
La Salette *a*	...	G. M. Issac	E. Wilson	……	677	466
Union (M) *a*	25	……	……	being parcelled out	...	...
Réu. & St. François† *a*	75	F. A. Maurel	Edgard Maurel	……	830	600
Mapou *a*	100	……	R. Lagesse	……	1087	600
Belle Vue *a*	409	J. A. R. Nallétamby	Joseph Appou	……	510	250
Mon Loisir (Rouil.) *a*	100	E. Rouillard	*Guy Toulet*	……	*425*	*360*
Espérance *a*	175	Soc. Espér. (Trébuchet)	A. Tyack	……	884	826
Mont Mascal *a*	...	J. P. François	……	……	*436*	*240*
Forbach *a*	...	Mme H. Souchon	Léopold Langlois.	……	662	401
Flacq						
Argy	80	Baschet & Co.	L. Baschet	Belle Vue, Belle-Roche, Belle-Etoile & Palmar.	3972	906
Beau Champ	40	Garthwaite, Boullé Cauvin	G. Feuilherade	…… ……	2843 1342	983 684
Olivia *a*	350	” ” ”	”	……	2108	814
Belle Rive *a*	350	” ” ”	”	……	1521	730
Constance (La Gaieté)	300	C. La Gaieté S. E. Cy.	Jules Rousset	La Louise.	1961	1185
Deep River	400	Deep River S. E. Cy.	E. Pastor	……	2563	1289
L'Etoile	300	Mauritius S.E. Cy	A. Bouic	……	694	654
L'Union (Régnard)	500	Union Flacq S. E.	R. d'Unienville	……	*759	*330
Queen Victoria	500	Queen Victoria S.E. Co	Pierre Robert	……	...	...
Richfund	650	Rich Fund S.E.	E. Fleuriot	……	241	241
Bon Espoir *a*	...	Tristan Pougnet	……	……	*760*	*307*
Beau Bois *a*	...	Beau Bois S.E. Co.	Joseph Albert	……	...	...
do.	...	I. Manuel	……	……	1070	104
La Caroline *a*	150	Société La Caroline	A. Hardy	……	1200	700
La Lucie *a*	200	Hon. A. Duclos	Louis Lenferna	Riche Mare.	1000	875
Constance (M) *a*	300	Constance S.E. Co.	P. Harel	……	1210	1020
Unité *a*	750	R. Gujadhur	A. Carbonel	……	553	350
Australia *a*	550	Mauritius S. E.	A. de Spéville	……	*790*	*100*
Grande Retraite *a*	310	Comerasamy	……	……	*200*	*180*
do. do. *a*	...	G. M. Issac	……	Choisy.	800	673
Beau Vallon *a*	700	Crédit Foncier	Guérin			

a No Factory. * + 1784 parcelled out. † In course of morcellement.

Name of Estate.	Height.	Proprietors.	Manager.	Includes.	Total area arpents. about	Cultivated area arpts. about
Flacq.—Contd.	Feet					
Belle Rose *a*	...	Mrs. V. Boullé	Martin	Parcelled out	1137	255
St. Jul. & Desfontaines *a*	...	Kissoon Reetoo	D. Reetoo	......	1225	1015
Bonne Mère *a*	...	Cie de Bonne Mère	Richemond	Belle Ville	...	...
Petite Retraite *a*	...	R. Lagesse	......	......	1600	700
Belle Mare *a*	...	Dalais & Co.	F. Dalais	......	1500	†200
Grand Port						
Rose Belle	875	Garthwaite, Boullé & Cauvin	E. Le Maire	New Grove, La Rosa & Cascade.	2811	1317
Beau Vallon	50	de Rochecouste & Co.	G. Lenoir	......	3000	2000
Le Vallon	300	Le Vallon S. E. Co.	C. Robert	Beau Désert	5000	1500
Cent Gaulettes (Le Val).	600	Dalais & Co.	F. N. Coombes	......	1580	860
Deux Bras	600	de Rochecouste & Co.	Edg. Wilson	......	1365	1047
Riche en Eau	450	Edgar de Rochecouste	R. Harel	......	*1860*	*1363*
Ferney	300	Cie. Sucrière de Ferney Limited	A. Fouquereaux	1,200 arpents under forest	3395	711
Gros Bois	400	*Gros Bois S. E. Co*	E. d'Unienville	......	*2437*	...
La Baraque	150	A. d'Arifat & Co.	R. d'Arifat	Savinia	*2110*	*1350*
Mon Désert (Carié)	200	E. & P. Carié	A. Guiot	Mon Trésor	2874	1259
Plaisance	100	A. Hugnin	Pierre Hugnin	Ste. Hélène	...	...
St. Hubert	500	St. Hubert S. E. Co.	M. d'Unienville	......	1957	1041
Eau Bleue *a*	500	R. Desvaux	Sambooraya Rama	......	361	302
do. *a*	500	M. de Rosnay	A. Lamusse	......	*470*	*390*
Riv. des Créoles *a*	250	G. Gébert	R. Gheude	......	245	118
Beau Climat *a*	1000	Alphonse Lagesse	R. Rambert	......	...	...
La Forêt *a*	300	Sookhun Boodhun	......	......	...	...
Sauve Terre & B. Fond *a*	200	Ahlaman	A. A. Jawnheer	......	790	650
Virginia *a*	100	Virginia S. E. Co.	M. d'Argent	......	1055	800
Astrœa *a*	700	Cie. Suc. d'Astrœa	Mathieu	......	255	147
Union Park *a*	1000	Maingard & Cie	G. Maingard	......	814	652
Union Vale *a*	350	Vve Samouilhan & Co.	Max d'Unienville	......	1650	1166
Cluny (Maingard) *a* ,, (Desplaces) *a*	1900	Cluny Sugar Estate	F. Martin	......	...	...
Beau Fond *a*	...	Ahlaman	......	......	...	...
Anse Jonchée *a*	200	Parumput	B. Munhurrun	......	1766	500
Joli Bois *a*	800	Mauritius Sugar Est.	R. Caboche	......	557	501
Plaines Wilhems						
Trianon	1125	de Belzin & Harel	C. Bathfield	Phœnix	2716	1500
Highlands	1350	A. Ceylon & Gen. E.Cy	F. A. Nichols	......	554	384
Bassin	775	Bassin Sugar Est. Cy.	Loïs Robert	......	568	125
Réunion	1575	Réunion Sug. Fac. Cy.	J. Lavit	......	...	...
Stanley *a*‡	800	Stanley Sug. Est. Cy.	G. Antelme	Ebène, Béga, Mon Rêve, Mount Pevril, Old Stanley and Chaumière.	1570	859
Bagatelle *a*	1300	A. Ceylon & Gen. E.Cy	......	......	645	515
Henrietta *a*	1500	Gujadhur & Co.	L. de Rauville	......	2527	775
La Forêt & Allée Brillant *a*	1600	Péraud, Gujadhar & others	......	......	...	...
Chébel *a*	...	Guibert & others	J. Bax	......	...	...
Black River						
Tamarin *a*	150	......	B. C. Loiseau	......	2296	310
Médine	175	Médine Sugar Est. Cy.	M. Apathie	......	2800	803
Casela S. E. *a*	...	......	J. Bonnin	......	2000	288
La Mecque *a*	...	La Mecque Sugar Est.	A. Wiehé	......	...	...
Pierrefond *a*	...	......	J. Bonnin	......	850	75
Palmyre *a*	300	......	L. Enouf	......	1250	100

a. No factory. † By small Planters. ‡ All shares owned by Anglo Ceylon & Gen .E. Cy.

Name of Estate.	Height.	Proprietors.	Manager.	Includes.	Total area arpents.	Cultivated area arpents.
Black River.—Contd.	feet				about	about
Mon Désert *a* ...	100	......	J. Bonnin ...	......	500	125
Anna *a* ...	50	M. Lagesse ...	M. Lagesse ...	......	698	124
Belle Isle *a* ...	200	......	L. Enouf ...	......	...	...
Albion *a* ...	100	......	......	......	...	...
Beau Songe *a* ...	600	......	M Cayrou ...	......	830	160
Petit Verger *a* ...	...	......	Dumont ...	......	815	38
Mon Repos (Goblet) *a*...	...	......	Léon Esnouf ...	......	1856	149
Belle Vue *a* ...	...	M. Mamet ...	A. Mamet ...	......	...	...
Moka						
Minissy and annexes *a*...	1100	Maurice Martin ...	......	Parcelled out ...	1300	1035
Mon Désert ...	1300	Mon Désert S.E.Cy. ...	J. de Spéville ...	Helvétia Beau-Bois, L'Avenir.	2992	1900
Sorèze *a* ...	...	Sorèze Gen.Est..CyLd.	F. d'Avray ...	......	400	160
Pieter Both ...	1300	....	J. F. Clarenc ...	......	2228	1887
Cote d'Or ...	1300	C. Castel ...	C. Castel ...	......	1280	1000
Valetta *a* ...	1500	Parcelling out ...	......	......	...	...
Alma ...	1450	SirH.Leclézio,K.C.M.G.	L. Leclézio ...	......	3105	1890
Sans Souci ...	900	S. Souci & B. Etang...	Mce. Lagesse ...	......	3642	163
Providence (d'Arg) *a* ...	1200	Parcelling out ...	Sold to Planters..	Parcelled out ...	...	...
Bonne Veine *a* ...	1300	Leclézio fils ...	R. de Gersigny ...	......	...	...
Melrose *a* ...	1000	Coo-Mootoosamy & Co	......	Ptly.parcelled out	900	600
Pougnet & Fressanges *a*..	1100	R. Dalais & Co. ...	M. Le Tourneur..	......	310	74
Providence (Lesur) *a* ...	1200	A. G. Hossen & Co. ...	......	......	750	618
Bois Madras *a* ...	1000	Bannoo *&* others ...	......	......	*200*	...
Bel Etang (1)*a*	900	V. Lesur ...	V. Lesur ...	......	*700*	*650*
„ „ (2)*a*		Fabre, Montocchio	......	......	*295*	*295*
„ „ (3)*a*		T. Yadally	......	......	...	...
„ „ (4)*a*		Heirs Lenferna	......	......	...	...
„ „ (5)*a*		Heirs d'Argent	......	......	...	...
Mon Rêve& Mont Péril *a*	900	Stanley S. E. Cy. ...	G. Antelme ...	See Stanley S.E.	...	...
Ripailles *a* ...	1300	......	......	......	...	...
Hermitage *a* ...	1300	Marot Bros. ...	L. Marot ...	......	650	647
Savanne						
Bel Ombre ...	400	Bel Ombre S.E.Cy. ...	George Hardy ...	Ste Marie, Beau Champ, Frédérica	6700	2000
St. Aubin ...	700	Guimbeau	E. Labat ...	Beau Bois ...	2927	1889
Britannia ...	800	Anglo-Ceylon & General Estates ...	T. W. Innes ...	St Avold, Tivoli, and La Flora ...	3708	2449
Caledonia *a* ...	...	Wilson & Co.	R. Desvaux ...	Parcelled out ...	1100	...
Bel Air ...	150	A. J. Wilson & Co...	R. Desvaux ...	......	1500	
St. Félix ...	575					1250
Bénarès ..	200	Heirs Naz ...	Desplaces ...	Part of Colmar ...	...	
Union S.E. Cy. Ltd. ...	87	Union S.E. Cy. ...	W. Watson ...	Fontenelle ...	1370	...
St. Félix ...	112	St. Félix S.E. Cy. ...	E. Le Maire ...	Bel Air, Surinam Chamouny.	*2180*	1200 *731*
Riche Bois ...	775	Mauritius S.E. Cy. ...	R. Caboche ...	......	1534	
Rivière des Anguilles ...	100	Senneville & Cy. ...	J. de Senneville...	......	673	1241
Savannah ...	200	Savannah S.E. Cy. Ld.	Numa Langlois...	......	2307	574
Terracine ...	250	Terracine S.E. Cy. ...	M. Rey ...	......	*1215*	1600
Chamouny *a* ...	225	......	......	......	...	*1100*
Fontenelle *a* ...	400	Fontenelle S.E. Cy. ...	W. Watson ...	......	*550*	...
Combo *a* ...	700	Combo Sugar Estate...	A. Bax ...	......	986	*460*
Avenir, St. André *a* ...	...	......	G. Magon ...	......	285	525
Terrain Lutchman Rama *a*...	400	......	......	......	...	179

a No Factory.

List of Alœ Fibre Factories.

Districts.	Name of Factory.	Name of Owner.
Pamplemousses	Richeterre	Pierre Goupille
	Massilia	Timol Bros.
	New-Mill	J. A. R. Nallétamby
	Les Moulins	Mamode Hossen Timol Bros.
	Balaclava	Balaclava Estate Cy. Ld.
	Léonbourg	C. Sulliman
	Mon Choisy	Belle Vue Sugar Estate Cy.
Rivière du Rempart	Melville	Société de Melville—(J. A. R. Nallétamby)
	Peyrebère	Tyack & Martin
	L'Union	W. Larché
	Roche Noire	J. Darné
Flacq	La Caroline	H. Wiéhé
	Providence	E. Tostée
	Petite Victoria	Heirs E. Baschet
Moka	Sorèze	F. d'Avray, manager.
Plaines Wilhems	Plaisance	Honorable A. Duclos
	Chébel	G. Guibert
	Solférino	Raoul Lejeune
	Richelieu	G. Guibert
Savanne	Choisy	Dr. Lincoln
Rivière Noire	Beau Songe	Bassin Sugar Estate Cy.
	Sea Side	J. Goupille
	Goblet	Mme F. d'Unienville
	Mon Repos	
	Belle Isle	
	Médine	Médine Sugar Estate Cy.
	Constance Kahin	R. Fayd'herbe
	Bosquet	Max Poupinel
	Palmyre	Mme E. Loumeau
	Anna	Lagesse & Pilot
	Yémen	Yémen Hemp Estate Cy. Ld.
	St. Antoine	Société de St. Antoine
	Les Rochers	
	Gros Cailloux	
	Cazoté	
	Albion	Max Poupinel
	Rivière Noire	L. Maurel
	Walhalla	E. de Carcenac
	Mon Vallon	Chevalier & Co.
	Petit Verger	R. Fayd'herbe
	Belle Vue	Mamet & Co.
	Bernica	F. Seriès
Port Louis	Grand River	H. Mallac

List of Distilleries operating in the Colony.

District.	*Name of Distillery.*	*Name of Owner.*
Rivière du Rempart	Nam-King	The Chinese Distillery Co. Ltd.
Flacq	Phœnix	E. Tostée.
Plaines Wilhems	Bonne Terre	P. Fayd'herbe.

List of Salines in the Colony.

District.	*Name of Saline.*	*Name of Owner.*
Black River	Les Salines	R. Kœnig.
”	La Mivoie	L. Maurel.
”	Albion	E. Tostée.
Port Louis	Cassis	R. Kœnig.

List of Tea Factories in Mauritius.

District.	*Name of Factory.*	*Name of Owner.*
Plaines Wilhems	Curepipe Tea Plantation	E. Corson.
Savanne	The Bois Cheri Tea Factory	Le Breton, Bonr & Cie.
”	Nouvelle France	A. Daruty de Grandpré.
Moka	Belle Rive (Verdun)	Payerandee.

Close Season Game. Wild Birds.

The following Table gives the "close" time for the different kinds of Game in Mauritius during which it is illegal to kill, destroy or pursue, the game mentioned, all dates inclusive.—*Ordinance No.8 of 1869*, as amended by *Ordinance No. 6 of 1877* and *No. 30 of 1895*.

The penalty for contravening the provisions of the above cited Ordinance is, for the first offence, a fine not less than Rs. 50, and not more than Rs. 100, but in case an offender shall have been convicted for a second offence within twelve months, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a period not less than 5 days and not more than one month, or to a fine not less than Rs. 150 and not more than Rs. 300.

GAME.	PERIODS.
Deer	From 1st. September to 31st May following inclusive.*
Partridges	From 15th. August in every year until the 1st. April following.
Quails	
Wild Guinea fowls	From 15th. September in every year until the 15th. April following.
Wild Ducks	
Sarcelles	

Close season for Oysters, Crabs, Camerons, Rougets, Sardines and Sprats.

ALL DATES INCLUSIVE.

GAME	PERIODS
Oysters	16th September to 14th April following,
Mussels	" "
Crabs—Females	" "
Lobsters (Homard) Females	" "
Camerons—Females	1st. October to 1st. March following.
Rougets	15th. November to 31st. December.

Size of fish which may be caught.

ORDINANCE NO. 21 OF 1902.

	Centimetres.		Centimetres.		Centimetres.
Balao ...	20	Cordonnier ...	15	Mulet	20
Barbet	18	Crabs dit le Carlet†.	12	Mussel... ...	5
Barrois	25	Dame Berry ...	23	Oyster	5
Breton	15	Gueule-Pavée ...	25	Rouget ...	18
Capitaine... ...	25	Homard ...	20	Sap-Sap ...	12
Cameron ...	10	Licorne ...	20	Sardes ou Brodemare	14
Chevrette de Mer ...	6	Lune	10	Sole	15
Chirurgien ...	20	Poule d'Eau ...	20		

The following fish, crustaces, and shell fish known to ke dangerous cannot be introduced into Markets—and if introduced shall be seized, forfeited and destroyed and the retailer in whose possession they are found shall be moreover liablo to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100.

1o. The yellow triled "Croissant"
2o. The Sinsilla
3o. The Otter-wrasse
4o. The Vaiavara
5o. The GiblOt
6o, The wrass alias black crab
7o. The "Cheval de Bois"
8o. The "Chemise"
9o. The large tartara
10o. The 5rrt wrasse
11o. The crab with red spols
12o. The benitier
13o. The urchin
14o. The hawk's bill turtle
15o. The laffe
16o. The Bouletangue
17o. The remora or shark's pilot

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* By Article 2 of Ordinance No. 1 of of 1896 it is lawful for the Governor by proclamation whenever he shall deem it expedient, to authorise the beginning of the shooting season on a day prior to that fixed by law, to extend and prolong the said season and to permit the pursuit and killing of game on any particular land, for any time of the year.

Game as defined by Art. 33 of Ord. 8 of 1869 shall mean Deer, Hare, Partridge. Quail. Wild Guinea fowls, Wild Ducks and Sarcelles and all other Wild Birds and animals that may be included in any Proclamation made by the Governor under authority of Art. 16 of the same Ordinance.

ERRATA SLIP

Fishing Nets.

The following are the legal fishing nets declared by Ordinance No. 21 of 1902.

Large Nets. 1o. Large nets of any size, as regards length and width only, may be used for fishing in high seas outside the reefs.

2o. Large nets not longer than 100 metres nor wider than 10 metres may be used for fishing in places within the reefs or in bays or creeks which are not part of the Reserves.

The width of large nets may be more than 10 metres for fishing in places within the outer or more distant reefs or in bays or creeks which are not part of the Reserves.

Any person fishing with any large net or canard net, the meshes of which are not of the size prescribed by Ordinance 21 of 1902 shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine.

Sprat Net. The Sprat net shall not be more than forty metres long and five metres wide and shall have square meshes measuring not less than four centimetres from knot to knot or four centimetres round each mesh.

Mosquito net. The mosquito net shall be used only for taking of bait and shall not be longer than five metres nor wider than two metres.

Basket Net. It shall be lawful to use basket nets or "casiers" having meshes through which a sphere measuring twenty five millimetres in diameter can be passed without touching the sides.

Provided nothing herein contained will be deemed to authorise the catching or possession of any fish, being under the dimensions fixed by Ordinance 21 of 1902.

Canard Net. 1o. It shall not be lawful to fish with canard net from 15th May to 15th July and they shall only be used for mullet fishing.

2o. It shall not be lawful to fish "Rougets" from 15th. November to 31st. December.

3o. Any person committing a breach of any of the above provisions shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100 and forfeiture of all nets, lines and other tackle used in the commission of the offence and of all fish illegally caught.

"*Cast Net*" may be of any dimension.

"*Carlet Net*" The "Carlet" net shall be used only to catch crabs, sparts or sardines and may be of any size.

Shrimp Net. The shrimp net shall not be more than 22 metres long and 2 metres wide and shall have meshes of the same size as those of the Sprat net.

Mean period of gestation for various domestic animals.

ANIMALS.		BIRDS.	
Bitch	60 days.	Canary	12 days.
Cow	280 ,,	Dove	17½ ,,
Ewe	245 ,,	Duck	20 ,,
Guinea-pig	11 ,,	Guinea-fowl	25–28 ,,
Mare	322 to 419 ,,	Hen	21 ,,
Rabbit	30 ,,	Pea-hen	30 ,,
Sow	115 ,,	Pheasant	23–27 ,,
She-goat..	145 ,,	Goose	28–33 ,,
Cat	55 ,,	Turkey-hen	26–32 ,,

List of Birds which it is prohibited to kill.

1. The shooting, killing, taking in any place, and also the purchase, sale, or exhibition for sale in any public place, of the following birds is prohibited for a period of five years (i. e. till 1922.)

Pingo	Munia punctularia
Bengali	Estrelda astrild
Serin du Pays	Chrithagra Chrysopygo

2. The shooting, killing, taking in any place, and also the purchase, sale, or exhibition for sale in any place, of the following birds is absolutely prohibited :

Petite Hirondelle	Collocalia francica	Cateau de Maurice	Paleornis eques
Grosse Hirondelle	Phedina Borbonica	Pigeon des Mares	Nœsœnas Meyeri
Oiseau blanc	Zosterops Mauritiana	Pigeon Ramier	Turtur picturatus
Oiseeu Manioc	Zosterops Chlorophœan	Martin ou Mina	Acridotheres tristis
Merle de Maurice	Hypsihetes Olivacea	Mangeur de Poules	Tinunclus punctatus
Coq de Bois	Terpsiphone Borbonica	Paille-en-queue	Phæton rubricanda
Cuisinier	Oxynotus ferrugineux	Paille-en-queue de terre à bec jaune	Phæton flavirostris
Oiseau Banane	Fondia erythrocephala		

3. The use of any snare or device for taking any bird mentioned in the Proclamation, or the possession of any such bird is also prohibited in furtherance of Ordinance No. 19 of 1881 aforesaid.

3. Proclamations Nos. 11 of the 5th. March 1912 and 29 of the 7th. July 1914 are hereby revoked.

The New Jerusalem Church in Mauritius.

The doctrines of the New Church were introduced into Mauritius by Mr. George Herbert Poole, a teacher of languages, who came from Adelaide, Australia, in 1846.

Mr. Poole stayed three years in the island and imparted the doctrines to his hearers.

Among his acquaintances was a poor painter named Louis Emile Michel who continued Mr. Poole's work during 36 years. Mr. Michel held meetings in a small house which he hired for the purpose at Plaine Verte, Port Louis.

Mr. Michel sent pamphlets and also works of Swedenborg to Mr. Napoléon Lesage and his brother and also to Mr. Edmond de Chazal. These gentlemen took an immediate interest in the new theology and eventually established a Church in Mauritius.

In 1858 Mr. de Chazal introduced regular New Church family worship at which relatives and friends took part.

On the 11th January 1859, the pioneers being joined by more receivers, they constituted themselves into a Society known as the " New Jerusalem Church Society in Mauritius."

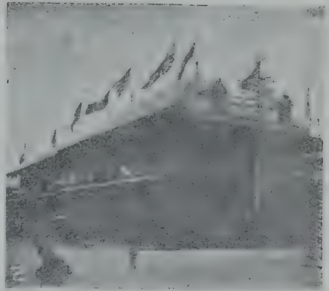
In 1870 the Society bought the building in Rempart Street which is still one of its places of worship. They then petitioned the Governor to be incorporated into a Civil Body. After a long series of difficulties the existence of the Society was recognized by a local Ordinance No. 4 of 1877, and ratified by the Crown. After Mr. de Chazal's death on the 12th February 1879, the work of the Church was carried on by other leaders, Mr. Léon Lesage, George Mayer, John Ackroyd, Auguste de Chazal, Léon de St Pern, Mr. Camille François, etc., as one leader died or left the Colony, another came forward to replace him.

In 1906, the Society secured the services of a pastor ; the Revd. G. J. Fercken who stayed 7 years in Mauritius. In 1914 the Society called the Revd. C. A. Nussbaum from the United States of America to minister to the Congregation. The members erected a second place of worship on a plot of ground given by Miss Léona Lesage, at Curepipe Road, Rémono street, the foundation stone being laid on the 28th of April 1907. The dedication of the edifice took place on Sunday 13th October 1907.

Chronological Table of Important Events 1919.

1919 January 9. Information received by Blyth Brothers & Co. that the Captain and Crew of the Barque " Dee ", prisoners in Germany, had been liberated.
30. Obituary : (France) Gustave Gufflet, *Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur*, lieutenant de vaisseau.
February 1. Banquet in honour of " France " at Hotel de Ville.
8. His Excellency the Governor, Sir Henry Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G., left by S.S. " Cordillère " on leave.
17. Havas Agency cablegrams received from this date by the French Consul for publication.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS



1. Church Street.
2. Mauritius Commercial Bank.
3. Officer Administering Government going to review Champ de Mars.
4. March past : Mauritius Volunteers.
5. March past : Mauritius Volunteers.
6. Charging Sugar.
7. Firing the salute. Boy Scouts in foreground.
8. Boy Scouts.

(PHOTOS. E. CHATEAU. VEROSCOPE RICHARD.)

[*To face page A. 90*

Chronological Table of Important Events.—(*Continued*).

1919	February	25.	La Nicolière Irrigation Scheme approved by Council on minute of H. E. the Governor.
	March	3.	Hon. Martial Noël appointed member of Executive Council.
	April	3.	Obituary : (Lausanne, Switzerland) Mrs. R. M. Brown, wife of Judge of the Supreme Court.
		24.	Arrival of H.M.S. " Hyacinthe ", Rear-Admiral Fitzherbert.
	May	2.	First case of so-called Spanish Influenza officially recognised.
		8.	Violent cyclone passed over Agaléga, and near or over Bourbon. No cyclone hitherto has been known to pass west of Mauritius after April 29.
		14.	Mauritius proclaimed an infected Port for Spanish Influenza. All schools and places of public amusement closed.
		31.	Importation of Gandia and Opium prohibited.
		31.	Obituary : (Buda Pest) Mrs. Désiré Hippolyte Tostée (Mère Marie de la Merci).
	June	4.	Hon. Martial Noël receives the Order of C.B.E.
		14.	" Sainte Marthe " wrecked on reefs at Diégo Garcia ; 13 drowned.
		25.	Formation of " Syndicat des Planteurs " approved by the Chamber of Agriculture ; finally formed on July 11.
		28.	Peace Treaty signed.
	July	1.	Message from Secretary of State, on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the Civil Service expressing his appreciation of their devotion to duty during the trying years of the war.
		6.	Peace Thanksgiving Services at St. Louis and St. James Cathedrals.
		14.	Proclaimed Bank and Public Holiday in honour of France, as Britain's Ally in the Great War.
		19.	Peace Celebrations.
		22.	Anti-alcohol Commission appointed under presidency of His Honour Mr. Justice E. Serret.
		29.	Paper Currency Ordinance. (One Rupee Notes)
		29.	Prohibition of Exportation of Silver Ordinance.
		30.	Obituary : (South Africa) Dr. James E. M. Brown.
	August	3.	Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition at Pamplemousses Gardens.
		5.	Ball at Réduit.
		16.	Ball at " Union Catholique " Mauritius Turf Club.
	September	3.	Obituary : (Madagascar) Mr. Didier de St. Amand.
		13.	" Le Radical " purchased by Mr. Jacques Le Vieux.
		13.	Embargo on Exportation of sugar raised.
		15.	Plaine Lauzun Workmen on strike (wages). Lasted till 27th.
		20.	Two Indians executed at Central Prisons.
		23.	A Commission of the Council of Government appointed to consider increase of wages to officials of Government not on the fixed establishment.
		26.	His Honour Mr. Justice E. Serret made K.C.
		29.	Loan of Rs. 500,000 at 5½ % for La Nicolière Irrigation Scheme authorized.
	October	20.	Obituary : (France) Louis Pierre Lincoln, lawyer.
	November	2.	Commemorative plate, placed by the French Consul at the Consulate, in honour of Mauritian soldiers killed during the war.
		4.	Funeral Service in honour of Mauritian soldiers killed at the War.
		5.	Three Creoles hanged at Central Prisons (Pointe aux Piments crime).
		5.	Arrival of new tug " Labourdonnais ".
		11.	In compliance with request from His Majesty the King an interval of two minutes' silence was observed at 11 a.m. The first anniversary of the Armistice.
		11.	Temporary war allocation paid to officers not on the fixed establishment.
		17.	His Excellency the Governor Sir Henry Hesketh Bell returned on board the " Comrie Castle ".
		25.	War Loan of Rs. 10,000,000 issued.
	December	8.	Obituary : (France) Mr. Philippe Bonâme, late Director Station Agronomique, Réduit.
		15.	Branch of the National Bank of South Africa Ltd. opened in Port Louis, Mr. J. C. Mac Nab, Manager.

Table of Distances from Port Louis and Curepipe, with roads to follow. The numbers given to the Main Roads are those by which they were originally designated in the Ordinance proclaiming them.

The numbers refer to those indicated on the Chart. The distances have been carefully revised. Measurement of distances on the chart is, however, a difficult matter and the compilers cannot hold themselves responsible for any outstanding errors which exist.

LOCALITY.	Roads.	Distance.	
		From Port Louis.	From Curepipe.
Port Louis.		Miles.	Miles.
Centre of Town	14	......	13.6
,, ,,	14.43.24.17	......	15.5
,, ,,	14.24.17	......	16.0
Western Cemetery	14.135	0.6	13.0
Coromandel (Corner 1-15)	14	2.8	10.8
Grand River Bridge	14	2.4	11.2
Pailles Station	14	3.1	10.5
Abercrombie Police Station	14.1	1.8	15.4
Ste Croix (Junction 1 & 7)	14.1	2.0	15.6
Pamplemousses & Riv. du Rempart.			
Junction road 1 & 4	1*	3.1	16.7*
,, ,, 1 & 8	1	3.6	17.2
,, ,, 1 & 10	1	4.8	18.4
,, ,, 1 & 46	1	5.1	18.7
,, ,, 1 & 137	1	5.6	19.2
Police Station (1 & 6)	1	6.5	20.1
District Court	1	6.8	20.4
Railway Station	1	7.1	20.7
Botanic Gardens (1 & 66)	1	6.6	20.2
Junction 1 & 85	1	6.8	20.4
Mount Estate	1	8.1	21.7
Junction 1, 2 & 84	1	8.6	22.2
Grande Rosalie	1	10.0	23.6
Junction 1 & 30	1	10.1	23.7
Ville Bague Police Station	1	11.5	25.1
Pont Praslin	1	12.6	26.2
Junction 11 & 1	1	14.4	28.0
Notre Dame Railway Station	1.8	5.6	19.2
Mont. Longue ,,	1.8	6.6	20.2
Police Station Junction 8, 9 & 54	1.8	6.6	20.2
,, ,, 10 & 46	1.10	5.5	19.1
,, ,, 10 & 85	1.10	6.1	19.7
,, ,, 10, 1 & 30	1.10	8.6	22.2
Entrance Belle Vue Harel (Junction 66 & 29)	1.66	9.5	23.1
	1.2.29	13.5	27.1
,, 66 & 70	1.66	10.2	23.8
,, 66 & 71	1.66	11.4	25.0
,, 66 & 65	1.66	12.8	26.4
,, 66 & 27	1.66	13.8	27.4
,, 27 & 63	1.66	14.0	27.6
,, 63 & 64	1.66.63	15.3	28.9
Cap Malheureux Chapel	1.66.63	17.3	30.9
	1.4.63	18.8	32.4
Grand Gaube Village	1.66.63.64	17.8	31.4
Labourdonnais Mill	1.66.70	10.5	24.1
Junction 70 & 71	1.66.70	11.8	25.4
	1.66.71	12.7	26.3
Junction 70 & 27	1.66.70	14.2	27.8
St. Antoine	1.66.27	15.8	29.4
Poudre d'Or Station	1.66.71	14.6	28.2
	1.2	12.8	26.4

* From Curepipe by road 14 as well.

Table of Distances from Port Louis and Curepipe.—*Continued.*

LOCALITY.	Roads.	Distance	
		From Port Louis.	From Curepipe.
		Miles.	Miles.
Mapou Railway Station... ...	1.66.29	10.0	23.6
	1.2.29	12.7	26.3
Junction29 & 2	1.66.29	11.9	25.5
	1.2	11.9	25.5
Plaine de Papayers Police ...	1.66.29	10.9	24.5
	1.4.29	9.6	23.2
Junction 29 & 4	1.66.29	12.6	26.2
	1.4	9.6	23.2
Beau Séjour Mill	1.66.29	12.0	25.6
	1.2	10.9	24.5
Junction 29 & 30	1.66.29	15.3	28.9
	1.2.29	13.6	27.2
	1.30	14.5	28.1
Belle Vue Maurel	1.2.29	14.9	28.5
	1.30.29	16.0	29.6
Rivière du Rempart Station ...	1.2.29.30	15.0	28.6
	1.30	16.5	30.1
Junction 29 & 1	1.2.29.30	18.9	31.6
	1.30	17.4	31.0
,, 27 & 30	1.30	17.4	31.0
Schoenfeld	1.2.72	13.9	27.5
Ile d'Ambre	1.2.27	15.8	29.4
	1.30.27	19.3	32.9
Poudre d'Or District Court	1.2	15.2	28.8
Antoinette	1.30.83	14.8	28.4
	1.2.83	11.0	24.6
Mon Loisir (Senneville)	1.30	16.0	29.6
,, ,, ...	1.2 29	14.0	27.6
Junction 4 & 52** St. Joseph	1.4	3.9	17.5
,, 4 & 28	1.4	4.6	18.2
,, 4 & 5	1.4	4.7	18.3
,, 4 & 137			
Calebasses Station	1.4.137	5.8	19.4
Junction 4 & 6 (1st)	1.4	6.2	19.8
,, 4 & 6 (2nd)	1.4.6	6.6	20.2
Observatory	1.4.6	6.5	20.1
Pamplemousses Station...	1.4.6	7.5	21.1
Junction 6 & 1	1.4.6	8.1	21.7
	1	6.5	20.1
Bon Air Estate	1.4	8.5	22.1
Junction 4 & 29	1.4	9.6	23.2
,, 4 & 68	1.4	10.8	24.4
,, 4 & 65	1.4	12.6	26.2
La Salette Roman Catholic Church ...	1.4	13.4	27.0
Grand Baie Dispensary...	1.4	14.3	27.9
Pointe aux Cannoniers...	1.4.5	13.0	26.6
Trou aux Biches	1.4.5.69	9.3	22.9
Pointe aux Piments Sch.	1.4.5.88	9.9	23.5
,, ,, ...	1.4.5.88.28	9.9	23.5
Solitude	1.4.5	6.9	20.5
Balaclava	1.4.5.87	7.0	20.6
	1.4.28		
Riche Terre Station	1.7	2.6	19.2
Junction 7 & 52	1.7	4.0	17.6
Rochebois Railway Station ...	52	1.6	15.2
	1.52	2.0	15.6
,, Bathing Camp ...	1.52	3.0	16,6

** Coast Route Port Louis to Pamplemousses.

Table of Distances from Port Louis and Curepipe.—*Continued.*

LOCALITY.	Roads		Distance.	
	From Port Louis.	From Curepipe.	From Port Louis.	From Curepipe.
Flacq			Miles.	Miles.
Sébastopol Branch Road	17.13	By road 14.43.24 17 a and then by the road or roads from Port Louis.	19.8	21.6
,, Railway Station	17.13		20.6	22.4
Etoile Estate Entrance	17.13		21.8	23.6
Etoile Station	17.13		22.0	23.8
Olivia Station	17.13		24.5	26.3
Deep River Entrance	17.13.119		26.0	27.8
Bel Air Railway Station	17.13		27.5	29.3
Clemencia	17.13.117		30.2	32.0
Junction 13.1	17.13	,,	28.4	30.2
Beauchamp Mill	17.13.1	,,	30.2	32.0
Grand River S. E.	17.13.1	,,	31.3	33.1
,, ,,	17.12.1	,,	30.5	32.3
	1 †	,,	28.6	……
Rivière Sèche Railway Station	17.13.1.41 c	,,	29.9	31.7
,, ,,	17.13.41 c	,,	30.0	31.8
	17.12.1.41 c	,,	29.2	31.0
	1.41 c †	,,	27.3	……
Trou d'Eau Douce	17.13.1.41 c.74	,,	30.9	32.7
,,	17.13.41 c. 74	,,	31.5	33.3
,,	17.12.1.41 c.74	,,	30.7	32.5
,,	1.41 c. 74 †	,,	28.8	……
Bel Etang	17.12	,,	17.8	19.6
Camp de Masque Station	17.12.51	,,	19.3	21.1
Junction 12 & 81	17.12	,,	18.8	20.6
Entrance Union Mill	17.12	,,	20.4	22.2
Bonne Mère (Old Mill)	17.12	,,	21.8	23.6
Junction 12.1	17.12	,,	22.9	24.7
	1 †	,,	21.0	……
,, 1 & 78	17.12.1	,,	23.7	25.5
	1 †		21.8	……
Queen Victoria	17.12.77	,,	22.8	24.6
Queen Victoria Estate	17.12.1	,,	23.8	25.6
,, Mill	1 †	,,	21.9	……
Junction 13 & 1	17.12.1	,,	27.6	29.4
	1 †	,,	25.7	……
,, 1 & 41 c.	17.13	,,	28.6	30.4
	17.12.1	,,	27.8	29.6
	1 †	,,	25.9	……
Beauchamp	17.12.1	,,	29.4	31.2
	1 †	,,	27.5	……
Belle Mare	17.12.1.31.75	,,	27.3	29.1
	17.12.1.78.31.75	,,		
St. Julien Estate	17.26	,,	16.8	18.6
	1.11.26†	,,	20.4	……
(Unité) Junction 26 & 81	17.26	,,	18.7	20.5
	1.11.26†	,,	17.0	……
Riche Fund	17.26	,,	19.9	21.7
	1.11.26†	,,	17.3	……
Junction 26 & 79	17.26	,,	19.9	21.7
	1.11.26†	,,	17.3	……
St. Julien Police	17.26	,,	20.2	22.0
(Junction 26 & 11)	1.11†	,,	17.0	……

† Via Pamplemousses.

Table of Distances from Port Louis and Curepipe.—*Continued.*

LOCALITY.	Roads.		Distance.	
	From Port Louis.	From Curepipe.	From Port Louis.	From Curepipe.
Flacq.—Continued.			Miles.	Miles.
St. Julien Church	17.26.79	By road 14.43.34 17a and then by road or roads from Port Louis.	21.1	22.9
	1.11.26.79 †		18.0	......
Union Estate...	17.26.79.120		21.5	23.3
Constance d'Arifat (Mill) ...	17.26.11		23.4	25.2
	1 †		19.2	......
Junction 11 & 1 (Flacq) ...	17.26.11		23.8	25.6
	1 †		19.0	......
Flacq Railway Station... ...	17.26.11.138		24.8	26.6
	1.138 †		20.0	......
Poste de Flacq	17.26.11.138	,,	26.1	27.9
	1.138 †	,,	21.3	......
Flacq District Court	17.12.1	,,	23.3	25.1
	1 †	,,	20.6	......
Brisée Verdière Police... (Junction 11 & 1) ...	17.26.11	,,	22.8	24.6
	1 †	,,	14.4	......
Junction 1 & 29	17.26.11.1	,,	25.7	27.5
	1 †	,,	17.4	......
Bras d'Eau	17.26.11.138.37	,,	27.	29
	1.30.27 †	,,	21.	......
Poste Lafayette	17.26.11.138.37.73	,,	29.	31
	1.30.27.73 †	,,	23.	......
Grand Port.				
Junction 14 & 16	By Road 14 and then the road or roads from Curepipe.	14	18.1	4.5
,, 14 & 23		14	20.7	7.1
,, 14 & 131		14	22.9	9.3
,, 14 & 132		14	22.8	9.2
,, 14 & 130		14	23.5	9.9
,, 14 & 21		14	26.	12.4
,, 14 & 129		14	26.6	13.0
,, 22 & 37	,,	14 & 37	30.4	16.8
,, 22 & 132	,,	14 & 132	26.5	12.9
,, 16 & 23	,,	14 & 16	20.7	7.1
Nouvelle France Police Station	,,	14	18.1	4.5
Rose Belle Mill	,,	14	21.	7.4
Rose Belle Station	,,	14	21.5	7.9
New Grove Station	,,	14 & 131	23.1	9.5
Deux Bras Mill	By road 14 & then the road or roads from Curepipe	14 & 132	24.5	10.9
Riche en Eau Mill		14 & 132	26.7	13.1
		14 & 22	34.9	21.3
St. Hubert Mill		14,132 & 22	27.8	14.2
		14 & 22	37.	23.4
Gros Bois Mill		14 & 130	25.3	11.7
Mare d'Albert Station	,,	14 & 130	23.8	10.2
Union Vale Station	,,	14 & 21	27.	13.4
La Barraque Mill	,,	14, 21 & 139	29.5	15.9
Le Souffleur	,,	14,21,139,126	31.8	18.2
Plaisance Mill	,,	14 & 129	29.	15.4
Beau Vallon Mill	,,	14	29.	15.4
Mahebourg District Court	,,	14	30.	16.4

† Via Pamplemousses.

Table of Distances from Port Louis and Curepipe—*Continued.*

LOCALITY.	Roads.		Distance.	
	From Port Louis.	From Curepipe.	From Port Louis.	From Curepipe.
Grand Port—Continued.			Miles.	Miles.
Pointe d'Esny 1st Campement	By road 14 & then the road or roads from Curepipe	14 & 133	32.4	18.8
Blue Bay		14 & 133	33.7	20.1
Mahebourg Cemetery		14 & 37	30.7	17.1
Pont Colville		14 & 16	20.9	7.3
Joli Bois Mill		14 & 131	26.	12.4
Le Vallon Mill		14 & 37	33.7	20.1
Ferney Mill	„	14 & 37	33.9	20.3
Vieux Grand Port	„	14 & 37	35.	21.4
Anse Jonchée	„	14 & 37	37.5	23.9
Bambous	„	14 & 37	39.5	25.9
Pointe du Diable	„	14 & 37	41.1	27.5
Savanne				
Junction 16 & 120 (1st)	„	14.16	21.1	7.5
„ 16 & 120 (2nd)	„	14.16	24.5	10.9
„ 16 & 47	„	14.16	24.	10.4
„ 16 & 21	„	14.16	26.9	13.3
„ 16 & 124	„	14.16	26.9	13.3
„ 16 & 20 (1st)	„	14.16	31.2	17.6
„ 16 & 20 (2nd)	„	14.16	36.4	22.8
„ 16 & 142	„	14.16	35.	21.4
„ 16 & 143	„	14.16	42.9	29.3
„ 21 & 122	„	14.16.21	29.4	15.8
„ 20 & 142	„	14.16.20	33.4	19.8
Rivière du Post Station	„	14.16.121	23.5	9.9
Rivière Dragon Station	„	14.16.47	24.1	10.5
Britannia Mill	„	14.16	24.5	10.9
Riche Bois Mill	„	14.16.47.122	25.4	11.8
Rivière des Anguilles Station	„	14.16	27.	13.4
„ Mill	„	14.16.124	28.2	14.6
Bel Air Mill	„	14.16.21.123	29.	15.4
Bénarès Mill	„	14.16.21.125	29.8	16.2
Savannah Mill	„	11.16.21	31.6	18.0
St. Aubin Mill	„	14.16	28.4	14.8
Union Mill	„	14.16.140	28.8	15.2
Souillac Station	„	14.16	30.5	16.9
Terracine Mill	„	14.16	30.2	16.6
Riambel Bathing Camp	„	14.16	31.8	18.2
Union Bel Air Mill	„	14.16.412	35.4	21.8
Jacotet Bay	„	14.16	38.	24.4
Bel Ombre Mill	„	14.16	40.3	26.7
Mat Condé	„	14.16	43.4	29.8
Choisy	„	14.16.143	43.8	30.2
Souillac District Court	„	14.16	30.5	16.9
Chemin Grenier Chapel	„	14.16.20	35.5	21.9
Souillac Bridge	„	14.16	31.	17.4
Black River				
Port Louis	„	14.19.15	......	17.3
Junction 14 & 90	14	14	2.4	14.9
„ 14 & 15	14	14.19	2.8	14.5
„ 15 & 18	14.15	14.19	4.8	12.5
„ 18 & 91	14.15.18	14.19	6.4	10.9
„ 15 & 92	14.15.18	14.19	6.7	10.6
„ 15 & 19	14.15	14.19 14.34.15	6.9	10.4 16.5

Table of Distances from Port Louis and Curepipe.—*Continued.*

Locality.	Roads.		Distance	
	From Port Louis.	From Curepipe.	From Port Louis.	From Curepipe.
Black River.—Continued.			miles.	miles.
Junction 15 & 100	14.15	14.34.15	9.4	14.4
„ 15 & 100	14.15	14.100	9.4	13.3
„ 15 & 98	14.15	14.34.15	10.1	13.7
„ 15 & 34	14.15	14.34	11.5	11.9
„ 15 & 99	14.15	14.34	11.8	12.2
„ 15 & 33 (1st)	14.15	14.34.15	14.1	14.5
„ 15 & 101	14.15	14.34.15	14.9	15.3
„ 15 & 33 (2nd) ...	14.15.33 14.15	14.34.15 14.34.15.33	19.6	20.0
„ 15 & 141	14.15	14.34.15	23.7	24.1
Pointe aux Sables	14.90	14.90 14.19.15.90	5.5	14.3 18.0
Light House	14.15.18.91	14.19.15.18.91	7.8	15.6
Albion Station	14.15.18 14.15.92	14.19.92	6.5 8.6	12.5
La Ferme	14.15	14.19.15 14.34.100 14.34.15	9.2	13.0 13.3 14.3
District Court Bambous	14.15	14.34.100.15 14.34.15	9.5	13.0 13.9
Médine Station	14.15.98	14.34.15.98	11.0	14.2
Cressonville	14.34	14.34	12.	9
Flic en Flac	14.15.99	14.34.15.99	13.9	14.3
Tamarin Station	14.15.101 14.15.33.101	14.34.15.101 14 34.15.33.101	14.7 16.0	15.1 16.4
Yemen	14.15	14.34.15	16.2	16.6
Baie du Tamarin	14.15.33	14.34.15.33	16.1	16.5
Petit Verger Platform	14.15	14.19.15	4.1	13.
Petite Rivière Railway Station	14.15.41.e	14.19.15	6.3	11.
Black River District Court	14.15.33	14.84.15.33	19.3	19.7
St. Augustin Roman Catholic Church ...	14.15.33	14.34.15.33	19.5	19.9
Case Noyale Police Station	14.15	*14.34.15.33.15	23.7	24.1
Morne Roman Catholic Church	14.15	*14.34.15.33.15	27.5	27.9
Baie du Cap	14.15	*14.34.15.33.15	30.0	30.4
Ste. Anne Chamarel	14.15.141	14.34.15.141	26.1	26.5
Police Station	14.15.141	14.34.15.141	27.4	27.8
Plaines Wilhems.				
Junction 14 & 15	14	14	2.8	10.8
„ 14 & 41	14	14	5.0	8.3
„ 14 & 19	14	14	6.1	7.5
„ 14 & 24	14	14	7.2	6.4
„ 14 & 43	14	14	8.3	5.3
„ 14 & 34	14	14	8.3	5.3
„ 14 & 145	14	14	9.7	3.9
„ 14 & 105	14	14	10.2	3.4
„ 14 & 108	14	14	10.5	3.1
„ 14 & 104	14	14	11.1	2.5
„ 14 & 107	14	14	11.7	1.9
„ 14 & 44	14	14	13.6	
„ 14 & 110	14	14	14.2	0.6
„ 34 & 35	14.34	14.34	9.6	6.6
„ 35 & 110	14.34.35	14.110	14.7	3 2

* Or 14.34.15 only.

Table of Distances from Port Louis and Curepipe.—*Continued.*

LOCALITY.	Roads		Distance.	
	From Port Louis.	From Curepipe.	From Port Louis.	From Curepipe.
Plaines Wilhems.—Continued.			Miles.	Miles.
Beau Bassin Station	14	14	5.9	7.7
Rose Hill Station	14	14	7.1	6.5
Quatre Bornes Station	14.34	14.34	9.2	6.2
Phœnix „	14.105	14.105	10.7	3.7
Vacoas „	14.104	14.104	12.5	3.9
Phœnix cemetery	14.105	14.105	11.3	4.3
Jockey Club	14.107.106	14.106	12.6	1.3
Rose Hill District Court	14	14	7.2	6.4
Curepipe „	14.44	44	13.7	0.1
Henrietta Old Mill	14.104.35.40 14.34.35.40	44.56.110.35.40	15.4 14.5	5.8
La Marie	14.104.35 14.34.35	14.110.35 44.56.110.35	15.3 14.4	3.4 3.1
Mare aux Vacoas	14.34.35 14.104.35	44.56.110.35	16.3 17.2	5.0
Plaine Sophie	14.34.35 14.104.35	44.56.110.25	17.8 18.7	6.3
Les Mares	14.34.35 14.104.35	44.56.110.35	21.4 22.3	10.0
Bassin Mill	14.34.102	14.34.102	12.3	9.6
Entrance to Réunion Mill	14.104.109	14.104.109	12.8	4.8
Highlands Mill	14.108	14.108	11.4	4.0
Lapeyre Bridge	14	14	17.8	4.2
Moka				
Junction 17 & 25	17	14.43.24	6.3	8.6
„ 17 & 24				
Moka District Court	17	From Curepipe by Roads 14.43.24 17a and then by the road or roads from Port Louis.	6.5	8.3
„ Railway Station	17 & 111		7.2	9.0
Minissy Mill	17 & 111		8.2	10.0
Junction of 17 & 112	17		8.2	10.0
„ 36 & 17	17		8.7	10.5
Mon Désert Mill	17		8.7	10.5
St. Pierre Railway Station	17		8.9	10.7
Verdun „ „	17 & 59		10.4	12.2
Valetta	17 & 59		12.0	13.8
Alma Mill	17 & 113		11.7	13.5
Quartier Militaire Railway Station	17		13.9	15.7
Junction 17 & 26	17	„	14.0	15.8
Montagne Blanche School	17 & 13	„	18.3	20.1
„ Railway Station	17.13 & 115	„	18.7	20.5
Sans Souci Mill	17.13.116	„	19.1	20.9
Le Réduit	17 & 24	„	7.2	7.8
Le Réduit Railway Station	17 & 24	„	7.4	7.6
Junction 24 & 43	17 & 24	„	8.0	7.3
„ 24 & 14	17 & 24 14	„ „	9.3 7.2	
„ 25 & 48	17 & 25	„	8.2	9.3
La Laura Mill	17.25.48	„	9.8	11.6
Junction 25 & 36	17.25	„	9.0	10.5
Circonstance	17.25.36	„	9.6	11.1
Beau Bois Old Mill	17.25.36	„	11.5	13.0
Ripailles	17.25.36	„	12.6	14.1
Eau Bouillie Bridge	17.25.36	„	14.9	16.4

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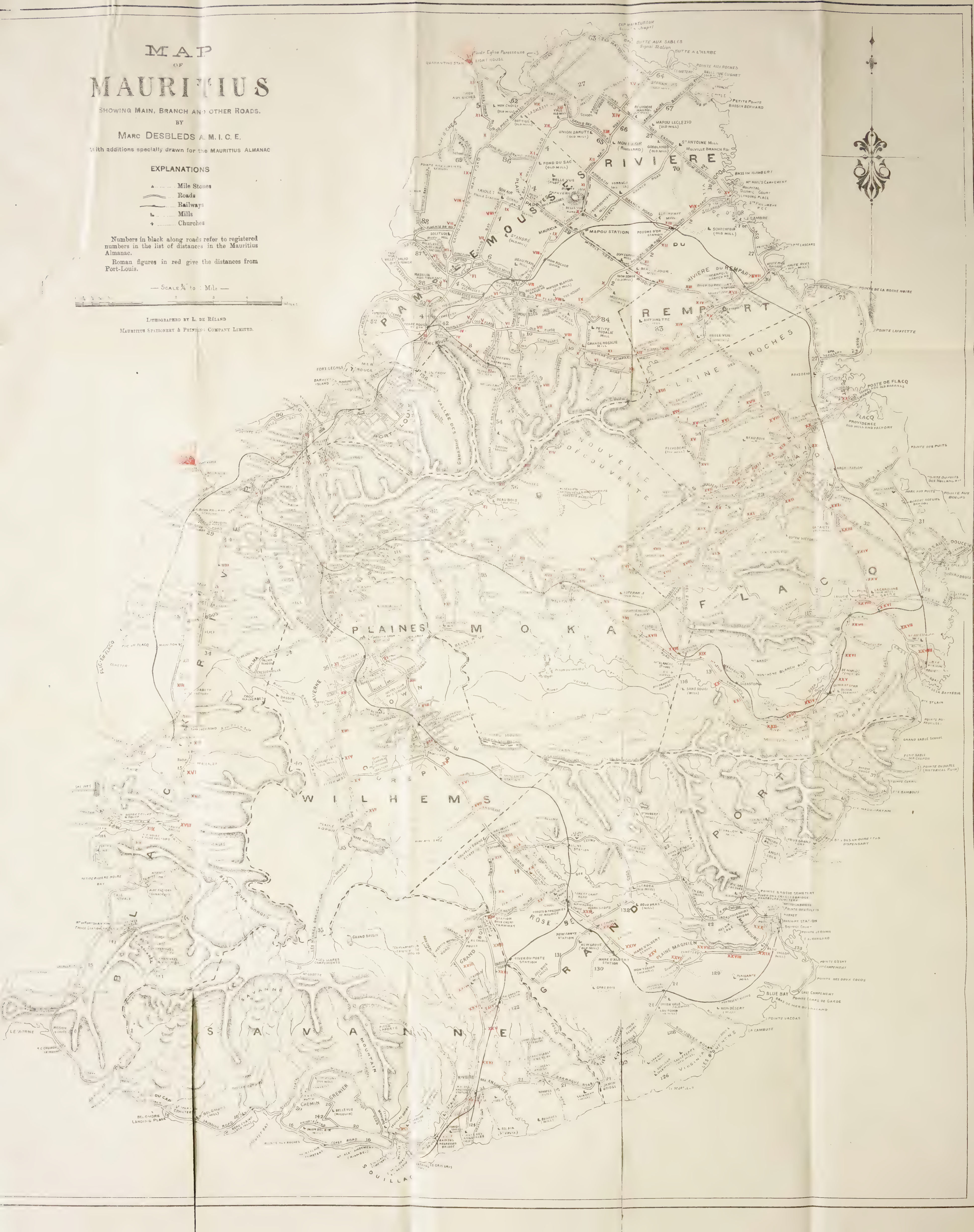

PAMPLEMOUSSES
RIVIERE DU REMPART
PLAINE DES ROCHES
NOUVELLE DECOUVERTE
FLACQ
PLAINES WILHEMS
MOKA
CREPIPE
GRAND PORT
SAVANNE
BLACK RIVER
PORT LOUIS
ROSE BELLE
PLAINE MAGNIEN
MAHEBOURG
SOUILLAC
LE MORNE
BLUE BAY
POINTE AUX SABLES
CAP MALHEUREUX
GRAND BAY
POSTE DE FLACQ
POINTE LAFAYETTE
POINTE DE LA ROCHE NOIRE
QUARANTINE STATION
FORT GEORGE
BARKLY ISLAND
MAPOU STATION
POUDRE D'OR
SCHOENFELD
GRAND BASSIN
CUREPIPE

MAP
OF
MAURITIUS

SHOWING MAIN, BRANCH AND OTHER ROADS.

BY

MARC DESBLEDS A. M. I. C. E.

With additions specially drawn for the MAURITIUS ALMANAC

EXPLANATIONS

▲ .... Mile Stones
═ .... Roads
— .... Railways
▙ .... Mills
✝ .... Churches

Numbers in black along roads refer to registered numbers in the list of distances in the Mauritius Almanac.

Roman figures in red give the distances from Port-Louis.

— SCALE ¾" to 1 Mile —

Lithographed by L. de Réland

Mauritius Stationery & Printing Company Limited.

Racing in Mauritius.

A List of all the events from 1812 to 1912 will be found in the Mauritius Turf Club Centenary Book by Mr. Maurice Galéa and this list was brought up to date in the 1915 and subsequent issues.

MAURITIUS JOCKEY CLUB.

Samedi 10 Mai 1919.

1.—The British Navy's Plate.—Distance : 1 tour (Rs. 600). Handicap.

Queen Mary	D. Lallah	8 st. 00 ...	L. Blackburn ...	1
Katie	P. Ducler des Rauches	8 st. 02 ...	J. S. Day	2
My Fancy	R. Gujadhur... ...	8 st. 03 au lieu de 7 st. 10 ...	Lall	3

Gagné de 10 longueurs.—Temps : 1 m. 19 3/5. (Record).

2.—The Mauritius Jockey Club Plate.—Distance : 7 furlongs. (Rs. 2,500) Poids pour âge.

Lord Nelson	P. Ducler des Rauches	8 st. 09 ...	J. S. Day	1
Indewhat...	D. Lallah	8 st. 12 ...	L. Blackburn ...	2
Tugela	C. Grégoire	8 st. 06 au lieu de 7 st. 13 ...	G. Moncrieff	3
Perpetua	M. Larché	8 st. 05 (arrêtée)	D. Crawford	

Gagné de 2 longueurs. —Temps : 1m. 31 2/5.

3.—Le Maréchal Foch Plate.—Distance : 2 tours (Rs. 1,000) Handicap.

Magdelain	L. Harel	8 st. 00 ...	J. S. Day	1
Clavecin	Hon. J. A. Duclos ...	8 st. 07 ...	G. Moncrieff	2
Lord Crag	M. Larché	8 st. 03 au lieu de 7 st. 12 (arrêtée)	D. Crawford.	

Gagné de ½ longueur.—Temps : 2 m. 49 4/5 (Record)

4.—The Field Marshal Haig Plate.—Distance : 1 tour (Rs. 1,000) Poids pour âge.

Detective...	E. Barry	7 st. 13 ...	L. Blackburn ...	1
Matildite	C. Grégoire	8 st. 05 au lieu de 7 st. 13 ...	G. Moncrieff ...	2
Royal Cross	A. Rondeaux... ...	7 st. 10 ...	J. S. Day	3

Perpetua entrée dans cette course (8 st. 05) ne court pas.
Gagné d'une encolure.—Temps : 1m. 20 2/5.

5.—The Admiral Jellicœ Plate.—Distance : 7 furlongs (Rs. 600) Handicap.

Golden Treasure... ...	P. Gujadhur	8 st. 04 ...	L. Blackburn ...	1
Queen Mary	D. Lallah	9 st. 00 ...	Lall	2

Ont aussi couru : La Marne 9 st. 02 J. S. Day, Garibaldi 8st. 04 D. Crawford..
Gagné d'une longueur.—Temps : 1m. 32.

SIR HESKETH J. BELL, K.C.M.G,—*Président d'Honneur*

M. PAUL ROUGIER LAGANE,—*Président.*

Handicapers.—LES COMMISSAIRES.
Starter.—PAUL LANGLOIS.
Judge.—JAMES LE MAIRE.
Clerk of the Scales.—Y. DE PITRAY.

PIERRE GOUPILLE,
JACQUES GANACHAUD,
RAOUL MARRIER D'UNIENVILLE, } *Commissaires*
MAXIME BOULLÉ,
TRISTAN MALLAC.

M. GUSTAVE TYACK,—*Secretaire.*

Samedi 6 Septembre 1919.

6.—The Port-Louis Plate.— Distance : 1 tour (Rs. 500). Handicap.

Lang Syne	Louis Harel ...	9 st. 05 ...	J. Day	1
Matildite	J. Ganachaud ...	8 st. 04 ...	G. Moncrieff ...	2
Gemsbok	E. Barry	7 st. 06 ...	L. Blackburn ...	3

A aussi couru : Perpetua, 8 st. D. Crawford.

Gagné de 1½ longueur, 1 encolure entre le 2me et le 3me.— Temps . 1 m. 24½.

7.—The Governor's Plate.— Distance : 1 mille (Rs. 1,200). Handicap.

Detective	E. Barry	8 st. 04 ...	L. Blackburn ...	1
Royal Cross	A. Rondeaux ...	8 st. 00 au lieu de 7 st 12	D. Crawford ...	2
Benedict	A. Rondeaux ...	8 st. 00 ...	J. S. Day	3

A aussi couru : Garibaldi, 8 st. 08, J. Moncrieff.

Gagné de ½ tête. 1 longueur entre le 2me et le 3me.— Temps : 1 m. 48.

8.—The Louis de Rochecouste Plate.— Distance : 7 furlongs (Rs. 500). Handicap.

Queen Mary	R. Gujadhur ...	8 st. 06 ...	L. Blackburn ...	1
La Marne	A. Guimbeau ...	8 st. 06 ...	J. S. Day	2
Pictor	J. Ganachaud ...	8 st. 00 au lieu de 7 st. 12 ...	D. Crawford ...	3

Gagné de 3 longueurs : 1 longueur entre le 2me et le 3me.— Temps : 1 m. 30 3/5.

9.—The Mauritius Turf Club Plate.—Distance : 2 tours (Rs. 1,000). Handicap.

The Magdelain ...	Louis Harel ...	9 st. 00 ...	J. S. Day	1
My Fancy	R. Gujadhur ...	8 st. 00 ...	L. Blackburn ...	2
Tugela	J. Ganachaud ...	7 st. 10 ...	G. Moncrieff ...	3

A aussi couru : Lord Nelson, 8 st. au lieu de 7 st. 10. D. Crawford.

Gagné de 3 longueurs; 10 longueurs entre le 2me et le 3me.— Temps : 2 m. 54 2/5.

10.—The King's Plate.— Distance : 1 mille (Rs. 800) Handicap.

Katie	A. Rondeaux ...	8 st. 12 ...	J. S. Day	1
Harry's Pride	D. Lallah	8 st. 04 ...	L. Blackburn ...	2

Gagné de 8 longueurs.—Temps : 1 m. 48.

11.—The Au Revoir Plate.— Distance : 1 tour (Rs. 500) Handicap.

Royal Cross	A. Rondeaux ...	8 st. 04 ...	J. S. Day	1
Tugela	J. Ganachaud ...	7 st. 10 ...	L. Blackburn ...	2

Ont aussi couru : Garibaldi, 8 st. 08 au lieu de 8 st. 04, J. Moncrieff ; Matildite, 8 st. 07 au lieu de 7 st. 12, G. Moncrieff.

Gagné de 1½ longueurs ; ½ longueur entre le 2me et le 3me. Temps : 1 m. 24 2/5.

12.—Course de Poneys.— Distance : 1 tour (Rs. 100) Poids à volonté.

La Marne	......	......	L. Blackburn ...	1
Verdun	......	......	J. Moncrieff	2
Lawrence	......	......	G. Moncrieff ...	3

MAURITIUS TURF CLUB.

Lundi 28 Juillet 1919.

1—The Malartic Plate.—Distance : 1 tour et 30 yards (Rs. 800) Handicap.

Katie	A. Rondeaux	8 st. 12 ...	J. S. Day	1
My Fancy	P. Gujadhur	8 st. 03 ...	L. Blackburn ...	2
Theodamas	A. Harter	9 st. 00 ...	D. Crawford	3

Ont aussi couru : Balgarth, 8 st. 09 au lieu de 8.05. Lall, (Arrêtée.)
,, Verdun, 9 st. au lieu de 8st. Tom.

Gagné de 3 longueurs, 5 longueurs entre le 2me et 3me : Temps : 1 m. 29 2/5.

2—The Barbé Plate.—Distance : 7 Furlongs (Rs. 2,500). Handicap.

Garibaldi	J. Ganachaud	8 st. 09 au lieu de 8 st. 06	J. Moncrieff	1
Indewhat	D. Lallah	8 st. 12	L. Blackbbrn	2
Detective	E. Barry	8 st. 12	Lall	3
Royal Cross	A. Rondeaux	8 st. 02	J. S. Day	4

Ont aussi couru : Lord Nelson, 9st. 02. D. Crawford—Matildite, 8st. 12. G. Moncrieff.

Gagné d'une encolure, une encolure entre le 2me et le 3me ; ½ longueur entre le 3me et le 4me Temps : 1 m. 33.2/5.

3—The Allies' Plate.—Distance : 1 Mille (Rs. 1,000). Handicap.

The Magdelain	L. Harel	9 st. 00	J. S. Day	1
Queen Mary	D. Lallah	8 st. 00	L. Blackburn	2
Clavecin	J. A. Duclos	9 st. 02	G. Moncrieff	3

A aussi couru : Harry's Pride 8st. 10. D. Crawford.

Gagné de ½ longueur : 12 longueurs entre le 2me et le 3me. Temps. 1 m. 48.

4—The Mauritius Jockey Club's Plate.—Distance : 1 tour (Rs. 1,000). Handicap.

Benedict	A. Rondeaux	7 st. 13 au lieu de 7 st. 08	J. S. Day	1
Detective	E. Barry	9 st. 02	D. Crawford	2
Gemsbok	E. Barry	7 st. 08	L. Blackburn	3
Indewhat	D. Lallah	9 st. 02	Lall	4

Ont aussi couru : Garibaldi, 9 st. 10 au lieu de 8st. 10, J. Moncrieff ; Tugela, 8 st. 04 au lieu de 8st. G. Moncrieff.

Gagné de ½ longueur : même distance entre le 2me et le 3me. Temps : 1 m. 25.

5—The Colonel Draper Plate.—Distance : 7 Furlongs (Rs. 1,000). Handicap.

La Marne	A. Harel	8 st. 05	J. Day	1
Queen Mary	D. Lallah	8 st. 12	Lall	2
Golden Treasure	J. P. Gujadhur	8 st. 05	L. Blackburn	3

A aussi couru Pictor, 9 st. 04, G. Moncrieff.

Gagné de 1½ longueur ; 2 longueurs entre le 2me et le 3me. Temps : 1 m. 31.3/5.

SIR H. HESKETH J. BELL, K.C.M.G.—*Président d'honneur.*

Handicapeur.—HON. MAURICE MARTIN.
Juge du Départ.—MR. PAUL LANGLOIS.
Juge à l'Arrivée.—MR. R. MARRIER D'UNIENVILLE
Juge du Pesage.—MR. Y. DE PITRAY.

M. HENRY GEORGE ROBINSON—*Président.*
HON. MAURICE MARTIN. } *Commissaires.*
„ J. A. DUCLOS. }
MR. MAXIME BOULLÉ.—*Secrétaire.*

Samedi, 2 Aout 1919.

6.—The Faugaballah Plate.—Distance : 7 furlongs. (Rs 800) Handicap.

My Fancy	P. Gujadhur	8st. 06	L. Blackburn	1
Théodamas	A. Harter	8st. 12	D. Crawford	2
Pictor	J. Ganachaud	9st. 02	G. Moncrieff	3
Katie	A. Rondeaux	9st. 10	J. S. Day	4

Verdun entré dans cette course avec 7 st 08, a été retiré.

Gagné de 3 longueurs, une tête entre le 2me et le 3me.—Temps : 1 m. 34 2/5.

7.—The Léopold Couve Plate.—Distance : 1 mille. (Rs 1,500) Handicap.

Indewhat	D. Lallah	8st. 12	Lall	1
Garibaldi	J. Ganachaud	9st. 02	J. Moncrieff	2
Lord Nelson	A. Guimbeau	8st. 07	J. S. Day	3

Ont aussi couru : Matildite, 8 st 03, au lieu de 7 st 13, G. Moncrieff : Gemsbok, 7 st 07 L. Blackburn.

Gagné d'une encolure. 2 longueurs entre le 2me et le 3me.—Temps : 1 m. 48⅕.

8.—The Robinson Plate.—Distance : 10 furlongs. (Rs 1,000) Handicap.

The Magdelain	L. Harel	9st. 08	J. S. Day	1
Golden Treasure	J. P. Gujadhur	7st. 06	L. Blackburn	2
Harry's Pride	M. Larché	8st. 00	D. Crawford	3

Gagné d'une encolure. 3 longueurs entre le 2me et le 3me.—Temps : 2 m. 13(Record).

9.—The Yate's Plate.—Distance : 7 furlongs. (Rs 1,000) Handicap.

Royal Cross	A. Rondeaux	8st. 00	J. S. Day	1
Detective	E. Barry	8st. 12	L. Blackburn	2
Benedict	A. Guimbeau	8st. 06	D. Crawford	3
Tugela	J. Ganachaud	8st. 04 au lieu de 7st. 08	G. Moncrieff	4

Garibaldi entré dans cette course avec 9 st 02 a été retiré.
Gagné de 2 longueurs : 3 longueurs entre le 2me et le 3me.— Temps : 1 m. 32 3/5.

10.—The Combattant Plate.—Distance : 7 furlongs. (Rs 1,000) Handicap.

La Marne	A. Guimbeau	9st. 00	J. S. Day	1
Queen Mary	D. Lallah	9st. 00	L. Blackburn	2
My Fancy	P. Gujadhur	8st. 10 au lieu de 7st. 10	Lall	3

Ont aussi couru : Lang Syne, 9 st 10, D. Crawford (arrêté) : League of Mercy, 8 st., Tom.
Gagné de 2 longueurs : 10 longueurs entre le 2me et le 3me.—Temps : 1.31.

11.—The Consolation Plate.—Distance : 1 tour (Rs 600) Handicap.

Lord Nelson	A. Guimbeau	8st. 13	J. S. Day	1
Théodamas	A. Harter	8st. 13	D. Crawford	2
Gemsbok	E. Barry	7st. 10	L. Blackburn	3

Gagné de 4 longueurs : 8 longueurs entre le 2me et le 3me.—Temps : 1 m. 25.

Lundi 25 Aout 1919.

12.—The Léopold Couve Plate.—Distance : 1 tour et 50 yards (Rs. 1,000) Handicap.

Katie	A. Rondeaux	9 st 05	J. S. Day	1
My Fancy	R. Gujadhur	9 st 00	L. Blackburn	2
Pictor	J. Ganachaud	8 st 12	J. Moncrieff	3

Ont aussi couru : Lord Nelson, 8st 10. D. Crawford. League of Mercy, 8 st 5 au lieu de 8st. 4, Lall.
Gagné de 3 longueurs. 2 longueurs entre le 2me et le 3me. Temps : 1 m. 26½.

13.—The Maiden Plate.—Distance : 2 tours. (Rs. 3,500). Poids pour áge.

Indewhat	D. Lallah	9 st 00	Lall	1
Garibaldi	J. Ganachaud	8 st 00	J. Moncrieff	2
Harry's Pride	M. Larché	8 st 12	D. Crawford	3
Detective	E. Barry	8 st 05	L. Blackburn	4

Ont aussi couru : Tugela, 8 st. 06 au lieu de 8.05, G. Moncrieff ; Royal Cross, 8st. 02, J. S. Day.
Gagné de 2 longueurs, même distance entre le 2me et le 3me. Temps. 2 m. 56 2/5.

14.—The Labourdonnais Plate.—Distance : 1 mille. (Rs. 1,000 et aussi, pour une année la Coupe offerte par le Comité Labourdonnais). Handicap.

Golden Treasure	R. Gujadhur	7 st 08	L. Blackburn	1
La Marne	A. Guimbeau	9 st 00	J. S. Day	2

Gagné de 1½ longueurs. Temps : 1 m. 50.

15.—The King's Plate.—Distance : Draper's Mile, (Rs. 1.000) Handicap.

Queen Mary	R. Gujadhur	8 st 02	L. Blackpurn	1
My Fancy	R. Gujadhur	7 st 10	D. Crawford	2
The Magdelain	L. Harel	9 st 10	J. S. Day	2

Gagné d'une encolure ; Dead-heat entre The Magdelain et My Fancy. Temps : 1 m. 36. (Record)

16.—The Robinson Plate.—Distance : 1 tour et 50 yards (Rs. 1,000) Handicap.

Matildite	J. Ganachaud	8 st 07	G. Moncrieff	1
Théodomas	A. Harter	8 st 12	J. S. Day	2
Gemsbok	E. Barry	7 st 06	L. Blackburn	3

Deat-heat entre Matildite et Théodomas : Matildite seule se présente pour recourir, Théodomas boîtant. Temps : 1 m. 28 2/5.

Mercredi, 27 Aout 1919.

17.—The Combattant Plate.—Distance : 1 tour. (Rs. 800) Handicap.

Matildite	J. Ganachaud	8 st. 09 au lieu de 7 st. 12	G. Moncrieff	1
Pictor	J. Ganachaud	8 st. 12	J. Moncrieff	2
League of Mercy	L. R. Pionori	8 st. 00	D. Crawford	3

A aussi couru : Gemsbok 7 st. 03 au lieu de 7 st., L. Blackburn.

Gagné d'une encolure ; même distance entre le 2me et le 3me. Temps : 1 m. 25.

18.—La Bourse des Négoçiants.—Distance : 2 tours. (Rs. 1,200). Handicap.

Detective	E. Barry	7 st. 03	L. Blackdurn	1
Indewhat	D. Lallah	8 st. 09 au lieu de 8 st. 05	Lall	2

Gagné d'une encolure. Temps . 2 m. 56.

19.—The Mauritius Turf Club Plate.—Distance : 3 tours. (Rs. 1,000). Handicap.

Golden Treasure	R. Gujadhur	8 st. 10	L. Blackburn	1
Tugela	J. Ganachaud	8 st. 08 au lieu de 7 st. 10	G. Moncrieff	2

Lord Nelson entré dans cette course avec 8 st. a été retiré.
Gagné de 2 longueurs. Temps : 5 m. 02.

20.—The Faugaballah Plate.—Distance : 7 furlongs. (Rs. 800). Handicap.

Queen Mary	R. Gujadhur	8 st. 12	Lall	1
My Fancy	R. Gujadhur	8 st. 06	L. Blackburn	2

Gagné de 2½ longueurs. Temps : 1 m. 31 1/5.

21.—The Prince of Wales Plate.—Distance : 1 mile. (Rs. 800). Handicap.

Benedict	A. Rondeaux	8 st. 00 au lieu de 7 st. 12	J. S. Day	1
Garibaldi	J. Ganachaud	8 st. 12	J. Moncrieff	2
Gemsbok	E. Barry	7 st. 03 au lieu de 7 st. 00	L. Blackburn	3

Gagné de ½ longueur. Temps : 1 m. 48 4/5.

Samedi 30 Aout 1919.

22.—The Victory Plate.—Distance : 1 tour et 50 yards. (Rs. 1,000). Handicap.

Benedict	A. Rondeaux	9 st. 00	D. Crawford	1
Lang Syne	Louis Harel	9 st. 04	J. S. Day	2
Matildite	J. Ganachaud	8 st. 06	Lall	3

Ont aussi couru : Pictor, 8 st. 12, G. Moncrieff ; Théodomas, 8 st. 03 au lieu de 8 st. 04, Tom Gemsbok. 7 st. 04 au lieu de 7 st. 03, L. Blackburn.

Gagné d'une longueur : ½ longueur entre le 2me et le 3me. Temps : 1 m. 27½.

23.—The Yates Plate.—Distance : Yates' mile. (Rs. 1,000). Handicap.

Kattie	A. Rondeaux	9 st. 05	J. S. Day	1
Golden Treasure	R. Gujadhur	8 st. 04 au lieu de 8 st. 01	Lall	2
Tugela	J. Ganachaud	7 st. 12 au lieu de 7 st. 06	D. Crawford	3

A aussi couru : Garibaldi, 8 st. 05 au lieu de 8 st. 00, G. Moncrieff.
Gagné d'une longueur ; 4 longueurs entre le 2me et le 3me. Temps : 1 m. 52.

24.—The Governor's Plate.—Distance : 2 tours (Rs. 1,500) Handicap.

Indewhat	D. Lallah	8 st 04	Lall	1
My Fancy	R. Gujadhur	8 st 00	L. Blackburn	2
The Magdelain	L. Harel	9 st 10	J. S. Day	3

Gagné de 3 longueurs, 1½ longueur entre le 2me et le 3me. Temps : 2 m. 56.

25.—The Cerné Plate.—Distance : 7 furlongs (Rs. 1,000). Handicap.

La Marne	A. Guimbeau	9 st 00	J. S. Day	1
Queen Mary	R. Gujadhur	9 st 10	G. Moncrieff	2

Gagné de 2½ longueurs.—Temps : 1 m. 31½.

26.—The Colonel Draper Plate.– Distance : 1 mille. (Rs. 1,000) Handicap.

Golden Treasure	R. Gujadhur	8 st 08	Lall	1
Detective	E. Barry	8 st 04	L. Blackburn	2
Royal Cross	A. Rondeaux	8 st 06	J. S. Day	3

A aussi couru : Benedict 9 st. 03 au lieu de 8 st. 03, D. Crawford.

Gagné de 4 longueurs ; 2 longueurs entre le 2me et le 3me.—Temps ; 1 m. 48.

27.—The Consolation Plate.—Distance : 1 tour. (Rs. 1,000) Handicap.

Garibaldi	J. Ganachaud	8 st 07	L. Blackburn	1
Pictor	J. Ganachaud	9 st 00	Lall	2
Tugela	J. Ganachaud	8 st 05	G. Moncrieff	3

Gagné de 2 longueurs ; 1 longueur entre le 2me et le 3me.—Temps : 1 m. 25.

28.—Course de Poneys.—Distance : 1 tour. Poids à volonté.

Wellington	....	....	L. Blackburn	1
Myranda	....	....	Tom	2

Ont aussi couru : Fleur de Pêche et Rosalind.—Temps : 2 m. 25.

29.—Course de Mules.—Distance . 1 tour. Poids à volonté.

Fille de l'Air	....	....	Daguet	1
Vermouth	....	....	Willy	2

Ont aussi couru : Bayardo et La Flèche.

SECTION B.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

SECTION B.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The Administrative work of the Colony is centered in the Colonial Secretary's Office which occupies the range of buildings in the Court yard of Government House.

The staff consists of : [*]

Colonial Secretary	Rs. 15,000	9 Clerks (one of which acts as clerk of Council) with salaries from	Rs 3,600 to 720
Assistant Colonial Secretary ...	7,200	3 Writers	Rs 300
Chief Clerk	4,800		
Registrar	4,000		

The Government Printing Establishment also forms part of the Secretariat. The established staff comprises:

A Printer at a salary of Rs 5,000 to 6,000 and a 5th Class Clerk at a salary of Rs. 1,200.

The total expenditure of the combined departments amounts to about Rs. 89,000.

The system of control is a highly centralised one and practically every detail of departmental administration in the service passes through this office. In addition to which the department issues pass-ports, certificates of origin, of naturalisation and patents &c ; it issues a weekly Government Gazette ; is responsible for the preparation of Blue Books, Blue Book reports and statistical documents of various kinds. The annual estimates of expenditure and revenue are also prepared by the Colonial Secretary. A government telephone exchange is attached to the office through which the various departments are kept in direct telephonic communication with each other and with the administrative centres. This exchange is also connected to that of the Oriental Telephone Co and the military lines radiating from " Line Barracks " in Port Louis.

TREASURY.

The office of Receiver General was inaugurated in 1874, under the provisions of Ordinance 17 of 1873, by which all the powers of the Colonial Treasurer and Collector of Internal Revenues were transferred to him.

Of recent years the work of this department has been greatly extended. At the present time, in addition to receiving all Government monies and effecting all payments, the department issues revenue and postage stamps, controls the stamping of all weights and measures, directly controls expenditure on all public works. The Receiver General is ex-officio member of the Executive and Legislative Councils and Chairman of the Tender Board. He is one of the Commissioners of Currency and the Treasury vault is in his department.

There is an Inland Revenue Branch controlling all matters concerning excise, licences and fisheries. The Central Rum warehouse is also under the direct supervision of the Receiver General. He controls the Savings Bank, and the monies of the Widow's and Orphan's Pension Fund and of the Guarantee Fund are lodged with and invested by him.

In the years 1915-1917 the Receiver General was called upon to deal with the Government Purchase of Sugars.

An extensive stop-order system is in practice in the paying branch through which deductions are made from the salaries of officials for payments of premiums to the Widow's and Orphan's Fund and the Guarantee Fund ; for repayment of loans effected by civil servants with the Civil Service Mutual Aid Association and for the payment of family remittances to officer's families abroad (in Europe or elsewhere).

For particulars concerning salary and staff see " Civil List ".

Mauritius Government Savings Bank.

This bank was established on 1st. May 1837 under the provisions of Ordinance No. 13 of 1836. The Head Office is in Port Louis but there is a branch office in each of the eight rural Districts and one at Curepipe.

The maximum amount which may be deposited is Rs. 4,000 and the maximum amount in any one year Rs. 1,000.

The rate of interest allowed on Deposits was reduced to 3 % per annum on Jan. 1. 1899 in virtue of Ordinance No. 45 of 1898.

Statistics will be found in Section E.

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[*] The salaries of the Civil Service are under consideration at the time of sending this section to press. Revised salaries will be found in the Civil List at the end of section.

PORT OFFICE.

The Port Office is situated on the upper part of the Harbour and forms part of the Customs House. It is a two-storied building and is easily distinguished by a flagstaff eighty feet above the sea-level from which all signals are made in and off the Port. The whole establishment is under the direct control of the Harbour Master.

This Department has a steam life-boat and there is a rocket apparatus for saving life, and sailing, steam, motor and rowing boats for harbour and sea service.

All hurricane signals are made from the Port Office—which is in telegraphic communication with the Observatory at Pamplemousses—and are repeated from Fort George. The Pilot staff is composed of two pilots and an Assistant Harbour Master who are on duty from 1st. October to 31st. March between the hours of 5.45 a.m. and 6.45 p.m. and from 1st. April to 30th. September between the hours of 6.15 a.m. and 5.45 p.m. Candidates for the pilot service have to be in possession of a 1st. or only Mate's certificate or one of a higher grade. The Pilots, who are all master mariners, are under the order of the Harbour Master. Ships of war are piloted free of charge.

Harbour and Customs Department.

The Customs Department, the staff of which is divided into an indoor and an outdoor branch occupies the building which faces the landing stage of the Harbour. During the year 1911 this Department was amalgamated with the Port Department, the duties of Harbour Master and Collector of Customs being performed by the same officer. Since this date numerous changes have been made in the staff and the number of officers employed has been greatly reduced.

The staff of the Department consists of :

Collector (and Harbour Master)	Rs. 10,000*
Deputy Collector	6,000
Assistant Harbour Master	6,000
2 Pilots at	4,000 each
Chief Engineer	3,600
Engineer	1,500

The clerical staff of the Customs comprises :

9 Clerks for the indoor branch with salaries varying from Rs. 3,600 to Rs. 360.
16 Clerks for the outdoor branch with salaries varying from Rs. 4,800 to Rs. 720.

in addition to which there are :—

14 First Class tide-waiters with salaries of Rs. 1,000 rising to Rs. 1,200 each.
16 Second Class tide-waiters „ 500 „ 1,000 each.

and 10 additional tide-waiters paid by fees.

The clerical staff of the Port Department consists of :

Store Clerk and Clerk Shipping Office—Rs. 1,200.

The Towing Branch and Light House Establishment are also under the control of the Collector of Customs and Harbour Master.

The total Expenditure of the combined departments is about Rs. 250,000. The Revenue will be found in Section E.

The Harbour of Port Louis is about a mile in length from the Customs wharf to a line drawn between the two forts at its entrance ; it is almost as broad. It is of irregular form and is bounded on the North by a stone causeway known as " Chaussée Tromelin " which separates the harbour from a large lagoon known by the name of " Mer Rouge ". The depth of water in this part of the harbour is not more than four feet in its deepest part. The South side of the Harbour is bounded by a shelf of rock which extends from the shore for about a quarter of a mile. The bottom of this side is of coral with not more than three or four feet of water over it ; it suddenly deepens to fourteen feet and in the moorings to 28 to 30 feet. The harbour itself varies in depth, but it has accommodation for 150 vessels drawing from 15 to 30 feet, not including coasters, or vessels under 10 tons register, for which accommodation for about 60 more can be found. The harbour entrance is now marked by red and white checkered buoys with ball on the port hand coming in, and black buoys with ball and staff on the starboard side.

There is a small dredger, employed to dredge the mouths of streams that run into the harbour, and a Priestman grab dredger is in use for upkeep of the Harbour.

There are 8 complete berths for steam vessels varying from 450 to 600 ft. length ; accommodation can be found for two more of drafts above 27 ft. and steamers of light draft (of about 17 feet) can be accommodated in the sailing ship berths. Castle steamers with draft of 18 ft. can be berthed at Trou Fanfaron. Cargoes are loaded and unloaded by means of lighters varying in size from 25 to 75 tons. The anchorage in the roadstead ranges in depth from 8 to 30 fathoms. It is at the latter depth that vessels are allowed to heave ballast overboard. The holding ground is excellent. The best anchorage is about a quarter of a mile to the northward of the Light Buoy in from 12 to 14 fathoms.

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* For salaries see Civil List.

The Quarantine anchorage is about a mile Westward of the spot where the Light-ship "Beacon" was formerly anchored and which has now been replaced by the Light-Buoy, the depth of water being from 10 to 18 fathoms with fairly good holding ground. The rise and fall of the tide is a little over two feet** Vessels having small cargoes to load or not being desirous to receive pratique are allowed to anchor between the forts or in the inner harbour at the mouth of the harbour where they discharge cargo into large lighters.

At the entrance of the harbour in the position of the old Bell-Buoy is moored a patent Wigham Buoy carrying a 31 day occulting white light, visible on a clear night about 5 miles, but has been sighted at 8 miles from a steamer's bridge.

SIGNALS.—The International Commercial Code is in general use, but vessels drawing the attention of the Signal Mountain may communicate by Morse or Semaphore Signals. The Signal Mountain is in communication with the Port Office by Telephone.

MAIL SIGNALS—ARRIVALS.—The various mail steamers are signalled by their distinctive flags (see plate). When the steamer is made out a ball is hoisted at the mast head of the Signal Mountain; when the steamer anchors the flag is hauled down and on the mails being landed the ball is brought down half mast where it remains until the mails are ready to be delivered at the Post Office, when it is removed. The signal is also hoisted at each Railway Station throughout the Colony.

The British India boats are signalled by hoisting two balls one above the other at the mast head on the Signal Mountain. By a white flag with two red balls on it in Port Louis and at each Railway Station.

The Steamers of the Castle Line, generally called the Cape Mail, are signalled at the Railway Stations by a blue and white flag.

MAIL SIGNALS—DEPARTURES.—The day previous to the departure of the M. M. Steamer and the British India Steamers the Flag H (to-morrow) is hoisted at the Signal Mountain, and on the day of the departure Flag T (to-day) is flown. The latter signal is also shown at the Railway Stations on the day these mails leave.

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT STORM SIGNALS.—The following Signals are made from the Flag Staff of the Port Office, and repeated by the Flag Staff of Fort George on the approach of bad weather.

DAY STORM SIGNALS.

First Signal. A white flag with three horizontal blue stripes and ball above, at the Port Office, repeated at Fort George and confirmed by a gun.	Send down Top gallant yards and Masts and prepare for bad weather. Ships at the Light-Buoy to go to sea. *The Masters of all Ships and Vessels in the Port, are required immediately to repair on board their respective Vessels; and Vessels at the Light Buoy ought to proceed to sea.*
Second Signal. ● A red Flag at the Port Office, which ball above repeated at Fort George and confirmed by a gun.	Vessels in the Port to strike Lower Yards and Topmasts.

NIGHT STORM SIGNALS.

One blue light at the Port Office, repeated at Fort George and accompanied by a Gun.	Vessels at the Light Buoy, to proceed to sea and Vessels in the Port to make every preparation for bad weather.

NON LOCAL STORM SIGNALS.—(1) The signal consists of 4 flags and a ball flown vertically. The flags used are those of the International Commercial Code to which the significations enumerated below have been given.

(2) The top flag refers to the quadrant East to North, the second flag to the quadrant North to West, the third flag to the quadrant West to South, and the fourth flag to the quadrant South to East.

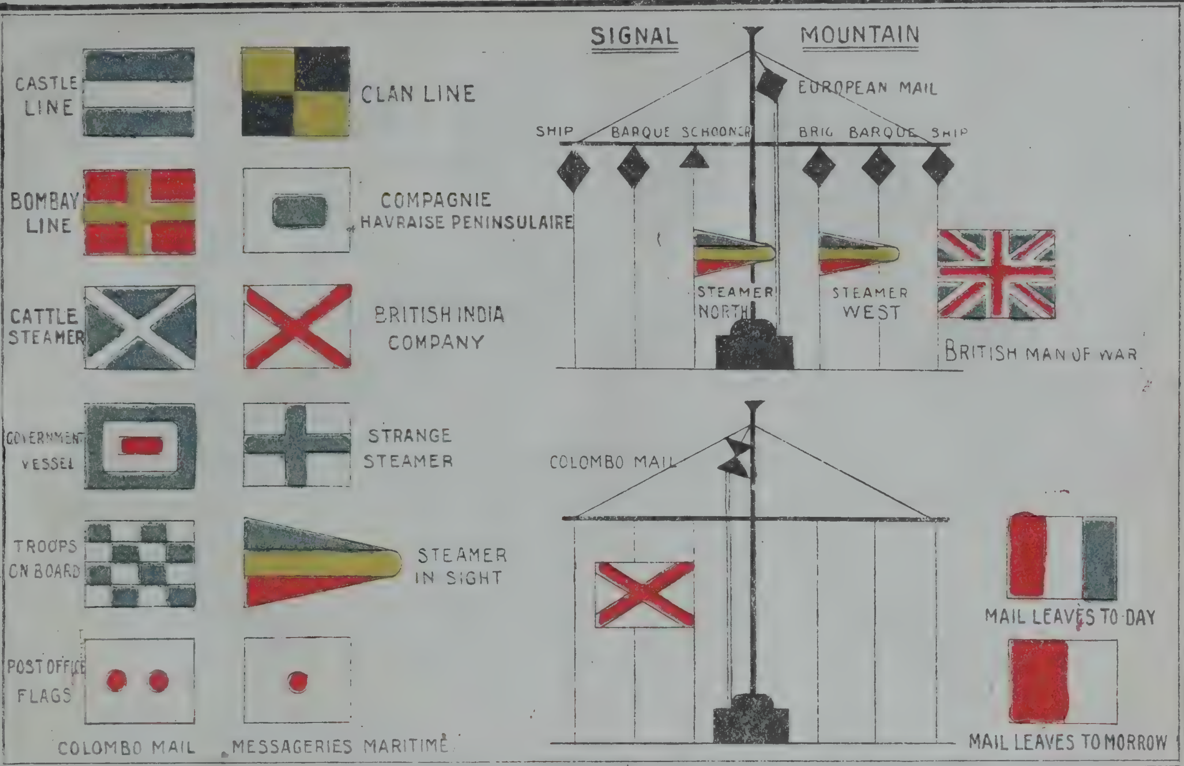
(3) When the signals are headed by a ball, the information refers to the area within a radius of 300 miles, otherwise they refer to the area beyond 300 miles up to 500 miles.

(4) When the answering pennant is hoisted after the 4th flag, it indicates that no information has been received, and the signal refers to the previous day.

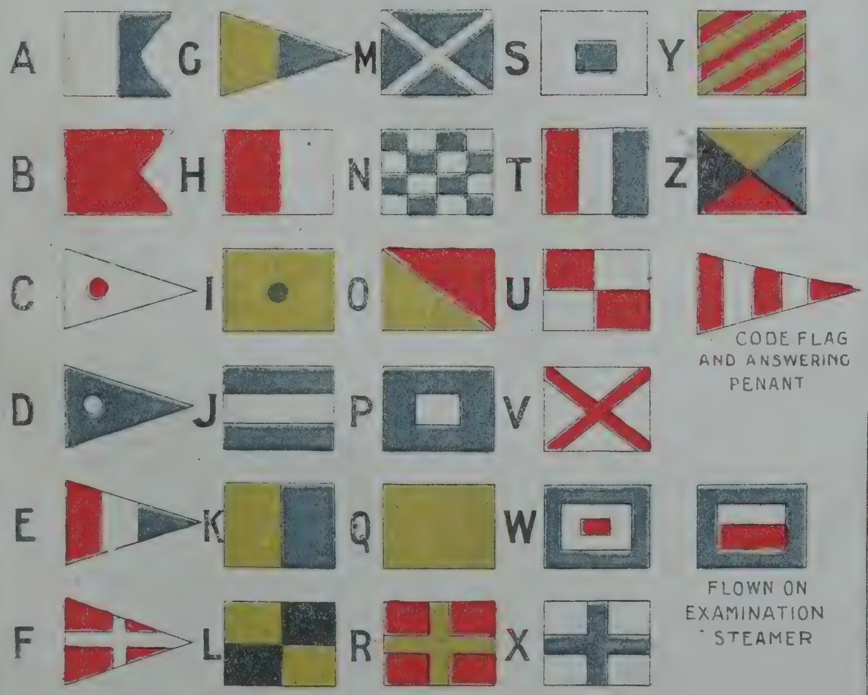
(5) The square flag (W) is hoisted on the yard arm and the signal remains up from 1 to 2 p.m.

** See page B 7.

MARINE SIGNALS AS EMPLOYED IN PORT-LOUIS HARBOUR AND ON THE SIGNAL MOUNTAIN.


CASTLE LINE
CLAN LINE
BOMBAY LINE
COMPAGNIE HAVRAISE PENINSULAIRE
CATTLE STEAMER
BRITISH INDIA COMPANY
GOVERNMENT VESSEL
STRANGE STEAMER
TROOPS ON BOARD
STEAMER IN SIGHT
POST OFFICE FLAGS
COLOMBO MAIL
MESSAGERIES MARITIME
SIGNAL MOUNTAIN
EUROPEAN MAIL
SHIP
BARQUE
SCHOONER
BRIG
BARQUE
SHIP
STEAMER NORTH
STEAMER WEST
BRITISH MAN OF WAR
COLOMBO MAIL
MAIL LEAVES TO-DAY
MAIL LEAVES TO MORROW

INTERNATIONAL CODE OF SIGNALS, FLAGS & PENNANTS


A
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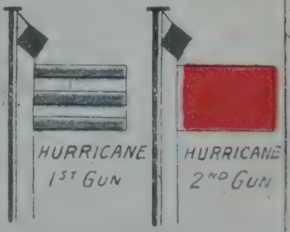
V
W
X
Y
Z
CODE FLAG AND ANSWERING PENANT
FLOWN ON EXAMINATION STEAMER

WEATHER SIGNALS.

For non local weather signals special significations are given to the International Code Flags for which reference should be made to the section "Port Dept."

▲	GALE OF WIND EXPECTED FROM	N W
▼	"	S.W
▲▲	"	N.E
▼▼	"	S.E

When the cones are flying or have been flown during the day no vessel should put to sea without asking for latest information from the ROYAL ALFRED OBSERVATORY through the HARBOUR OFFICE


HURRICANE 1ST GUN
HURRICANE 2ND GUN

STORM SIGNALS.—Continued

A.—No indications of disturbed weather.
B.—Weather unsettled but no indications of cyclonic storm.
C.—Weather unsettled and may lead to formation of cyclonic storm.
D.—Indication that cyclonic storm is forming.
E.—Distinct evidence of existence of cyclonic storm.
F.—Disturbed weather apparently due to Extra Tropical Storm to South (Southern Burster).
G.—Weather is clearing but heavy sea may be encountered.
H.—Cyclone or storm travelling on S. W. track.
I.—Cyclone or storm travelling on S. track.
J.—Cyclone or storm travelling on S. E. track.
K.—Cyclone or storm travelling Westward North of Mauritius.
L.—Cyclone or storm travelling Eastward South of Mauritius.
M.—Strong trades which may be followed by cyclonic storm during next few days.
N.—Heavy swell may be encountered, there being indications of a cyclonic storm beyond the 300 mile limit.
O.—Heavy swell may be encountered, there being indications of a cyclonic storm beyond the 300 mile limit travelling on S. W. track.
P.—Heavy swell may be encountered, there being indications of a cyclonic storm beyond the 300 mile limit travelling on South track.
Q.—Heavy swell may be encountered, there being indications of a cyclonic storm beyond the 300 mile limit travelling on S. E. track,
R.—
S.—
T.
Z.—No information available.

RULES AND REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED DURING CYCLONE OR HURRICANE WEATHER.

I. The Cyclone season shall be considered to extend from the 1st. of December to 30th. of April.

II. Whenever a Cyclone or revolving gale is in existence and in the opinion of the Director of the Observatory wind velocities in excess of 20 miles per hour may occur during the following 24 hours, the fact should be telegraphed immediately to His Excellency the Governor, the Officer Commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the General Manager of Railways, the Harbour Master, the Colonial Postmaster and the Government Electrician.

III. Whenever the weather conditions are such, that in the opinion of the Director of the Observatory, it appears advisable for the Harbour Master or the General Manager of Railways to be on duty in Port Louis, the Director of the Observatory shall so advise them and will, as he considers necessary, continue to inform them by telegram of all changes in the weather conditions. The General Manager and the Harbour Master shall remain on duty until the Director of the Observatory advises them that there is no longer any danger.

IV.—If at the Observatory, a squall at the rate of 50 miles an hour be recorded by the Dines Anemometer, the fact is to be made known immediately to the General Manager of Railways as a warning. Upon notice of a second squall of equal or greater velocity the General Manager shall, with the least possible delay, stop all the trains composed, wholly or in part, of double story carriages.

V. If a squall at the rate of 60 miles an hour be recorded, the fact is to be made known immediately to the General Manager who shall, with the least possible delay, stop traffic of every kind passenger as well as goods.

VI. When traffic has been stopped, no trains whatever except for inspection purposes, shall be run until the Director of the Observatory sends, by wire or otherwise, the following message : " Traffic can now safely be resumed ".

VII. When, in Hurricane weather, Passenger Traffic has been suspended, no trains composed of empty carriages are to be run later on, even if the velocity of the wind should for a time be below 20 miles an hour, unless in reply to a telegram from the General Manager of Railways, the Observatory telegraphs that, in regard to weather, there would be no danger in running such trains.

VIII. The relations between the Harbour Master and the Observatory during the weather indicated in Regulations II and III shall be as follows :—

1. The Harbour Master will act on his responsibility and show day and night signals at the Port Office Flagstaff which, with the firing of guns, are well known to the shipping and need not here be repeated.

Rules & Regulations to be observed during Cyclone or Hurricane Weather

2. The day signals, without the guns, are repeated at the Signal Mountain Station, Port Louis, and from thence at the several Signal Stations throughout the Island by hoisting one ball with blue and white flag for the first signal and one ball and a red flag for the second signal, at the Flagstaff.

3. The storm signals as laid down in the Rules and Regulations of the Mauritius Government Railways will also be hoisted on the masts at the several Railway Stations. These are shown when the signal guns fired at the Port Office have been heard. This applies to day signals only.

IX. The Director of the Observatory is hereby empowered to keep any or all of the telegraph operators on duty during the time he considers this to be necessary.

X. The Colonial Postmaster will cause to be posted up at all stations, only such telegrams as are noted by the Director of the Observatory for distribution to the general public.

XI. The General Manager of Railways, as the Harbour Master, is to act on his own responsibility in Cyclone or Hurricane Weather in the event of his not receiving the intimations from the Observatory laid down in these Regulations.

Nothing however in these Regulations shall prevent the General Manager from stopping train traffic at any time should he deem it necessary.

XII. The Government Electrician will have power to stop such electric power installations as and when he considers advisable, without invalidating any Government Regulations concerning the running of Electric light.

Time Ball and Time Signals*.—The new time ball erected, in 1906, on the Port Tower at an elevation of 80 feet is dropped electrically by the Standard clock of the Royal Alfred Observatory at 1 p.m., 60th meridian time, (4 hours East of Greenwich) in accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1906.

Time signals are sent at 7 a.m., 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. through the telegraph department and flashed to all stations on the Railway.

Hourly signals are sent to the Port Office relay from which office they are distributed to the Post Office, electric light companies &c. The electric lights are lowered at 8 p.m. all over Port Louis, Beau Bassin, Rose Hill, Quatre Bornes, Moka and St. Pierre.

Dock Yards.—The Dock Yards, which belong to private Companies, are built on land belonging to the Colonial Government. They consist of two dry docks of the following dimensions :

	Extreme length	Extreme breadth	Depth of water.
Hay Dock	318¾ Eng. feet	49½ Eng. feet.	15¾ Eng. feet.
Stevenson Dock	430 ,,	60 ,, †	18 ,, (on sill),

These docks, which are excavated in solid basalt with sides nearly perpendicular, are situated in a large basin known as Trou Fanfaron, the entrance to which is protected by a long break-water. The passage leading to the Trou Fanfaron carries as much water as there is on the sill of the Stevenson dock, which is the largest.

By reducing the height of the keel blocks to the level of the inverted arch or sill at the entrance a web-framed vessel of 46 feet broad drawing 18 feet aft and 15 feet forward with a keel of 412 feet can be taken into the Stevenson Dock. This Dock could be lengthened to 510 feet. On the 30th March 1872 it was lengthened by 8 feet to enable the French Mail S.S. *Peï Ho* 3,325 tons to be repaired. In 1898 the Dock was again lengthened to its present dimensions (430 feet).

There are also two Patent Slips in this basin, both of which can haul up coasters or small vessels of from 100 to 120 tons. The average depth of water is from 19 to 24 feet (English measurement) and it is sufficiently large to allow a vessel of 320 feet in length being turned. There is also a heaving down hulk for heaving down vessels of 400 tons.

The Harbour Police.—When the assistance of the Police is required on board any ship Flag H. (Commercial Code) should be hoisted at the main. The Police Boat is immediately to repair to any ship making this signal. When the signal is made from land the boat will proceed immediately to the spot where the signal is made.

The Light Houses of Mauritius.—*Cannonier's Point*§—There are four lights on the coast of Mauritius. The first in starting from Port Louis is that erected on Cannonier's Point at right angles to the existing reef. It has a fixed catoptric light of the first order and is situated in latitude 19°59′54″ South and longitude 57°32′34″ East. Its elevation above the mean level of the sea is eighty nine feet six inches, and it can be seen from the deck of a vessel fourteen feet above the water at a distance of ten nautical miles. This light is a perfectly safe guide in working a vessel up

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* See also under Observatory.

† 45 feet on blocks.

§ Not working at present.

LIGHT HOUSES—*Contd.*

or down the coast between Cannonier's and Grenadier Points and gives admirable warning by turning red when the vessel is standing into danger.

Flat Island Light House.—The Light House placed on this Island is situated at the South West or highest part of the Island in Latitude 19°54′26″ South and Longitude 57°41′12″ East as determined by triangulation; its elevation above the mean sea level is 366 feet. This Island is about six miles distant from the Northern extremity of Mauritius.

The light is a revolving catoptric of the first order and is visible from the deck of a vessel thirteen feet above the sea at a distance of twenty five nautical miles. There are two landing places at Flat Island; one is called the Pass and the other the Palissades, both are difficult and sometimes dangerous. The anchorage is not very secure and on signs of a heavy sea, or rollers setting it, ships must immediately get under weigh.

Ile aux Fouquets Light House off Mahebourg.

This is built upon a small island called Ile aux Fouquets, in Latitude 20°23′34″ South and Longitude 57°46′12″ East; it marks the Southern entrance to Grand Port Bay and is 800 yards to the East-North-East of the Ile de la Passe; there is a small Islet between them called Ile aux Vacoas. The light apparatus is dioptric of the first order showing a fixed white light from sunset to sunrise visible from every direction from seaward, but dark on the land side; this light is 108¾ feet above mean sea level, and in clear weather can be seen at a distance of sixteen nautical miles from the deck of a vessel twelve feet above water. This Light House as well as the adjacent buildings are white, its ground line is thirty nine feet above the mean sea level. It forms a most conspicuous object which cannot be mistaken and serves as a guide for vessels passing by day or by night.

New Light at Caves Point and Port Louis Harbour.

Since the 1st October 1910 the Lightship marking the approach to the Harbour of Port Louis has been removed and the New Lights at Caves Point and in Port Louis are exhibited in lieu thereof.

The particulars of these new lights are as follows:

Caves Point:—

Position:—On Caves Point, Latitude 20°11′25″ S. Longitude 57°24′45″ E. on Chart No. 711 This Light has been reported at 32 miles in clear weather from a steamer's bridge.

(a) MAIN LIGHT.

Character:—A group flashing white light, showing a group of two flashes every ten seconds thus:—Flash ¼ second; eclipse 1½ second; flash ¼ second; eclipse 8 seconds.

Elevation:—146 feet. *Visibility*:—18 miles. *Order*: 2nd. Dioptric.

Structure:—Tower 97 feet in height, painted white with horizontal red bands.

(b) SUBSIDIARY LIGHT.

Position:—On North-eastern side of tower. *Character*:—A fixed red light.

Elevation:—100 feet *Visibility*:—10 miles from the bearing S. 45° W. to the land Northward of the light.

LIGHT BUOY IN PORT LOUIS HARBOUR:—

Position:—150 feet South of former position of Bell-Buoy.

Description:—Light buoy with conical part painted red and white vertical stripes, exhibiting an occulting white light. The black part is practically submerged and the top portion is red and white.

TIDES IN MAURITIUS.—No systematic study of the tides has yet been made in Mauritius, but the Admiralty publications give the establishment at Port Louis as 12h. 30m. and that at Grand Port as 0h. 27m. The tides are much influenced by the winds, especially at Grand Port; during the epoch of strong S. E. trades in the vicinity of Mahebourg the high-water stand sometimes lasts for several hours. It is highly desirable that recording tide gauges should be set up with a view to studying this interesting and practical problem.

The meridian passage of the moon, upper and lower, at Mauritius will be found in the Calendar and a high tide may be considered to coincide with or to follow it from ½ to 1½ hours. In the absence of correct data no attempt has been made to draw up an accurate tide table. At Grand Port the spring tides are stated to rise 2½ feet and the neaps 1½ feet, while at Port Louis the corresponding heights are 3 feet and 2 feet.

MAURITIUS RAILWAYS.

The Mauritius Railways, the first branch of which was opened in 1864, consists of two main lines—the North and the Midland—having a common terminus in Port Louis, and of four branch lines, the Moka-Flacq, the Savanne, the Black River and the Long Mountain.

The North Line is thirty-one miles in length and runs through the districts of Port Louis, Pamplemousses, Rivière du Rempart and Flacq to Grand River S. E. It was the first opened to traffic. The maximum gradient is 1 in 77 and the highest level attained is 326 feet above sea level.

The Midland Line, which is 36 miles in length, traverses the centre of the Island, running through the districts of Plaines Wilhems and Grand Port to Mahebourg. It reaches a height of 1822 feet in the vicinity of Curepipe and the gradients are of exceptional steepness, in some places reaching 1 in 27.

The Moka-Flacq Line, twenty six miles in length, joins the Midland Line at Rose Hill and runs through Plaines Wilhems, Moka and Flacq to Rivière Sèche where it forms a junction with the North Line. The ruling gradient is 1 in 70.

The Savanne Branch, eleven miles in length, joins the Midland Line at Rose Belle and runs through the district of Savanne to Souillac at the extreme South of the Island. The ruling gradient on this line is the same as that on the Moka-Flacq, about 1 in 70.

In the year 1903 a Branch Line of four miles in length was opened from Terre Rouge on the North Line to Long Mountain ; and another thirteen miles in length joining the Midland at Richelieu was carried through the Black River district to Tamarin in the following year. The total length opened to traffic at the present time is 120 miles. The gauge throughout these lines is 4 feet 8½ inches.

A small gauge line of 2 ft. 6 ins. known as the Bois Chéri Line, runs from Rivière du Poste station on the Savanne Branch Line to Mexico, a station in the vicinity of the Crown Forest of Kanaka.

A new viaduct was built across the Grand River North West ravine in 1915. The total span of this new viaduct is 626 feet, and its height is 85 feet above sea level, it is divided into seven spans, supported on masonry piers built in cement mortar.

The deviation line crossing this new viaduct was completed in 1916 ; it leaves the original main line at Plaine Lauzun, and joins it again at Richelieu Station ; the steepest gradient is 1 in 33.

During the past few years many improvements have been carried out on the above lines.

The superstructures of all the bridges have been renewed with modern steel bridges. Rose Hill and Curepipe Road Stations have been entirely rebuilt and a subway has been constructed at Curepipe.

The administrative work of the Railway is carried on from Port Louis, the Head Office of the General Manager being on the first floor of the Central Railway Station.

The total cost of the Mauritius Railways so far as it has been possible to procure information on the subject, has amounted to £ 1,878,183 the funds being derived from loans as follows:

Loans under Ordinance 19 of 1862 and 15 of 1864 including premium	£	1,066,795
Contribution from General Revenue 1862-67 } North and Midland Line ...		377,058
Loans under Ordinance 1 of 1869		100,000
" " 10 of 1876 Savanne Branch		100,000
" " 2 of 1887 Moka Branch		102,900
" " 4 & 12 of 1892 (Hurricane Loan)		57,831
" " 19 of 1903 Black River Branch		40,000
" " 51 of 1904 Long Mountain Branch		7,973
" " Bois Chéri Light Railway		16,759
" " 39 of 1905 Black River Branch		8,867
	£	1,878,183

The total cost of the improvements mentioned above reached Rs. 3,521,632. A portion of this heavy expenditure should be capitalised, but by far the greater part should have been drawn from a depreciation account, which however has never been opened for the Mauritius Railways.

The total Revenue of this department amounts to about Rs. 2,500,000 & the normal expenditure to about Rs. 1,800,000.

For further details concerning the railway statistics see Section E.—Statistics.

RAILWAY BLOCK TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.—The traffic of the Railway formerly worked on the train despatching system. As the line is a single one, loops or sidings are provided at nearly all the stations to allow the trains to pass each other. Each train was known by a number and was scheduled to pass other trains at certain points only. This led to much inconvenience and a new system known as the Lock and Block System was introduced in 1915 devised and patented by Mr. Stockdale the Government Electrician.

With this system, each end of section is provided with an instrument and a starting signal, the latter being equipped with locking apparatus, electrically connected to the instrument. Each instrument has an indicator—which serves to keep the Station Master informed of the state of the line—and a bell and ringing key by which permission is obtained to send forward from either end of the section.

In the normal position the instruments indicate " Line closed " (unoccupied) and the signals are locked at danger.

The advantages are that trains may be crossed at any station irrespective of the schedule times of crossings and without the delay of reference to the Central control.

Table of Distances from Port Louis, and altitude above sea-level of stations on the North, Midland, Savanne, Moka and Black River Lines.

Stations.	Miles from Central Station Port Louis.	Height of Rails above Mean Sea Level.	Stations.	Miles from Central Station Port Louis	Height of Rails above Mean Sea Level.	Stations.	Miles from Central Station Port Louis	Height of Rails above Mean Sea Level.
North Line	Miles.	Eng. feet.	*Mid. Line.* (Ctd.)	Miles.	Eng. feet.	*B. Riv B.* (Ctd.)	Miles.	Eng. feet.
Central	...	8	Quatre Bornes	10	1,083	Belle Vue	8	...
Albion Dock	1	20	Phœnix	12	1,311	Albion	9	72
Roche Bois	2	44	Vacoas	13	1,371	Médine	12	284
Riche Terre	3	106	Curepipe Road	15	1,784	Palmyre Siding	15	...
Terre Rouge	4	137	Curepipe	16	1.806	Clarens	16	...
Notre Dame	7	420	Forest Side	17	1,812	Tamarin	17	155
Montagne Longue	8	450	Midlands	19	1,467	*Moka Branch*		
Calebasses	6	192	Cluny	23	1,000	Rose Hill	9	923
Pamplemousses	7	208	Rose Belle	25	874			
Mapou	10	296	New Grove	26	...	Réduit (Pass. Platform)	11	1,030
Poudre d'Or	13	172	Mare d'Albert	27	559	Moka	12	1,130
R. du Rempart	17	134	Union Vale	30	253	Mon Désert Sid.	13	...
Flacq	22	78	Mahebourg	36	4	St Pierre	14	1,210
Argy	24	147				Verdun	15	1,420
Rivière Sèche	29	100	*Savanne Branch*			Alma Siding	17	...
Gd. River S.E.	31	38				Quartier Militaire	19	1.337
			Rose Belle	25	874	Providence Sid.	21	...
Midland Line			Riv. du Poste	28	920	Camp de Masque.	23	995
			„ Dragon	30	753	Mont. Blanche	25	906
Port Louis	...	8	„ des Anguilles	32	426	Sébastopol	27	641
Cassis	1	19	Souillac	36	42	Etoile	29	418
Pailles	2	165	*Black River Branch*			Olivia	31	376
Richelieu	4	218				Bel Air	33	242
Petite Rivière	5	592				Rivière Sèche	36	100
Beau Bassin	7	737	Richelieu	4	218			
Rose Hill	9	923	Petit Verger	6	...	Port Louis (Circular Journey),	65	...

POST & TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

A Post Office was established in Port Louis soon after the capitulation of the Island in 1810 and the District Offices were inaugurated on the 1st of July 1847. By 1858 their number had increased to 16 and at the present time there are 61.

The telegraph service which was originally under the control and supervision of the Railway Department was transferred to the Postal Department in 1876.

The telegraph and telephone system has been considerably developed of late years. At the present time there are 621 miles of telegraph wires serving about 100 miles, and 145 miles of over-head telephone wires serving about 77 miles, and 25 miles of underground paper insulated cable consisting of 4 conductors. Two of these conductors are used for the block telegraph system, one for a telephone circuit and the other as a telegram circuit which ensures communication during cyclones when the overhead wires are interrupted.

Most of the Government Departments are connected with a government telephone exchange situated in the Colonial Secretary's Department.

The telegraphic system is one of the busiest in the world for its size, and serves not only the general public but the Government and the Railways.

An average of 326,000 official messages including train signals are dealt with in addition to about 120,000 sent annually by the public. When the length of wires and equipment of the service are taken into consideration this represents a very heavy traffic.

The telegraph instruments principally employed are single needle. Brights Bell instruments are also in use.

The Morse recorder is not employed on any of the circuits.

Some idea of the development of the postal service in Mauritius may be gathered from the fact that in 1844 inland and foreign letters, cards, &c. transmitted through the Post Office amounted to only 65,638 and newspapers and other printed matter to 39,898, whereas the corresponding figures at he present day are 1¾ millions and 1¾ millions respectively. Some statistics will be found in Section E.

The Central Post Office is in Port Louis at the entrance of the Customs yard. The staff consists of

Colonial Postmaster & Supt. of Telegraphs at a salary of ...	Rs. 6,000
Chief Clerk and Accountant	3,600
Sub-Postmaster	2,400
and 20 additional Clerks at salaries from ...	Rs. 1,800 to 360

The Expenditure of this department amounts to about Rs. 185,000 and the revenue to over Rs. 230,000.

Hours of Business.

	Week Days	Sundays. and Public Holidays.
General Post Office, Port Louis ...	7 a.m. to 5 p. m.†	Closed.†
Central Telegraph Office ...	6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	7 to 10 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m.
Country Offices	6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	7 to 10 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m.

No deliveries are made in Port Louis on public holidays and Sundays unless a regular mail arrives.

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Port Louis.

General Post Office

Pamplemousses.

Roche Bois	Railway Station
Riche Terre	„ „
Terre Rouge	„ „
Calebasses	„ „
Pamplemousses	„ „
Montagne Longue	„ „

Rivière du Rempart.

Mapou	Railway Station
Poudre d'Or	„ „
Riv. du Rempart	„ „
Poudre d'Or Village	
Grand Bay	
*Grand Gaube	

Flacq.

Flacq	Railway Station
Argy	„ „
Rivière Sèche	„ „
Olivia	„ „
Grand River S. E.	„ „
Sébastopol	„ „

Flacq.—Continued

Bel Air	Railway Station
‡Brisée Verdière	Village
Central Flacq	

Grand Port.

Midlands	Railway Station
Cluny	„ „
Rose Belle	„ „
‖New Grove	Village
Mare d'Albert	Railway Station
Union Vale	„ „
Mahebourg	„ „
*L'Escalier	
†Old Grand Port	

Savanne.

Rivière du Poste	Railway Station
Rivière Dragon	„ „
Riv. des Anguilles	„ „
Souillac	„ „
Chemin Grenier	Village
†Baie du Cap	

Black River.

Petite Rivière	Railway Station
†Richelieu	„ „

Black River.—Continued

†Albion	Railway Station
†Tamarin	„ „
†Bambous	Village
†Black River	„
†Case Noyale	„
†Chamarel	„

Plaines Wilhems.

Beau Bassin	Railway Station
Rose Hill	„ „
Quatre Bornes	„ „
Phœnix	„ „
Vacoas	„ „
Curepipe Road	„ „
Curepipe	„ „
Forest Side	„ „

Moka.

Pailles	Railway Station
Réduit	„ „
Moka	„ „
Saint Pierre	„ „
Verdun	„ „
Quartier Militaire	„ „
Camp de Masque	„ „
Montagne Blanche	„ „

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† When a regular mail arrives on Sundays, Offices are opened as on a week days. When a holiday precedes or follows a Sunday and when it is not a mail day, the G.P.O. despatches to and receives from the country districts a morning mail and a delivery is made at 11 a.m. If two holidays fall together the G.P.O. is opened on the second day.

* Are Post Offices only : all others are also Telegraph Offices well as Post Offices.

† Are Telephone Offices also.

‖ Opened on 1st. August 1914.

‡ Ville Bague in the District of Pamplemousses closed on 1st. August 1914 and Brisée Verdière in the District of Flacq opened from the same date.

PILLAR BOXES.

Pillar boxes are cleared daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted :

PORT LOUIS—	A. M.	A. M.	P.M.	P.M.
Central Railway Station at ...	8.00	11.15	1.30	6.20
Desforges Street	8.00	11.15	1.30	5.30
Pope Hennessy Street ...	8.00	11.15	1.30	5.30
Royal Street	8.00	11.15	1.30	5.30
St Georges Street	8.00	11.15	1.30	5.30

PORT LOUIS—Continued	A. M.	A. M.	P.M.	P.M.
Cotton Street	8.00	10.30	1.30	......
La Butte	7.00	11.10	2.00	......
Police Station, Magon Street	8.00	11.00	2.00	......
Champ de Mars	8.00	11.15	1.30	5.30

COUNTRY DISTRICTS—	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
North Line.				
Notre Dame	9.30	11.00	1.30	......

Midland Line.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Beau Bassin	7.00	......	3.00	......
Rose Hill ...	7.45	......	3.00	......
Rose Hill ...	10.15	......	3.15	......
Phœnix	6.15	......	1.45	......
Curepipe Road ...	7.00	11.00	4.00	......
Curepipe	6.00	11.00	4.00	......
Forest Side	7.30	11.00	3.00	......

Midland Line.—Continued

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
New Grove	......	......	3.00	......
Mahebourg	7.00	......	2.00	......
Ville Bague	......	......	3.00	......
Pont Praslin	......	......	4.00	......
Black River				
Medine	7.00	11.00	3.10	......
Medine	9.00	......	......	......

DELIVERY OF LETTERS.—The delivery of letters synchronises as far as possible with the time of arrival of mail trains which are the only trains performing postal service, except express delivery letters which are carried by all trains, goods included.

House to House deliveries are made as follows :

PORT LOUIS—On week days ... ... 8 a.m. 11 a.m. 2 p.m. 4p.m.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS, on week days and holidays :

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Beau Bassin ...	......	8.35	11.10	2.20	......
Rose Hill ...	......	7.00	11.15	2.30	......
„ ...	6.30	8.15	11.30	2.30	......
Quatre Bornes ...	6.30	9.30	11.45	2.50	......
Phœnix ...	6.30	9.20	......	12.30	3.00
Vacoas ...	6.50	9.30	......	12.30	3.15
Curepipe Road ...	7.15	9.15	.. ...	12.30	3.30
Curepipe ...	7.15	9.15	......	12.30	3.30
Forest Side ...	7.15	9.15	......	12.30	3.30
Cluny ...	......	9.30	......	......	......
Rose Belle ...	6.15	8.15	11.20	......	4.15
New Grove ...	......	11.20	......	......	......
L'Escalier ...	......	11.00	......	......	......
Mahebourg ...	6.30	10.15	......	5.00	......

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Souillac ...	7.10	10.00	......	1.00	......
Chemin Grenier ...	......	......	......	12.15	......
Bambous ...	......	......	......	Noon	......
Le Réduit ...	6.40	8.40	11.20	2.30	4.50
Moka ...	7.00	9.10	......	12.50	2.50
St Pierre ...	6.50	9.00	......	12.10	3.40
Mont. Longue ...	8.00	Noon	......	2.40	......
Notre Dame ...	......	......	......	2.40	......
Pamplemousses ...	7.00	9.15	11.10	3.00	......
Ville Bague ...	......	......	11.30	......	......
Briséé Verdière ...	......	......	......	12.30	......
Grand Gaube ...	......	......	......	Noon	......
Pdre d'Or Vge ...	......	10.00	......	......	......
Central Flacq ...	......	9.50	......	12.10	4.10

A morning delivery is made on Sunday at the above offices (except Port Louis).

The Letter Carriers of New Grove, Cluny, Bambous, Notre Dame and Brisée Verdière, sell stamps on their deliveries.

On the Black River Line the travelling mail office sells stamps.

TIMES FOR CLOSING MAILS.—Inland Mails are closed in Port Louis ¾ hour before the departure of the mail trains and in the Country district ¼ hour before the schedule time.

The foreign mails are closed in Port Louis 1¼ hour before the time fixed for the departure of a regular mail steamer, and 2 hours before the departure of any other vessel carrying mails. In the country districts letters should be posted so as to reach Port Louis before the advertised time of closing.

Detailed information is published in the local press and posted up at all Post Offices.

MAIL SIGNALS.—One red ball in the middle of a white flag means :

Arrival of a French Mail.

Two red balls in the middle of a white flag indicates :—
Arrival of British India Mail.
Red and White : Departure to-morrow. Red, white and blue : Departure to-day.
Blue flag under that of the Company to which the vessel belongs indicates :
Postponement of departure.
Blue, white and blue : Arrival or departure of Cape Mail.
White with a blue centre : Arrival or departure of Cie Havraise Peninsulaire.
Yellow and blue : Arrival or departure of Clan steamers.
White with a blue cross : Other vessels.
A green flag with a white horizontal bar along the centre‡ is the First storm signal.
A red flag is the Second storm signal.

Poste Restante.—Local " Poste Restante " correspondence must be claimed by the parties themselves or shall be delivered on production of a delivery note from the addressees.

Period of detention 3 months, after which they shall be treated as dead letters.

The " Poste Restante " being intended solely for the convenience of strangers and travellers, letters for residents must not be addressed to the Post Office " To be called for " (Poste Restante) for more than three months.

Complaints.—Complaints or irregularities against the Post Office must be made with the least possible delay and whilst the circumstances are fresh.

In case of delay, misdelivery or missending of letters or other postal packets, the cover should invariably be annexed to the complaint, and in the case of telegrams, the receipt, otherwise there is but very little chance of tracing the responsibilities.

PRINCIPAL RATES OF POSTAGE.

ARTICLES.	INLAND.	FOREIGN.
Letters	Per 15 Grammes ... R. 0.04	*Imperial Penny Postage.* To United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates :— Per 28 Grammes ... ... R. 0.06 *Other Countries.* Not exceeding 20 Grammes.. R. 0.15 For every addl. 20 Grammes R. 0.09
1. Express delivery letters.	In addition to ordinary postage, minimum charge ... R. 0.15 for delivery within a radius of 1 mile.	In addition to ordinary postage, for delivery ... ... R. 0.18
2. Letter Cards ...	Each ... ... R. 0.04 Duty : 1 c. for every 2 cards).	*Imperial Penny Postage.* By affixing an addl. stamp of R. 0.09 *Other Countries.* By affixing additional stamps to the value of ... ... R. 0.11
3. Post Cards ...	Each ... ... R. 0.02	*All Countries.* Each ... ... R. 0.06
4. Reply Post Cards ...	... ...	*All Countries* Each ... ... R. 0.12
5. Book Packets ... Printed or written matter of every kind. Any substance for writing or printing upon. Any mixture of above. Circulars partly written or printed.	Per 450 Grammes ... R. 0.02 (Each packet not to exceed 60 centimètres in length or breadth and Ks. 2.500 in weight).	*All Countries.* Per 50 Grammes ... R. 0.03 (Each packet not to exceed 2 Kilogrammes in weight and measure more than 31 inches (79 centimetres) in length.
6. Commercial papers ...	Per 50 Grammes ... R. 0.02 (Each packet not to exceed 60 centimetres in length or breadth and Ks. 2.500 in weight).	*All Countries.* Per 50 Grammes ... R. 0.03 Minimum charge p. packet... 0.15 (Each packet not to exceed 2 Kilogrammes in weight and measure more than 31 inches (79 centimetres) in length.

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‡ This signal appears to be a special one for the Post Office c.f. Signals under Port Department.

ARTICLES.	INLAND.	FOREIGN.
7. Patterns or Samples ...	Same as for Book packets ...	*All Countries.* Per 50 Grammes ... R. 0.03 Minimum charge p. packet... 0.06 (Each packet not to exceed 350 Grms. in weight or measure more than 20 centimetres in length, 10 cm. in breadth and 6 cm. in depth.
8. Newspapers ...	If to be called for at office of destination ... R. 0.01 If to be delivered by Letter Carrier ... R. 0.02 (Each packet not to exceed Ks. 2.500 in weight).	*All Countries.* Per 50 Grammes ... R. 0.03 (Not to exceed 2 kilogrs. in weight and 75 centimetres in length).
9. Registration of above ... from 1 to 7 inclusively.	In addition to ordinary postage, per article... ... R. 0.08	*All Countries.* In addition to ordinary postage, per article ... ... R. 0.12
10. Acknowledgment of delivery of registered articles.	Per article ... ... R. 0.08	*All Countries.* Per article ... ... R. 0.15
11. Certificates of posting of *unregistered* letters, express delivery letters, post cards, samples and packets of newspapers.	Per article ... ... R. 0.02	*All Countries.* Per article ... ... R. 0.02
12. Insurance (letters only)	... ...	Fee : For the first £ 12 or Fcs. 300 or Rs. 180 ... R. 0.90 For each additional £ 12... 0.45 (Maximum which can be insured : £ 400 or Frs. 10,000 or Rs. 6,000).
13. Reply Coupons ... *(International).*	... ...	Per Coupon ... ... R. 0.18

MONEY ORDERS.—*Foreign.*

The maximum amount for single money orders to be forwarded to foreign countries is £ 40 except in case of those enumerated below :

Ceylon	Rs. 600	Papua	£ 20
China (German P.O.)	ℱ 20	Philippine Island	20
Cuba	20	Porto Rico...	20
Dahomey	20	Portuguese Colonies (except Mozambique)...	10
Finland	20		
French Congo	20	Portuguese Guinea	10
Guinea	20	Russia	30
Guam	20	Sandwich Island	20
Hawai	20	St. Thomas Principe	10
Ivory Coast	20	Senegal	20
Madagascar	20	Seychelles	Rs, 1,000
Manchuria	10	Turkey	£ 20
Mauritiana...	20	United States of America ...	20
Mexico	20	Upper Senegal & Niger ...	20

Offices dealing directly with Mauritius :

Aden
Ceylon
India
New South Wales
Queensland
Seychelles
South Australia
United Kingdom
Union of South Africa
Victoria
Western Australia
Province of Mozambique

Countries dealing through the medium of the Union of South Africa :

British Bechuanaland
British Central Africa
Rhodesia
Swaziland
Uganda Protectorate
Zululand

Countries dealing through the medium of India :

Burma
Bushire
Indian Postal Agencies of the Persian Gulf
Pondicherry
Portuguese India
Hongkong

The rate of Commission is 6 % except for Ceylon which is 4 % and Seychelles which is based on a sliding scale.

Money orders are exchanged through the medium of the Commonwealth or Australia (Queensland—Brisbane Post Office) between Mauritius and British New Guinea (Papua).

Rate of Exchange	50 %*
Commission	2 %
Advice of payment	15 cents.

Money Orders are issued in Port Louis on the day of the departure of the mail up to 9 a.m., and in the country districts, in time to reach Port Louis before 10 o'clock.

Payments of an Inland Order must be obtained before the end of 6 months after that in which it is drawn, otherwise all claims to the money shall be forfeited. Void orders shall become the property of the Post Office Department.

Payments of a Foreign order must be obtained before the end of the twelve months after that in which it was drawn, otherwise all claims to the money shall be forfeited. For India the limit is six months.

Void orders shall be come the property of the country of origin.

Remitters of Money Orders, shall on application be furnished with advices of payment on prepaying a fee of 6 cents of a Rupee.

The full Postal tariff is given under Tariffs in Section C of the local edition only.

Telegraphic Money Orders, Rodrigues.—The ordinary rates of Commission plus a special fee of 50 cents, shall be levied for each order in addition to the cable charge.

Such orders are paid subject to funds being available.

Unclaimed or refused telegraph orders shall be returned to remitters after deduction of the cost of the telegram of notification.

Errors shall be corrected upon payment of a fresh telegram of advice and a new commission of 25 cts.

The Telegraphic Money Order System has been extended to the United Kingdom, Seychelles and South Africa. It is intended to apply it to India after the war.

Inland Orders are issued for not more than Rs. 50 per order at rate of 5 cents for each Rs. 5 or fractional part thereof.

Cablegrams are accepted at all inland post offices and transmitted to the Cable Office or to the Wireless station at Rose Belle as desired. The Cable rates are those determined by the Cable Company : the Wireless rates are :—for ordinary messages R. 0.62 per word.
for messages from merchants on the ships' business R. 0.38 per word.

AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

Previous to the establishment of an Audit Department the duties appear to have been performed by a " Comité de Comptabilité " formed on July 30, 1811. In 1912 the post of Auditor General was abolished and the powers, authority and duties vested in or imposed upon him under certain ordinances were vested in and are now exercised by an Auditor. (Ordinance No. 3 of 1912).

Since the promulgation of the above ordinance, the accounts of the Colony are audited on behalf of the Secretary of State, by the Auditor acting under the supervision of the Director of Colonial Audit, who is assisted in London by a central establishment connected with, but not forming part of the Colonial Office,

In the work of examination and inspection of accounts the Auditor is assisted by a subordinate staff recruited from the general clerical staff, for whose efficiency and discipline he is responsible to the Governor and Director of Colonial Audit.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The Registration and Mortgage Department and the Registrar General's (Civil Status) Department were amalgamated in 1912 under one head " The Registrar General " at a salary of Rs. 9,000 p.a. He is assisted by an Officer at Rs. 5,400 p. a. and 14 clerks at salaries ranging from Rs. 3,600 to Rs. 720 p.a.

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* See special Exchange rate, Section E.

Registration & Mortgage Branch.

The system of Registration and Mortgage in Mauritius is entirely of French origin. The fundamental laws date from the Arrêté Décaen 36 of the 16th Primaire, An XII and 110 of the 1st Brumaire An XIV (now Ord. 19 of 1901). The registration office is a revenue department and the dues are fixed or proportional according to the nature of the deeds and of the transactions embodied therein.

The tariff of registration dues in the rupee currency was established under Ord. 19 of 1877 (Schedule E.) to which several amendments have, however, since been made (Ord. 16 of 1895 and 16 of 1898.)

The Mortgage Office is not primarily a revenue department, but intended to protect vendors, purchasers and creditors. The principal Ordinances dealing with Transcription and Mortgage are 36 of 1863, 15 of 1878, 24 of 1898, 19 of 1901 and 21 of 1912. A complete tariff will be found in Section C. See also laws in Section D.

The total expenditure of the combined Departments amounts to about Rs. 57,000 and the revenue Rs. 255,000.

Civil Status Branch.

The law relating to the Civil Status was promulgated under Ordinance No. 20 of 1890 (repealing 17 of 1871 as amended by Ord. 23 of 1911). This Ordinance provides for the establishment of a Central Civil Status Office in Port Louis and one or more in each of the rural districts.

Yearly card indexes of all births, deaths and marriages are forwarded to the Central Office, and copies kept at the Rural Offices. The Printing of Decennial Tables has been discontinued and replaced by annual Alphabetical Indexes drawn up and printed under the direction of the Registrar General.

The Central Office adjoins the Treasury Buildings in Intendance street.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.—Ord. 26, 1890 Art. 38—All births must be declared to the Officer of the Civil Status of the District in which the child is born within the forty-five days following the day of the birth.

If the child has not been declared within the period, the birth shall not be registered except upon an order of the Magistrate or of the Registrar General, and on payment of a fine not exceeding Two Rupees, unless the lateness of the declaration be accounted for to the satisfaction of the Magistrate or the Registrar General.

If the birth to be registered be that of a person more than three months old no such order shall be made by the Registrar General and no such order shall be given by the Magistrate, except upon the decision of the Ministère Public, and on payment of a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Art. 39.—The declaration of birth may be made by any of the following persons :—the father or mother, the Medical practitioner, midwife or other person present at the birth—or by the owner or occupier of the premises in which the birth took place.

Acts of birth are drawn up in the presence of two witnesses and no fee is charged.

Civil Status Acts.—Witnesses to Civil Status Acts must be Twenty-one years of age ; females as well as males are eligible.

A copy of any Civil Status Act may be obtained on payment of a fee of one Rupee. But married persons are entitled to receive free a copy of the publication and a copy of the act of marriage.

Marriages.—Art. 46.—A male person under the age of eighteen or female under the age of fifteen cannot contract marriage. But the Governor may, for serious reasons, authorise any person under the age above required to contract marriage.

Art. 60 —Before the celebration of a marriage under Ord. 26/90 can take place, two publications of the intended marriage must be made in the office of the district where the marriage is to take place, with an interval of six days between the two publications. Similar publication must be made in the office of any District in which one of the parties may have resided or had his place of business for 14 days immediately preceding the day of publication. Marriages are celebrated in the presence of at least two witnesses. Such publications are dispensed with in the case of a British subject coming from the United Kingdom if a certificate of publication of notice of intention to marry is produced from a Registrar of the U.K. (See Order in Council 28th July 1916, page B. 16).

Art. 68.—The Governor may grant the dispensation of one publication, and upon such order being made the marriage may take place after two days from the publication. Such dispensation costs Rs. 50.

Ord. 29, 1912.—Indian marriages can be celebrated without publication by Indian priests appointed by the Governor. The act of marriage can be drawn in English, Hindustani, Hindoo or Tamil.

Ord. 20, 1912.—Any person may declare, on marriage, his intention to dispose freely of his estate.

Ord. 35, 1914.—Ministers of the Christian religions are now allowed to celebrate in the churches marriages which have the force of Law in the same manner as if they had been performed before a Civil Status Officer. The civil marriage formerly required may now be dispensed with.

Where a marriage is intended to be solemnized or contracted in the United Kingdom between a British subject resident in England, Scotland, or Ireland and a British subject resident in other parts of His Majesty's dominions, a certificate of the publication of banns or a certificate of notice of marriage issued in accordance with such law shall in England have the same effect as a certificate for marriage issued by a superintendent registrar, and in Scotland and Ireland have the same effect as a certificate for marriage issued by a registrar in Scotland and Ireland respectively; and

Where a marriage is intended to be solemnized or contracted in that part of His Majesty's dominions between a British subject resident in other parts and a British subject resident in England, Scotland or Ireland, a certificate of marriage may be issued in England, by a superintendent registrar, or in Scotland or Ireland by a registrar, in the like manner as if the marriage was to be solemnized or contracted under circumstances requiring the issue of such a certificate, and as if both such British subjects were resident in England, Scotland, or Ireland, as the case may be

The expression "certificate for marriage" in reference to certificates issued in Scotland shall mean a certificate of due publication of notice of intention to marry.

DEATHS.—Ord. 26, 1890 Art. 92.—No interment can take place in any other place than a duly authorised and registered burial ground and upon a permit from the Officer of the Civil Status for which no fee is charged. Except with the permission of the Director of the Medical and Health Department, no interment can take place until 24 hours have elapsed since the death of the person to be interred. No permit shall be issued and no interment shall take place until the death of the person to be interred has been registered by an Officer of the Civil Status of the District where the death has occurred, upon the declaration of two witnesses.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Department, which is under the control of the Director of Public Works and Surveys at a salary of Rs. 10,000 and an Assistant at Rs. 7,500, consists of seven branches—in addition to an office staff of five clerks.

The pay branch was transferred to the Receiver General in July 1916.

(1) The Engineering and Architectural Branch composed of :	
Government Engineer and Architect at	Rs. 4,000
with Rs. 1,000 as Inspector of Water Works.	
An Inspector of Works at	3,600
and a 5th class clerk at	1,200
(2) The Road Branch composed of Chief Inspector of Roads at ...	3,000
and 3 Inspector at	2,400 each
(3) The Survey Branch composed of a Government Surveyor at ...	5,000
a 1st Assistant at	3,000
a 2nd. Assistant at	2,400
a Clerk at	1,800
and a Learner	720
(4) The Electric Branch composed of :	
Electric Inspector at	2,000
who is also Inspector of Telegraphs at	4,000
(5) Mare aux Vacoas Water Works with a Head Inspector at ...	2,400
assisted by several Clerks & Inspectors at salaries ranging from ...	1,800 to 600

(6) Drainage works the staff of which is composed of an Inspector at a salary of Rs. 1,800 and 2 clerical Assistants.

(7) Irrigation Branch recently inaugurated :

Two irrigation systems are in course of execution. "La Ferme" to irrigate 1,000 arpents in the Black River District and "La Nicolière" to irrigate 2,000 arpents in the Northern Districts (Pamplemousses and Rivière du Rempart.)—The salaries of the staff employed are at present paid against the cost of the works. The works are being executed rom the designs of Mr. G. M. Harriott M.I.C.E., C.S.I., &c., Consulting Engineer. La Ferme reservoir is completed, but the dam is to be raised at a later date.

Of recent years some architectural works of considerable importance have been completed, among which may be mentioned; the Trianon bridge in re-enforced concrete, the Mahebourg bridge in the same material, the Bacteriological Laboratory at Reduit and the Royal College at Curepipe.

THE POLICE, PRISONS & REFORMATORY.

The Police, Prisons & Reformatory, are now united under one head, the Inspector General of Police. The total Personal Emoluments for the combined departments amounts to about Rs. 500,000.

In addition to the usual prison officials the Government provides 5 "moral" instructors, and other officials for the teaching of useful trades in both the prisons and reformatory.

There are two principal prisons one in Port Louis with 179 cells and 6 female cells, and the other at Beau Bassin with 612 cells.

The Central Prisons at Beau Bassin are perhaps one of the finest in the world and few persons, either visitors or residents, seem to be aware of the fact. They stand in about 12 acres of Crown Land adjacent to the Lunatic Asylum ; the Prison grounds are formed by the enclosure of about one half of this area. All the Buildings as well as the enclosing walls, which are from 15 to 20 feet high, are constructed of the worked basaltic stone commonly used for building purposes in the Colony.

Within the entrance arch of the Prisons are situated the offices. The first buildings to the right on entering the yard are the kitchen and bake-house and a short distance beyond, the dark cells for solitary confinement, and the flogging stool.

Between the range of buildings and the prison wards are situated the workshops, four in number —tailoring and shoemaking, basket and blind making, carpentering and tinsmith and smithy. The work turned out from the shops is quite first class in finish and workmanship.

There is also a bakery which supplies bread and biscuits to Government Institutions.

The Prison wards are two in number and consist of long corridors about 30 feet wide and 200 feet long into which open the cells. The cells run round the corridors in 3 stories with iron galleries on each floor, reached by means of a central iron staircase. The wards are in consequence about 40 feet high and are profusely ventilated by a series of openings running round the sides near the roof. Between the wards are several spacious yards in which the prisoners exercise, bathe and generally take their meals.

There can be no doubt, that for the vast majority of the criminals who find their way to the local prisons, the housing, clothing, feeding and sanitary arrangements are far superior to anything they can obtain in their own homes.

Reformatory.

The Government Reformatory is situated at Rose Hill near the Railway Station. The boys are given industrial, moral and scholastic education and, on the whole, the results are fairly satisfactory although it is generally considered that a great deal more might be done to reclaim these " waifs and strays " of society, especially in aiding them after the expiry of their period of detention. A large number of ex-reformatory boys subsequently find their way to the prisons. In addition to the existing kitchen garden, in which all the vegetables consumed by the boys are produced a plot of land 1½ arpents in extent has lately been cleared immediately in front of the Institution to establish a School Garden,—agriculture being one of the main objects of the boys industrial training.

Police Staff.

The Police Staff will be found in the Civil List. About 600 Constables are employed.

THE MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Medical and Health Department which was created under Ord. 32 of 1894-95 is primarily divided into two branches—medical and sanitary—under the control of a Director.

The medical branch deals with the various hospitals and medical institutions—asylums, dispensaries, prison hospitals &c.

The sanitary branch deals with the general sanitary conditions of the Colony, the application of anti-malarial measures, plague prevention, inspection of buildings, slaughter-houses, rural drainage works &c.

Under Ordinance 31 of 1913 amending the Public Health Ordinance 32 of 1894-95, the General Board of Health was abolished and its powers transferred to the Sanitary Authority. The Director of the Medical and Health Department has control over all public hospitals and is also vested with the same powers as the Sanitary Authority in the various districts.

A complete change in the public hospitals is projected which will result in the erection of more efficient institutions in healthier localities. At the present time the public hospitals are as follows :

Civil Hospital Port Louis	235 beds with 60 additional beds for the Police, Prison and special wards.
Long Mountain	30 „
Poudre d'Or	68 „
Flacq	78 „
Grand Port	102 „
Savanne	65 „
Moka	56 „
Barkly Asylum, Plaines Wilhems	198 „

None of these hospitals makes provision for the treatment of first class paying patients, but special provision is being made to meet the requirements of this class in the new buildings which are now being erected at Quatre Bornes on the lands adjoining " Kingstone ".

The maternity ward of the Civil Hospital erected as a memorial to Dr. Lorans, the late Director of the Medical and Health Department was opened during the year 1913.

The Medical Superintendents of the various hospitals are authorised to treat all persons who can prove to their satisfaction that they are without means of subsistence, either temporarily on account of illness, or permanently as recipients of poor relief.

Labourers from the neighbouring estates are treated subject to payment by their employers.

In addition to the Director and his assistant one or more Government Medical Officers some of which are selected from among the local practitioners are appointed in each district. These Officers attend the local Dispensaries on specified dates. The Government Dispensaries are as follows.

Central Dispensary Port Louis (attached to the Civil Hospital).
Long Mountain Dispensary (attached to Civil Hospital)
Rivière du Rempart
Flacq
Moka
Grand Port
Savanne
Barkly Asylum
} all attached to the hospitals in these districts.
Terre Rouge Dispensary
Pamplemousses Dispensary in the village of Pamplemousses
Le Ravin Dispensary
Grand Gaube
Grand Bay
Trou d'Eau Douce Dispensary
Rivière Sèche Dispensary
Bambous
Petite Rivière
Case Noyale
St. Pierre
Pailles
New Grove
Plaine Magnien
L'Escalier
Bois des Amourettes
Chemin Grenier
Rivière des Anguilles
Curepipe
Vacoas

As in the case of hospitals, the dispensaries provide medical treatment for all persons presenting themselves and able to satisfy the Government medical officer that they are paupers, or unable to pay for treatment and drugs while incapacitated on account of illness.

The Sanitary Branch is composed of a chief Sanitary Officer, and three Sanitary Wardens. The staff of Inspectors comprises 4 at Rs. 1,500 each, 10 at Rs. 1,200 each and 1 at Rs. 900. There are in addition 66 Sanitary Guards at Rs. 360 each.

By Ord. 4 of 1912 " all the powers, authority and duties attached to the office of Medical officer to the Immigration Department shall vest in and be exercised by the Director of the Health Department, or such other officer or officers of the Health Department as may be appointed in writing by the Director for the purpose." The officers appointed are the Sanitary Wardens.

The Annual Expenditure of the Department frequently amounts to over Rs. 1,000,000.

A Bacteriological Laboratory at Le Réduit is under the control of the Medical Department.

This institution was created in August 1907. Work was begun at Malmaison St. Pierre as a provisional measure, but in the year 1908 the Institution was removed to new and commodious constructions on Reduit grounds.

The building which was designed and executed by the Director of Public Works, is constructed in concrete and consists of six large rooms which serve as Library, Laboratory and Offices for the Superintendent and his assistants. Stabling is provided for a number of horses; also buildings for other animals undergoing treatment or under observation.

Dr. Barbeau is now the superintendent of the institution with Mr. E. Maya, a qualified pharmacist, as assistant, and Mr. L. Masson as attendant.

The Laboratory is called upon daily to make analyses of blood, detection of microbes &c., for local medical practitioners and hospitals.

Civil Hospital.

The Civil Hospital in Port Louis is a General Hospital for the treatment of cases of injuries and diseases of every description. It also serves as a training school for Warders, Nurses and Midwives.

The building at present used for the Hospital was originally constructed for the Royal College. On the outbreak of plague in 1899 the College was removed to Curepipe and the Civil Hospital transferred from the buildings it formerly occupied near the Albion Dock to its present site.

Although the buildings are not altogether adapted to their present requirements many improvements have already been effected under the able direction of Dr Rouget. A modern operating room has recently been constructed and the erection of a maternity hospital in commemoration of Dr. Lorans, the late director of the Medical and Health Department is completed.

The staff of the establishment is as follows:

Medical Superintendent	1	Warders	9
Assistant Medical Superintendent	2	Sisters of Mercy acting as Nurse	3
Police and Prison Surgeon	1	Do. in charge of Linen stores	2
Dispensary Medical Officer	1	Lay Nurses	4
Pharmacist	1	Steward and Accountant	1
Dispenser	1	Store clerk and Asst. Steward	1
Head Warder	1	Porter	1
Surgical Warder	1		

And in addition 30 Ward servants, including one employed as night gateman, 4 Cooks, 4 Scavengers, 2 Storemen, 2 Pharmacy and Laboratory attendants, 2 Messenger, 5 Maid Servants.

IMMIGRATION AND POOR RELIEF.

From the 1st. July 1912 the Poor Law and Immigration Department were amalgamated under one head, the Protector of Immigrants and Poor Law Commissioner, with an Assistant Protector.

The clothing branch of the Storekeeper General's Department (abolished in 1913) has also been transferred to this Department.

Poor Law Department.

By Ordinance No. 17 of 1902 a Government Department, styled the Poor Law Department was created. The head of the Department is styled the Poor Law Commissioner and his duties are:

(a) To direct and control the administration of relief to the poor.

(b) To establish alms-houses, work-houses, infirmaries and other Asylums for the poor and direct the management of such institutions.

(c) To receive and disburse the amount voted annually by the Council of Government.

The Government Medical Officers in the District are Poor Law Officers subject to the control of the Commissioner.

All paupers who through advanced or tender age or infirmity of mind or body are incapable of working for their livelihood and have no relatives liable to support them, are considered paupers and are entitled to relief.

The Commissioner also provides for the protection and care, and for the instruction and employment of destitute orphans and of children whose parents are paupers.

The expenses for the re-conveyance to Mauritius of distressed natives of the Colony are repaid by the Treasury subject to the subsequent recovery of such expenses either from the person so sent back or form any relative liable in law to support such person.

In-door and out-door relief is granted.

Paupers requiring hospital treatment are sent to the Government Hospitals.

In-door relief is granted by the Poor Law Dept. at the Barkly Asylum and at various religious institutions which are authorised to receive infirm paupers, payment being made by Government at the following rates:

Boys or Girls below 10 years	Rs. 6	per month
Boys from 10 to 12 years	7	,,
Girls from 10 to 14	7	,,
Adults	10	,,

Out-door relief consists of the distribution of money and is only intended as part maintenance where the recipients have other means of support. Wholly destitute persons are provided for in Asylums.

A most interesting chart was published in the Poor Law Report for 1916 showing the fluctuations in Relief between 1875 and 1916. The curve shows two marked maxima, one in 1889 and the other in 1909 and suggest that these statistics deserve a closer investigation than has yet been given them. There is some evidence that the variations are due in great measure to changes of administration.

In September 1913 an Ordinance was passed to provide for the treatment of convict, vagrant, pauper and other lepers. It provides for the arrest of any vagrant or pauper leper and for their treatment in any Asylum, if willing. Lepers unwilling, are to comply with the regulations concerning lepers not detained in any Asylum.

In December 1913 the Poor Law Ordinance was amended; the appointment and duties of the Poor Law Officer were clearly laid down; a Poor Law Officer was appointed for Rodrigues and other amendments and small changes enacted.

The Staff consists, besides the Protector and the Poor Law Commissioner and his Assistants, of a Chief Clerk, 14 Clerks and a Depot Superintendent.

The post of Medical Officer has been abolished. All medical duties in connexion with Estate Hospitals have been transferred to the Medical and Health Department and are to be performed by

Immigration Department.

such Government Medical Officer as may be designated by the Medical Director. For the present, these duties are performed by Dr. Castel for the Northern and part of the Eastern districts and by Dr. Masson for the Central, Southern and South Eastern districts.

IMMIGRATION. During the early immigration period, Indian labourers were recruited in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Since August 1910 immigration has practically stopped. The Emigration Agents in Madras and Calcutta have received pension. Mauritius now pays Rs. 3 to each Agency for receiving and despatching to their homes each rapatriated immigrant. The Finger Print System has been adopted in virtue of Ord. 45 of 1914 as a means of identification of immigrants in place of the photograph. All articles and schedules of the Labour Law in so far as they relate to the photograph system have been amended accordingly. All fees payable for duplicate and other tickets whatsoever shall continue to be paid for such tickets with finger print in lieu of photograph.——

The sphere of the Protector's duties has been considerably enlarged by Ordinance 13 of 1908. All labourers working under written contracts of service are assimilated to Indian Immigrants and the Protector's functions as defined in the Labour Law, (12 of 1878) also extend to this class of labourers.

The principal provisions of the Labour Law are summarised in Section D.

THE ROYAL ALFRED OBSERVATORY.

The Observatory, in Latitude 20° 5′ 39″ S. and Longitude 3h. 50′ 12″ 6. E. is situated on a plain about 3 miles from the west coast and stands in eleven acres of Crown Land. The reference mark at the entrance of the main building is 178.1 feet above sea level. From west-south-west through west to north there is an uninterrupted view of the sea, and from north through east to south-east the ground generally rises to Mont Piton, the summit of which bears about four miles east-south-east and is 917 feet above the mean sea level. Between south-east and south-west there is a chain of mountains the highest peak of which the Pieterboth, bears nearly six miles due south, and has an altitude of 2,690 feet. The nearest extremities of the spurs which run north and north-west from the Pieterboth are at distances of three to four miles and have an elevation of about 560 feet.

The Mauritius Observatory is a fully equipped station for the observation of meteorological, magnetical and seismological phenomena and occupies a unique position in the Indian Ocean. It forms a very important base station and it is anticipated that with the advent of aerial navigation its central position will render it of exceptional value as a post of observation from which weather forecasts will be radiated over the surrounding ocean areas.

The buildings are handsome stone constructions lighted by gas and electricity, a small generating plant having been recently laid down for light and power.

From May to September code telegrams giving a résumé of the weather during the week, are despatched every Sunday to the Director General of Indian Observatories in connexion with the monsoon predictions.

The Meteorological observations made at Seychelles, Rodrigues, Cocos Keelings, the Botanic Gardens (Pamplemousses), and the Nursery Gardens (Curepipe), are all systematically reduced at the Observatory. Rainfall observations are received from about 150 stations in different parts of the Island and the results tabulated.

Storm warnings are issued when necessary, in accordance with Government regulations, and the tracks of cyclones laid down from information supplied by the Meteorological Society of Mauritius.

A new system of non-local weather signals was instituted on March 1st. 1914 the object of which is to supply captains of vessels about to put to sea with the latest information available concerning the weather conditions in the surrounding ocean areas. The details of these signals will be found under Port Department.

The time service has been greatly extended of recent years. A complete equipment of electric clocks has been set up in a specially constructed clock chamber which forms the basement of the transit observatory. There are three services for the distribution of time. The first by the dropping of a 1 p.m. time ball at the Port Tower in Port Louis. the mechanism of which is actuated electrically by the Standard clock of the Observatory ; the second by flashing signals along the telegraph wires to all stations together with the code letters of the non-local weather signals and the third by an electric light signal. The latter is arranged to lower the electric lights throughout the townships of Port Louis, Beau Bassin, Rose Hill, Moka, St. Pierre and Quatre Bornes exactly at 8 p.m. on a signal from the Observatory clock.

The results of the work performed at the Observatory are now published in a monthly bulletin of observations in addition to the usual departmental report, both of which are distributed to all the scientific and learned institutions of the world.

The staff consists of :

Director ...	... Rs. 7,000	Established Computer ...	Rs. 1,800 to 2,400

assisted by a small staff of supernumerary computers at a total cost of about Rs. 2,900.

The total expenditure is about Rs. 16,000.

WOODS AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The area under the control of the Director of Forests is as follows :

Crown Land about	68,000 acres
Mountain Reserves	10,530 „
River Reserves	6,000 „
Curatelle Lands	254 „
	84,784 acres.

2. The Protective Staff consists of 108 rangers, divided into 5 classes, and drawing salaries of Rs. 20 to 60 per annum. There are also 8 Inspectors for the several districts under the control of the Director and his two Assistants. The 2nd. Assistant looks after 12 to 14 forest plantations at different altitudes of the Colony.

3. The forests can be classified into :—

a. Pas Géométriques along the coast, consisting of important fuel and fodder reserves where the Filao tree (*Casuarina equisetifolio*) alone is grown pure under a 10 to 20 years rotation ; and also of small lots leased as Bathing Camps or as Village lots.

b. High Forests, partly dense and partly woodlands, containing indigenous species of trees where Natte, Makak, Colophane, Tambalacoque, Sandal, Canelle, &c., are ruling, and Pomme, Clou, Ebony, Olive, Manahé, Ronde &c., are auxiliary. For analyses of these woods see under Section A. Agriculture 1914 issue.

In the woodlands the right of shooting (deer) and fishing (camarons) is leased and brings in revenue. Extensive areas in these forests contain dead and decaying trees, the organised exploitation (" improvement fellings ") of which has been undertaken with satisfactory results.

c. Mixed Coppices with standards, both of natural growth and of artificially introduced species of trees : in the underwood are Acacia (*Leucæna glauca)*, Bois d'Oiseau (*Tetranhira laurifolia*), Bois Noir, (*Albizza Lebbek*), Campeche (*Hæmatoxlyon Campechianum*), Cassis de Manille (*Ingadulois*) &c., in dry localities, and Jamrosa (*Eugenia Jamerosa*), Yatis (*Tetranthira monopotala*) &c., in wet localities. Among standards are Eucalypts, Pines, Junipers &c.

From these forests 3,500 to 4,000 cords of firewood are supplied free every year to the several Public Institutions (Hospitals, Prisons &c.) and from time to time certain limited wood-crops are disposed of by public auction or by private contracts, at approved rates.

Mountain Reserves are private forests under Government control on the mountain slopes, at an altitude of about 1,200 feet, which are permanently kept under wood for climatic purposes.

River Reserves are belts of trees 10, 25 or 50 feet wide along the banks of streams, intended for the prevention of erosion. They also act as shelter for adjoining fields. In popular centres, the steps taken for the prevention of Malaria have recently brought about improved methods of treatment of these private woodlands by the removal of undergrowth and useless vegetation, and the operation coupled with suitable thinning and replanting, allows free circulation of air, and the formation of proper growing stock,

Curatelle Lands are certain properties without apparent owners and vested in the Curator of Vacant Estates, under the protection of the Forest Department.

The head-quarters of the Forest Department are in Port Louis, in the buildings formerly occupied by the Storekeeper General's Office on the Place d'Armes.

The Director receives a salary of Rs. 7,000.

The work of re-afforestation has been actively carried on during recent years.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

By Ord. 33 of 1899 the whole Educational system of the colony was combined in one department, the Department of Public Instruction, under one administrative head a director, assisted by two advisory committees for Primary and Superior Instruction. Under Ord. 35 of 1913 the two committees were replaced by a single " Committee of Public Instruction " composed as follows :—

i. The Director—(Chairman) :
ii. The Rector :
iii. The following members appointed by the Governor in the month of December in every year :
  (*a*) on the nomination of the Managers of Grant-in-Aid Boys' Secondary Schools—one member :
  (*b*) on the nomination of the Managers of Grant-in-Aid Girls' Secondary Schools—one member :
  (*c*) on the nomination of the Managers of Roman Catholic Grant-in-Aid Primary Schools—two members :

(*d*) on the nomination of the Managers of Protestant Grant-in-Aid Primary Schools—one member :

(*e*) chosen by the Governor himself—four members :

The Committee of Public Instruction is not an administrative and executive body but a purely consultative and advisory body.

It has power to make regulations, to be called the " Education Code " dealing with all matters relating to Education : provided that the Governor in Executive Council shall have power to cancel, amend or add to these regulations, at any time without previous action of the Committee.

One of the first tasks which devolved on the newly appointed committee was the consideration of a reorganisation of the whole code of Education and this was done at a series of meetings extending over more than one year. On the termination of this work the Code was referred to a special Committee of the Council of Government and during the discussion in the Legislative Council of the recommendations of this special committee, accusations were brought against the organisation and discipline of the Royal College. This led to the appointment of a Commission in 1917 under the presidency of His Honour Mr Justice Prichard.

The Commission submitted its report in 1918 and among other recommendations advised the separation of the Royal College from the Department of Public Instruction, thereby making the Rector entirely responsible for its management subject to consulting an advisory Committee. Although the Commission was appointed primarily to enquire into the discipline of the College it pointed out that the examination system in vogue encouraged early specialisation and cramming and suggested that classical education should be rendered compulsory up to the Senior Cambridge. The carrying out of the recommendations of the Commission has been confided to Mr T. W. Eyre formerly senior professor of the College and efforts are being made to secure the services of efficient graduates of the English Universities to fill the many gaps which have been made in the teaching staff by the retirement and death of its members.

Royal College. The Royal College of to-day can trace its origin to the " Ecole Normale " founded in 1800 by the Colonial Assembly and opened on the 24th. September of that year. Originally provision was only made for the education of poor white children, but a few months after it was opened, a school for coloured children was established in Port Louis.

Several private schools were also authorised under special regulations regarding curricula, time tables, examination &c., but none of them appear to have been attended with much success, whereas the Government Schools acquired a great reputation ; to such an extent, in fact, that they drew scholars from the neighbouring Islands and even from India and South Africa. In a very short time the Ecole Normale numbered between 300 and 400 pupils—boarders, half boarders and day scholars.

Under the First Consul, Bonaparte, the name of the school was changed to Lycée des Iles de France et de la Réunion and a Board of Public Instruction was appointed. The College buildings were enlarged between 1806 and 1808.

During the fighting at the time of the capture of the Island by the British, the College buildings were converted into a military hospital, but were reopened as a College early in 1811.

On the 23rd. April 1811, about 5 months after the British occupation, Major General Warde the acting Governor, issued a Proclamation re-establishing the old French Lycée under the name of *Collège Colonial*, M. J. Virieux was made *provisor*, and on the 2nd. September following, studies were resumed. At the same time an Advisory Committee of General Instruction was appointed.

Government Proclamation of 27th. January 1815 under the administration of Mr. Robert Farquhar, in addition to ratifying these arrangements enacted that two of the best pupils of the College should be sent to England annually to complete their studies in one of the Universaties of the United Kingdom. Advantage does not appear to have been taken of this privilege until 1818, when Adolphe Bigot, who came out first at the examination of the previous year, was sent home. He proceeded to Edinburg, but no trace of him is to be found afterwards. During the two subsequent years no pupil presented himself, and in 1821 Félix Faduilhe, in 1822 Evenor Dupont, and in 1823 Herman Geoffroy were sent. All of them were admitted to the English Bar.

It is difficult to state for what reason this practice was stopped for some years, until Ordinance No. 6 of 1839 revived it. This Ordinance reformed the Education system of Government Schools and of the Royal College which was the name given to the Establishment on the 4th. October 1817 with the express authorization of the Prince Regent. They were placed under the Superintendence of a Committee and of visitors for the districts as regards schools. Article 10 enacted that an annual sum of £ 150 will be allowed from the Colonial Funds to one of the best scholars in each successive year at the Royal College who may be disposed to pursue his studies in Great Britain. This Ordinance was approved by the Secretary of State with the exception of the above mentioned ; but in 1844, on a further request from the Committee and on the Governor's recommendation, the Secretary of State's sanction was obtained (Despatch 257 of 21st. October 1844). Accordingly some of the best pupils of the preceding year namely : Garreau, Fressanges and d'Emmerez de Charmoy applied for the privilege.

On the 12th. September 1841, Mr. Dees was appointed Rector and arrived in Mauritius accompanied by the English professors Messrs. Dean and Barrows.

Ordinance No. 38 of 1860 established the Council of Education with the College and Schools Committees, lately abolished by the Education Ordinance No. 33 of 1899.

In 1865, The Royal College was affiliated to the University of London, and in 1873 to the Cambridge University for the Local Examinations.

In 1869, the first private school (Mr. Loizeau's) was affiliated to the Royal College. The affiliated schools in the colony now number 14.

An important decision was taken by the College Committee on the 10th. April 1880 and approved by the Governor in Executive Council: the two English Scholarships hitherto the privilege of the classical side of studies were divided between the classical and the modern sides. This decision was carried into effect in December 1894.

The English Scholarships entitle each of the holders to an annual allowance of £ 200 for five years or to an allowance of £250 for four years and to a further allowance of £75 for the passage to England and a like sum for the return passage.

At the distribution of prizes held at the Royal College in September 1917 His Excellency the Governor stated that arrangements had now been made by which the two boys appearing second on the list of the English Scholarship would be appointed to 5th class clerkships in the Civil Service at a salary of Rs. 100 per month,

The College terms are three in number and extend from :

(1) January 1st. to April 30th.
(2) May 1st. to August 31st.
(3) September 1st. to December 31st.

There are 14 schools affiliated with the Royal College as follows :

PORT LOUIS.
  Loreto Convent High School
  Port Louis College
BEAU BASSIN
  Miss Thibaud
ROSE HILL
  St. Stanislas Koska
CUREPIPE
  Miss de Tourris
  Miss P. Bunel
  Christian Brothers (St. Joseph)
  Pope Hennessy School
  Loreto Convent High School

CUREPIPE ROAD
  Mrs. Drouhet
QUATRE BORNES
  Loreto Convent High School
PHŒNIX
  Mrs. Widow Campenon.
ST. PIRRRE
  Loreto Convent High School
ROSE BELLE
  Mrs. Angseesings

Elementary Schools. The first attempt to establish preparatory Schools appears to have been made about the year 1800. In 1814, Sir R. Farquhar at a meeting of the Mauritius Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society urged the establishment of such schools for the children of the indigent Creoles and of the free coloured population and the work of organisation was carried out by the Rev. J. Lebrun. His first free school was established on the Chaussée and was followed, in due course, by many others in different parts of the Colony.

The first free Government School was opened by Sir Lowry Cole on January 3rd. 1823 and was placed under the management and supervision of the Hon. R. E. Finch, Civil Chaplain.

Education in the Primary Schools includes instruction in Reading, Writing, Conversation, (English and French) and Arithmetic as obligatory subjects, English, French, Geography, Arithmetic, Elementary science and Needlework as optional subjects.

Education in the Secondary Schools, for boys— English, French, English History, French History, Arithmetic, Geography, Geometry, Algebra as obligatory subjects, and Latin, Greek, Chemistry, Physics, Hygiene and Drawing as optional subjects. For girls the obligatory subjects are Algebra, Chemistry, Physics, Needlework, &c. Drawing and music are optional subjects.

Public Examination in the lower classes has been abolished in the educational scheme, the examinations beginning with class II for the boys and class B for the girls. Formerly all classes from the fifth upwards underwent public examination at the Royal College. It is to be presumed that the managers of schools will subject the children to a yearly school examination with a view to gauzing the progress made by each pupil, but the only official examination in these classes at the present time is a verbal one conducted by the Schools Inspector principally to control methods of instruction.

As a natural consequence of the suppression of Examinations in the lower classes the new code has considerably modified the "grant" system. Grants are now paid partly on the results of inspections and partly on the results of Examinations, the professed object being the discouragement of examining method.

Technical School. The Government Technical School, situated in the old R. A. barracks near

Artillery Square, Port Louis, owes its existence to the initiative of the present Governor, Sir Hesketh Bell, who early recognized the need for such an institution in Mauritius.

The principle object of the Technical School is to provide a specialised form of training for boys who are intended for industrial occupations. While due regard is paid to subjects of general education such as English, French, Arithmetic, etc., special attention is given to Mechanical Drawing, and to imparting the theory and principles of the technical subjects practised in the school. Boys thus taught to labour with their heads as well as with their hands will, it is hoped, acquire that training and scientific habit of mind so necessary to those engaged in industrial pursuits, and which must, later on, tend largely to their material welfare.

The Technical School was opened in May 1917, and, in accordance with the proposals for its creation, Mechanical Drawing, the Theory and Practice of the various woodworking trades viz ; Carpentry, Joinery, Cabinetmaking, Wood-turning, etc., are the technical subjects in which instruction has been given up to the present, but as the School grows and develops the teaching of other trades will no doubt be added to its curriculum, and its influence thus widened and extended. The equipment is not yet quite complete, but many modern tools and appliances have been obtained and the School is gradually becoming more firmly established. Although opened only a little over two years ago, evidence of its success and utility is already apparent.

The number of pupils on roll is about 230, divided into two main divisions, a Primary and a Senior. The Primary division consists of about 200 boys selected from the Primary Schools of Port Louis. These attend the Technical School for technical instruction only, and take no part in ordinary school subjects there. They attend in groups or classes of about 20 or 25 boys per class, twice a week, for a period of two hours each attendance, and receive instruction in Mechanical Drawing and Practical Woodwork. It should be noted that the object of these primary classes is not that of directly training boys to be carpenters, as is popularly but erroneously supposed, but rather that of teaching them, through the medium of woodwork as part of their general education, to use their heads with intelligence and their hands with dexterity.

The Senior Section comprises about 30 pupils who attend the Technical School every day, Saturday excepted, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. This Section is divided into two classes alternately working for one half the day at practical woodwork, drawing etc., and for the other half day at ordinary school subjects. The course of instruction provided for this Section is more advanced, and is designed to extend over a period of three years. Boys who work through this course should obtain a sound preparatory training, and where this training is supplemented and reinforced by practical experience in the factory or the workshop, should be well fitted to occupy positions of responsibility.

The Technical Department of the School is under the supervision of the Technical Classes Inspector, Mr. A. Leitch, assisted by two instructors, while the Headmaster, Mr. S. Daby, is in charge of the non-technical side.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Mauritius possesses three state supported ecclesiastical establishments—the Roman Catholic, the Anglican and the Scotch Presbyterian. Religious statistics as secured at the Census of 1911 will be found in Section E. The amount contributed by the State to each church for payment of salaries is as follows :

Roman Catholic	Rs. 89,700
Anglican	34,533
Scotch Presbyterian	6,583

in addition to which certain payments are made for maintenance & repairs of churches. The total ecclesiastical expenditure is Rs. 152,636.

A list of the conventual establishments in the colony together with the parishes of the various ecclesiastical organisations will be found in Section F.

Roman Catholic.—The earliest legislative enactment relating to the Roman Catholic religion in Mauritius dates back to the year 1723 when the Island belonged to the " Compagnie des Indes ". In December of that year Louis XV, King of France and of Navarre issued Letters Patent from Versailles establishing the Roman Catholic religion as the only lawful Church of the Islands of Reunion and France, (Code Delaleu No. 224.) The first Catholic fathers to arrive in the Colony were the Lazaristes, four of them coming over with the French Governor Mr. de Nyon in 1721. They were under the direction of a Catholic Prefet and were entirely independent of the local authorities.

Under the *Code Noir** " every master was compelled to see that his blacks were taught the principles of religion, that they were regularly married among themselves and that their children were duly baptised ".

During the whole of the French occupation the official rank of the Roman Catholic religion is clearly recognised in numerous laws passed for its maintenance and administration. In September 1766 (Code Delaleu Nos. 3 & 7) reference is made to the authority of the Governor in matters concerning date of birth, name, parentage, sex, breed, colour, weights and measurements of all cattle, goats and sheep born at the station.

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* From " Mauritius Illustrated ".

The policy of the Department may be summed up as follows : (1) healthy animals can be brought for service to the stations (2) young purebred stock will be raised by the Department and periodically there will be held auction sales at which they will be sold ; (3) plans have now been passed by the Board of Agriculture whereby country stations will be created at which stud animals will be kept by the Department and animals certified healthy by the Government Veterinary Surgeon will be admitted to service.

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.—Admission to the School of Agriculture is limited, the number of students depending on the accommodation available. Applications for admission must be addressed to the Director of Agriculture ; candidates must have passed the Senior Cambridge Local or equivalent examination and show evidence of having received satisfactory training in elementary chemistry. The School year commences in August. Students are required to pay a fee of Rs 5 per month. In their third year students are encouraged to work in laboratories on sugar estates during the crop. Full particulars concerning the course are published in Bulletin 10 of the General Series of the Department and can be obtained on application to the Director of Agriculture.

COOPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.—The Cooperative Credit Societies are controlled as a branch of the work of the Agricultural Department. The system under which they work was inaugurated in 1913 as the outcome of recommendations made by the Royal Commission of 1909, and their working is regulated by Ordinance No. 4 of 1913 and by rules made thereunder.

For the purpose of starting the Societies, Mr. S. Wilberforce was sent on a special mission to Mauritius in 1913 ; subsequently Mr. L. Jai Gopal was appointed Registrar of Cooperative Credit Societies. Mr. Jai Gopal left the Colony in 1915 and since that time the Director of Agriculture has officiated as Registrar of Cooperative Credit Societies, the Agricultural Instructor performing the duties of Inspector.

The loans are on the whole well distributed, and the general position may be considered decidedly satisfactory. The position and working of the Societies during the year 1919 will be found under Agriculture in Section A.

REGISTRATION OF AGRICULTURE CHEMISTS.—The Registration of Agricultural Chemists practising in the Colony is compulsory under Ordinance 17 of 1917. The Ordinance provides for the registration of students, the holding of examinations for testing the proficiency of candidates for registration and prescribes the necessary courses of training.

The working of the Ordinance is regulated by a Committee comprising representatives of the Department of Agriculture, the Royal College and the Société des Chimistes of the Colony ; the Chairman of the Committee is the Director of Agriculture.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—The Board of Agriculture was established concurrently with the Department of Agriculture and consists of twenty members appointed annually by the Governor.

The Board is presided over by the Governor, the Vice-President being the Director of Agriculture.

The functions of the Board are advisory in character and as the Government lays before it all questions concerning Agriculture it determines, to a great extent, the policy of the Department of Agriculture.

SUGAR CANE EXPERIMENTS.—In relation to experiments with varieties of sugar canes, the system which has been laid down may be shortly summarised as follows : each year, as in the past, seedlings are grown from seed collected at Réduit, Pamplemousses and at various estates, and from the seedlings (grown in pots) are selected and planted in the field those which appear most vigorous. These are cut, weighed, and the best in yield planted at Réduit or Pamplemousses, 6 holes of each being set out. In the following seasons these 6 hole trials are weighed and tested and the best introduced into the 40 hole trials at Réduit or Pamplemousses. Imported varieties which have been proved good in other countries are introduced annually into the 40 hole trials. As the records from the 40 hole trials become available it will be possible to select the most promising and introduce them into 60 hole trials on estates, while in order to keep the number of varieties at each station within limits there will be discarded an equivalent number of least promising varieties. It is probable that a plot of 200 varieties at Réduit, 100 at Pamplemousses and 50 at each of the estates can be laid down each year and subsequently reaped experimentally both as plants and ratoons. From the records of these plots, which will be cut and weighed by an officer of the Department, it should be possible to compile annually a summary from which planters may learn the varieties which are most likely to succeed in their particular locality.

Manurial experiments were inaugurated in 1913 by the Department of Agriculture with the object of attempting to solve certain of the more salient problems connected with the manuring of sugar canes under Mauritius conditions.

The principle adopted in relation to manurial experiments has been to conduct the investigation on fields of sugar estates, the investigations carried out at the Central Experiment Station being for the most part designed to obtain information in relation to various special points which could not be conveniently studied on estates themselves.

Publications.—The publications of the Department of Agriculture are issued as Bulletins and Leaflets as occasions demands. Three Series of Bulletins have been established ; General, Scientific and Statistical. The Leaflet Series is intended to supply information in summarised form concerning subjects of immediate agricultural interest.

These Bulletins are issued in English and in French. Applicants who desire copies in French should mention the fact, otherwise an English copy will be forwarded.

Applications for publications of this Department should be addressed to the Director of Agriculture, Réduit. A List will be found in Section F.

The control of the destructive beetle, Phytalus Smithi, in the Pamplemousses area is vested in the Department of Agriculture and each year operations on a large scale are conducted for its control under Government supervision.

Extracts from Proclamation No. 42 of 1918, under Ordinance 8 of 1911 dealing with the area infected with the pest and the restrictions in force to prevent its spread will be found in Section D under Summary of Laws.

The Botanic Gardens are also under the control of the Department of Agriculture. Some notes will be found in Section A. " Places of Interest ".

PROCUREUR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The fundamental principles governing the Ministère Public are explained in arrêté 19 Fructidor An XIII (Code Decaen No. 103) and arrêté No. 187 Decaen of 30 December 1808.

By Ordinance 2 of 1850 confirmed by Order in Council 23rd, October 1851 the functions of the " Ministère Public " were abolished,—so far as the attendance of the Procureur General or his Substitute at a sitting of the Supreme Court were required on pain of nullity,—except in any causes where the Crown or Public Revenue was concerned and in any matter connected with the Civil Status of any person, any divorce, guardianship of any minor, or interdicted person, or in which the Procureur General may, under the existing Law, intervene as a party.

He, however, continues to be vested with a superintendence over all ministerial officers, and with the power, on failure by any of them in the discharge of his duty, to move the superior, or any other competent Court for any disciplinary or other measure or penalty, imposed by law for such breach of duty.

The staff of the Procureur General's Department, the offices of which are established in a building adjoining the Supreme Court, consists at the present day of :

Procureur and Advocate General	Rs. 13,500
Substitute	10,000
Additional Substitute	7,000
Crown Attorney	6,000

assisted by 8 clerks, with salaries ranging from Rs. 3,000 to Rs, 720, three native interpreters (Hindustani, Tamil and Chinese).

The post of Additional Substitute Procureur General was created under Ord. 9 af 1893.

Persons authorized to send and receive telegrams or correspondence free.

Many additions and alterations have been made to this list of recent years but apparently the alterations are buried in official M. P's &c. as no corrected official list can be obtained.

His Excellency the Governor
Private Secretary
Aide de Camp
Members of the Council of Government

Colonial Secretary
Assistant Colonial Secretary
Chief Clerk Colonial Secretary's Office
Clerk of Councils.

Receiver General
Assistant Receiver General
Inland Revenue Inspectors
Superintendent of Distilleries and Inland Revenue
Inspectors of Distilleries

Collector of Customs
Deputy Collector of Customs
Surveyor to Collector of Customs

Local Auditor
Chief Clerk Audit Office
Audit Examiners in Country District

Secretary Loan Office
Colonial Post Master
Harbour Master and Assistant Harbour Master
Director of Observatory

Registrar General
Chief Clerk, Registration Dept. (in absence of Receiver of Registration Dues)
Officers Civil Status
Receiver Registration Dues

Custodian of Archives

Judges Supreme Court
Master and Registrar Supreme Court
Procureur and Advocate General
Substitute Procureur General

Additional Substitute Procureur General
Chief Clerk, Procureur General's Office
Crown Prosecutor
Crown Attorney

the Churches, and "Fabriques" for the management of the temporalities of the church were established.

On the 2nd. November 1789 the National Assembly in France confiscated the whole of the church property and at a later date by an Arrêté of the 17th. February 1791, the "Assemblée Générale" of Mauritius adopted the "Décret de Confiscation" and with it the obligation of providing for the ecclesiastical wants of the Island. By this Arrêté it was distinctly declared, according to a pamphlet by Mr. W. Green, dated Dec. 20, 1883, that thenceforth the Roman Catholic clergy were to be paid by the Crown, that the Church expenses were to be borne on the yearly estimates and that the necessary taxation for these objects was to be imposed, not on Roman Catholics alone, but upon the "généralité des contribuables".

In 1801, the treaty, generally known as the "Concordat" was made between His Holiness Pope Pius the VIIth. and the French Government. By this treaty the position of the Roman Catholic religion was recognised throughout the whole of the territories forming the French republic, and the Government undertook to restore whatever buildings, churches &c., were necessary for divine worship and to provide salaries for the clergy.

This was the condition of the Roman Catholic religion in Mauritius in 1810 when, by the Act of Capitulation, it was enacted that the "Inhabitants shall preserve their religion, laws and customs"—a condition which is still maintained at the present day.

The Head of the Catholic Church in Mauritius is the Bishop of Port Louis, assisted by the Vicar General, 15 first class priests, 16 second class and 16 additional priests. In addition to these priests maintained by Government, there are 8 other priests provided by the Bishop of Port-Louis. In all 57 priests for a population of about 116,000 Catholics, or roughly 1 minister for each 2,400 persons.

The first Catholic prelate in Mauritius was Dr. Slater, the Bishop of Rispua, who was appointed Vicar Apostolic in 1822 by Pope Pius VIIth.

Church of England.—When the British occupation of Mauritius took place, the Military Chaplains were for sometime the only resident Priests of the Church of England. They held Services at Line Barracks, and ministered to other than soldiers as opportunity arose.

In 1812 the Civil Government handed over to the Ecclesiastical authorities, the old French Powder Magazine, which after extensive alterations and additions became the Cathedral Church of the Diocese, and was eventually consecrated on the 26th. June 1850,with the dedication of St. James (commonly called St. James the Less) by the Right Reverend James Chapman D. D., Bishop of Colombo, who had come to the Island for the purpose of holding confirmations.

The first Bishop of the See was the Right Reverend Vincent W. Ryan D.D. who was consecrated on St. Andrew's day in the Parish Church of Lambeth, and arrived here after a voyage of 82 days in time for the Feast of St. Barnabas; to which event is owing the dedication of St. Barnabas, Pamplemousses, built at a cost of more than £ 4,500 and consecrated by him on 9th. November 1859.

The Diocese has in the past and for many years been liberally supported by the S.P.G., and the C.M.S., but the latter Society is gradually withdrawing its help, and on the 1st. July 1919 all assistance from it ceased. Following the example of other Colonial Dioceses, in which the scheme has been found to answer well, a central fund has been started to meet the deficiency thus caused, and to maintain Missionary work (native Priests, Catechist, Lady Workers, the Orphanages and Schools).

Church Councils have also been formed in various Parishes, which should be of assistance financially to the Central Board, as well as of local value in many other ways. It is anticipated that both of these bodies will be as productive here as they have proved to be in other places when properly organised.

There are now 18 Churches on the island, 19 Church of England State aided Schools, 2 Orphanages (supported by voluntary subscriptions) 1 Military chaplain, 5 Civil chaplains and 1 Assistant Priest (maintained by Government), 10 native Priests, 5 native Deacons, 6 Catechists and 9 Lady Workers (supported from other sources).

The English on the Island form but a small proportion of the population but the distance by which they are separated and the customary hours for Divine Worship necessitate a larger staff of Priests than would be otherwise necessary.

Rodrigues, Seychelles, and the Chagos Archipelago are also within the Diocese—and the total number of Clergy working in it amounts to 30.

All Church property (real or personal) as well as all endowments, is vested in the Board of Commissioners as Trustees, for the use of members of the Church of England in the Colony.

The Presbyterian Church in Mauritius.—The first Scotch Presbyterian Church, St. Andrews, Port Louis, was opened in the year 1853 by Governor Sir James Higginson. The first minister was the Reverend Patrick Beaton who officiated from 1853-57. In 1857 the Revd. George Mc Irvine was appointed and the Sailors home was founded under his auspices. On the death of the Revd. Mc Irvine in 1910 the Revd. William Neill was appointed (1911–12) and he has now been succeeded by the Revd. William Anderson.

Owing to change of residence on the part of its members the Church of Scotland now holds its services at St. Andrews Church Rose Hill, St. Andrews Port Louis being closed. The Rose Hill Church was opened in the year 1879.

In addition to the Church of Scotland proper there is also a Church of Scotland Mission, principally for the French speaking members of the Church, which holds its services at St. John's Port Louis under the direction of the Revd. Forrester Anderson.

An account of such other ecclesiastical organisations in the Colony as could be procured will be found in Section A.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Department of Agriculture was inaugurated in the year 1913 under Ordinance 30 of 1912 as the outcome of recommendations made by the Royal Commission of 1909.

As at present constituted the Department comprises five divisions viz : a Chemical Division, a Biological Division, a Veterinary Division, a Statistical Division and a Division of Experiment Stations, each in charge of a divisional officer.

The first Director of the Department was Mr. F. A. Stockdale M. A. In March 1916 Mr Stockdale left the Colony to assume charge of the Department of Agriculture in Ceylon: he was succeeded by the present Director Dr. H. A. Tempany.

The work of the Department includes experimental investigations under the different divisions, both in relation to the principal crop—Sugar cane—and also subsidiary industries, together with administrative duties in relation to the control of diseases of plants and animals, and to importation of plants and animals into the Colony.

The Headquarters of the Department of Agriculture are located at Réduit, where are situated the offices of the Director, offices and laboratories of the scientific staff, the School of Agriculture, the central experiment station and the stock farm. There is an office in Port Louis. Experiment stations are also maintained at Pamplemousses and Curepipe. The Royal Botanic Gardens at Pamplemousses and the Botanic Gardens Curepipe are under the charge of the Department of Agriculture while a number of demonstration plots are maintained at other points in the Colony. In addition a considerable number of experiment plots are worked on a cooperative basis on estates.

About 500 acres of Crown Land have been allocated to the Department of Agriculture for development as food settlements for the production of food crops by small cultivators, and a special officer has been appointed for their supervision.

A School of Agriculture is maintained in connexion with the Department in which a number of students receive training in Agriculture and Agricultural Science in the laboratories and experiment stations of the Department, the course being specially adapted to local requirements.

The period of training occupies three years and at the conclusion of their training, students who succeed in fulfilling the requirements of the syllabus are awarded the Diploma of the Department.

A Stock farm has also been established the objects of which are to provide improved strains of cattle, goats, sheep and poultry for sale to the public.

A Secherie for the drying of maize has been erected at Mahebourg and was first operated during the season 1918.

Samples of material for analysis and examination are received by the Department from the general public at a moderate scale of fees, while facilities also exist for the examination of pathological specimens in connexion with diseases of animals and plants. Samples should be addressed to the Director of Agriculture Reduit. It should be added that only samples of an agricultural character can be received for examination, non-agricultural samples cannot be accepted. The tariff of analysis is given under the Section Tariffs. (C).

The Stockfarm of the Department of Agriculture. — In December 1913 the Director of Agriculture submitted proposals to the Board of Agriculture for the importation of certain breeds of cattle, sheep, goats and poultry, and shortly afterwards orders were placed for these animals in the United Kingdom, South Africa, Australia, India and Nigeria, and the erection of buildings and formation of pastures were set in hand for their accommodation. From time to time since then, there have been other buildings and pastures added and improvements carried out, and at the present date the area devoted to accommodation of stock forms a fairly large proportion of the land of the Central Experiment Station at Réduit. The pastures are divided by walls and fences into 6 paddocks thus allowing the various breeds to be pastured separately, and the buildings include 4 stables, a store-room, kitchen, silo and manure-house all in stone ; in addition there are a dipping-tank and a maize-grinding machine (corn-and-cob crusher "Little Giant"). The yard round and between the stables is paved, and stables discharge into an absorption-pit. The normal accommodation of each of the 4 stables in 8 to 10 animals.

The poultry, sheep and goats are accommodated in a different part of the Station. Near the administration building there have been built 12 runs, each 60 ft. × 20 ft., and 1 larger run for the poultry, all being fenced with meshed wire, while the sheep and goats are housed in 2 stables placed in a large stone-walled corral.

A stud and pedigree book is kept at the Head Office of the Department in which are entered

Persons authorized to send and receive Telegrams.—*Continued.*

Curator of Vacant Estates
District Magistrates
District Cashiers
Stipendiary Magistrates
Bishop of Port Louis
Vicar General as locum tenens of Bishop
Roman Catholic Priests to Bishop of Port Louis
Bishop of Mauritius
Archdeacon in absence of Bishop of Mauritius
Clergymen to Bishop of Mauritius
Presbyterian Church of Scotland Mauritius
Inspector General of Police
Deputy Inspector General of Police
Inspector of Police
Members of Police Force
Government Veterinary Surgeon
Superintendent and Chief Warder of Prisons
Director of Medical and Health Department
Government Medical Officers
Medical Superintendent Lunatic Asylum
Sanitary Wardens
Sanitary Inspectors
Sanitary Guards
Surgeon Supt. in Charge of Quarantine at Cannoniers' Point
Priv. Med. Practitioners (in case of infectious Disease)
Government Analyst
Director and Assistant Director Bacteriological Laboratory
Director of Public Instruction
Inspector of Schools
Head Teachers Government Schools to Director Public Instruction
Rector Royal College
Clerk Royal College
Examiners, Higher Education of Girls
Manager Aided Schools

Poor Law Commissioner
Poor Law Guardians
Head Clerk Poor Law Department
Protector of Immigrants
Inspectors of Immigrants
Chief Clerk Immigration Department

Directors and Asst. Dir. Forests
Head Clerk Forests Department
Forest Inspectors and Rangers
Rangers in charge of Blocks to Inspectors of Forest of their Districts
Officer of A. Depôt Rivière du Poste
Director of Public Works and Surveys
Asst. Director of Public Works and Surveys
Chief Clerk Public Works Department
Government Engineer and Architect
Inspector of Work
Chief Inspector of Roads

Government Surveyor
Electrical Engineer
Water Authority
Assistant Water Authority
Inspector of Water Works
Storekeeper Mare-aux-Vacoas Water Works
Secretary District Branch Roads Boards
Overseers Parc à Boulets
Drainage Authority
General Manager of Railways
Director of Agriculture
Asst. Director of Agriculture
Census Supt. to Census Commissioners
Colonial Nursing Association
Chairman Widows and Orph. Pension Fund
Mayor of Port Louis
Chief Moustiquier

Table of Precedence for Public Servants in Mauritius.

CLASS I.

Governor.
Lieutenant-Governor (if there is one) } According to dates of Commission.
General in Command of Troops (if there is one) }
Admiral.
Bishop of Port Louis } According to dates of appointment.
Bishop of Mauritius }
Chief Judge.
Officer Commanding the Troops (if a Colonel or a Lieutenant-Colonel).
Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court—According to dates of appointment.
Colonial Secretary.
Procureur General.
Receiver General.
Other members of the Executive Council—According to dates of appointment.
Collector of Customs & Harbour Master.
Protector of Immigrants & Poor Law Commissioner.
Director of Public Works & Survey Department.
Director of Medical & Health Department.
Other members of the Council of Government according to dates of appointment or election.

Table of Procedence for Public Servants in Mauritius.— *Continued*

CLASS II.

Colonels in the Army. Post Captains in the Navy above 3 years standing. Director of Public Instruction, not being a member of Council Director of Agriculture. do. do. Mayor of Port Louis.	According to dates of nomination.
President of the Chamber of Agriculture. President of the Chamber of Commerce. President of the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences. Substitute Procur. General, not being a member of Council. Master & Registrar of Supreme Court. Inspector General of Police. Rector of the Royal College. Archdeacon, Vicar General } According to dates of appointment. Assistant Colonial Secretary. General Manager of Railways. Registrar General not being a member of Council.	To rank with Lieutenant-Colonels and Post Captains in the Navy under 3 years standing according to dates of Commission.
Local Auditor. Director of Observatory, Colonial Post Master } Not being members of Council. District Magistrate, Port-Louis, 1st Division. District and Stipendiary Magistrates—According to date of appointment.	To rank with Majors in the Army and Commanders in the Navy.

CLASS III.

Additional Substitute Procureur General. Clerks of the Councils and any Officer who has previously held the Office permanently. The Clergy according to dates of appointment. Sanitary Warden. Crown Attorney. Government Notary. Deputy-Mayor of Port Louis. Superintendent of Museum. Custodian of Archives.	To rank with Captains in the Army and Lieutenants in the Navy.

CLASS IV.

Inspector of Schools.
Inspector of Immigrants.
Medical Superintendents—According to dates of appointment.
Chief Officer of Police in charge of Port Louis.
Director of Forests.
Health Officer.
Curator of Vacant Estates.
Assistants in Departments.
Landing Surveyors of Customs.
Chief Clerks of Departments.

The Civil Service Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund.

On the 1st. April 1882, an association was established for providing pensions for the Widows and Orphans of deceased Public Officers of this Colony. It was conducted on the lines of the Jamaica Fund pending the preparation by the Imperial Government of a scheme suitable for Ceylon, Mauritius, and other colonies, and after working satisfactorily for four and a half years it was absorbed into *The Mauritius Civil Service Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund*, under Ordinance No. 2 of 1886.

According to Ordinance 8 of 1893, every public servant on being first appointed to any permanent office under Government with a salary of Rs. 240 and upwards, has to be registered as an Associate of the Fund.

The pensions are calculated in accordance with tables annexed to the ordinance. There is one pension, payable to the widow only during her widowhood, after which the widow's pension, is divided share and share alike among such of the orphan children as are of pensionable age at the death or marriage of the widow, if they are more than three in number; but if they are three or less in number each child receives one fourth of the whole.

Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund. (*Contd.*)—Pensions.

The pensions of boys cease at the age of 18 ; of girls, at 21 or marriage.

Every Associate is required to contribute from the date of his registration, a sum equal to four per cent on the amount of his salary ; the contributions are deducted by the Receiver General and are payable for thirty five years, or until the officer attains the age of 65 years, after which the abatements cease. When an officer retires from the service on pension, it is optional for him to pay abatements from that date, either on his pension or on the full salary he was drawing before retiring.

All the contributions are retained by the Government, and interest at the rate of six per cent per annum is allowed on the mean monthly balances.

The Association is under the direction of a Board of five Directors who are appointed by the Governor each year.

The Directors' report for the year ended 31st December 1918 shows that on that date there were 2,716 registered Associates, and the income for the year was Rs. 202,663.82 ; the disbursements were Rs. 101,256.50. At that date there were 490 Widows and 164 Orphans on the pension list.

The number of pensions since the foundation of the Fund is 738 and the total amount paid Rs. 1,257,807.69.

The cash balances in the hands of the treasurer, at the close of each financial year since the formation of the Fund will be found in Section E (Statistics).

Securities and Public Officers Guarantee fund.

A Public Officers Guarantee fund was formed in 1899 under ordinance 45 of 1899. Ordinance 33 of 1913 which came into force on 1st January 1914, amends and consolidates the laws providing for the establishment of the Public Officers Guarantee Fund.

Conditions of Service in the Civil Service of Mauritius.

Officers taking employment under the Colonial Government of Mauritius do so subject to the Colonial Regulations in force at the time of their engagement. They are generally under contract for three years. Officers drawing salary up to and including £ 500 a year are entitled to their passage money outwards which has to be refunded if they do not complete the three years of service for which they are engaged.

No return passage money is paid to officers proceeding on leave or retiring from the service.

Payment of 4 % of their salary to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund is compulsory.

Leave is obtainable on full pay at the rate of 3 months in respect to any two calendar years, and half-pay leave is granted amounting to 1/6 of an officers resident service. Full pay leave cannot be accumulated and half-pay leave is not as a rule granted for more than one year.

Most officers have to contribute to the Public Officers Guarantee Fund.

Contribution to the Pension Fund was abolished as from Jan. 1. 1919.

At the present time in the event of transfer to another Colony pension is calculated on the retiring salary in Mauritius and if employment is taken under the Imperial Government or any of the Dominion Governments no pension is payable in respect of service in the Colony.

Pensions.

The total expenditure on pensions during the year 1917-18 amounted to Rs. 680,014 or about 1/14th of the whole expenditure of the Colony.

Under ordinance of 1898 a Pension Fund was created by a contribution of 2 % on the salaries of all officers appointed after. This fund brought into the Government exchequer the sum of Rs. 31,691 during the year 1917-18 but a committee of Civil Servants appointed in 1919 to consider the question of conditions of service and rates of salaries pointed out the injustice of this so-called fund which is strictly a tax on civil servants. The Secretary of State approved of its abolition and the refund of all contributions from January 1, 1919 has been made.

Civil Servants are not entitle to pension unless they have completed 10 years residential service and cannot except in case of incapacity or abolition of office retire before the age of 55. Retirement may be made compulsory at 65. Pensions are paid at the rate of 1/60th of the retiring salary for every year of residential service, 5 years being added for climatic conditions, 7 years for technical qualifications in certain specified cases and 7 to 10 years in the event of abolition of office.

The list of pensionable persons is very large and the largest pension paid is Rs. 9710 to a former Chief Judge Sir E. P. J. Leclézio.

THE MAURITIUS CIVIL LIST FOR 1920.

The legal instrument under which the Governor is authorised to issue the Annual Warrant for the payment of the salaries and allowances for the Civil Service was formerly Ordinance No. 16 of 1857, but an Ordinance was passed in 1912 which provides that "all Officers appointed to the Civil Service of the Colony and its Dependencies shall receive such salaries and allowances as may be provided on the Estimates, anything in any law to the contrary notwithstanding."

N.B.—Only Officers receiving Rs. 600 or more are included in the following list.

The date in brackets refers to date of birth. The two dates which follow give date of first appointment and date of present appointment respectively.

Governor Rs 60,000 Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G., 7.1.16 *Private Secretary & Aide de Camp* Rs 4,000 George Walpole Lightfoot Lieut. Royal Welsh Fusiliers (Retired List.)

Colonial Secretariat.

Colonial Secretary Rs 15,000 J. Middleton (b. 12.7.70) 10.1.08-13.8.13. *Assistant* Rs 7,200 L. Kœnig (b. 12.2.72) 2.6.92-28.1.18. *Chief Clerk* Rs 4,800 H. Lalouette (b. 6.2.77) 1.4.98.-1.5,19. *Registrar* Rs 4,000 R. Viader (b. 2.2.79) 20.11.99-1.5.19. *English Shorthand Writer* Rs 3,600 T. Dijou (b. 17.4.83) 20.1.04-1.11.13. *2nd class clerk* Rs 3.600 L. Hein (b. 17.2.84) 1.5.06-1.5.19 one vacancy. *3rd class* Rs 2,400 R. Fontenay (b. 26.7.86) 1.3.06-15.11.19. *4th class* Rs 1,800 M. Wilson (b. 9.10.87) 23.2.08-1.3.19 one vacancy. *5th class* Rs 1,200 J. W. Juste (b. 11.10.89) 1.7.12-1.3.19. J. Nallétamby (b. 7.7.90) 17.11.13-1.3.19. *6th class* Rs 720 J. P. Henri (b. 26.7.95) 29.1.16-23.3.17. G. Cupidon (b. 11.8.96) 1.10.16-1.3.19. *Government Printer* Rs 6,000 F. S. Passingham (b. 31.12.83) 13.2.14-31.3.14. *Printing clerk and Storekeeper* Rs 1,800 J. O. Terrière (b. 28.9.92) 1.1.13-1,7.18.

Receiver General's Department.

Receiver General Rs 12,500 E. A. Grannum (b. 11.12.69) 21.5.09-16.1.12. *Assistant* Rs 7,000 P. L. E. Lincoln (b. 12.10.64) 25.9.82-5.4.14 *Accountant & Chief Examiner* Rs 6,500 L. Collet (b. 11.1.79) 17.5.1900-5.5.19. *Financial Asst. for P. Works* Rs 5,000 P. Duhau (b. 24.8.75) 21.7.96-5.5.19. *Controller S. Bank* Rs 4,000 T. Lemerle (b. 23.4.73) 13.10.93-20.8.19. *2nd. class clerks* Rs 3,600 J. G. Standley (b. 31.8.54) 1.9.79-1.4.16 F. Fanchette (b. 23.10.71) 22.2.92-23.5.17.

District Cashiers Rs 3,000 J. W. Arthémidor (b. 1.6.67) 1.2.92-25.12.15 A. G. Somnarain (b. 17.5.74) 6.4.94-15.4.17 J. B. Colin (b. 12.8.85) 1.5.06-20.8.19.

Rs 2,400 A. Loumeau (b. 21.6.76) 28.5.97-26.7.15 J. A. Sicard (b. 24.3.72) 4.11.91-5.8.15 B. St. C. Cateaux (b. 18.7.76) 12.2.96-1.11.19 J. E. Yerriah (11.11.81) 14.7.02-13.5.16 F. Grégoire (b. 7.5.81) 1.7.03-20.8.19 S. D. Gnany (b. 17.12.84) 1.6.03-9.2.17.

3rd. class clerks Rs 2,400 V. Magnien (b. 24.7.54) 26.10.80-1.7.16 H. Bonnin (b. 2.10.66) 1.1.88-1.7.16 L. Mélotte (b. 5.10.82) 4.4.02-1.7.19 L. L. Courau (b. 8.12.62) 1.9.86-1.1.15 J. Kœnig (b. 18.12.82) 3.9.03-5.7.19 S. M. Aroomanayagum (b. 28.3.82) 1.4.01-1.4.16 L. Hubert (b. 12.5.70) 2.9.92-1.8.16.

4th. class clerks Rs 1,800 A. Johnson (b. 4.7.84) 3.11.02-17.7.19 L. Piveteau (b 1.4.84) 17.10.04-1.11.19 J. Maulgué (b. 12.2.78) 14.6.02-1.4.16 J. L. M. Rault (b. 6.11.81) 10.2.03-1.8.16 J. F. Schmidt (b. 19.12.87) 12.4.06-9.2.17.

5th. class clerks Rs 1,200 B. H. Adrien (b. 26.8.86) 1.4.06-5.8.15 L. E. Rosette (b. 1.9.86) 12.9.06-13.5.16 I. C. Nallétamby (b. 14.10.85) 10.8.08-9.2.17 L. R. Lassemillante (b. 24.8.88) 1.7.12-1.10.17 E. L. Stephen (b. 13.3.88) 1.7.12-1.2.19.

6th class Rs 720 M. Burrenchoby (b. 11.8.91) 15.7.13-25.12.15, M. Luckeenarain (b. 31.5.93) 22 9.13-13.5.16, M. Félix (b. 14.5.91) 1.7.13-5.2.17, R. Savrimoothoo (b. 12.4.92) 1.1.14-7.9.16, M. Furlong (b. 1.6.96) 20.1.14-7.3.17, M. C. Pillay (b. 27.2.95) 24.6.14-5.10.17, C. C. Pillay (b. 25.10.93) 13.5.16-16.8.19, R. Philogène (b. 7.6.97) 1.11.15-26.7.19, L. M. Cootee (b. 20.8.98) 20.7.16-23.9.19.

DISTILLERY AND REVENUE BRANCH.

Superintendent Rs 6,000 F. L'Estrange (b. 18.5.69) 17.4.89-1.10.15, (Rs 600 p.a. Asst. Food Cont.)

Revenue Inspectors Rs 2,000 H. Régnard (b. 18.3.81) 16.11.07-1.7.15, L. Houeix (b. 21.11,74) 8.11.09-13.9.19, L. E. Lagoarde (b. 15.10.82) 3.11.02-10.7.19.

Receiver General's Department.—(*Continued.*)

Distillery and Revenue Branch.—(*Contd*).

Rs 1,800 P. G. Marcello (b. 25.3.83) 15.1.03-25.12.15, R. Bouquet (b. 2.4.77) 12.3.03-2.6.17, A. Antoinette (b. 21.9.79) 6.6.00-16.6.19, H. Mattock (b. 14.10.87) 1.7.12-13.9.19.

Rs 1,500 L. E. Dagorne (b. 27.1.92) 24.2.16-10.7.19, R. Aubert (b. 6.7.87) 15.2.16-13.9.19.

Rs 1,200 G. Mandavy (b. 23.4.82) 5.2.08-2.6.17, S.P.L. Manancourt (b. 28.1,93) 1.1.15-25.8.17, G. Vellin (b. 11.1.88) 1.8.16-16.6.19, J. Sevremont (b. 24.9.97) 20.4.17-13.9.19 H. Bonnet (b. 2.11.93) 3.7.12-22.7.19.

Registrar General's Department.

Registrar General Rs 9,000 M. L. A. Noël (b. 4.3. 60) 1.3.92-1.7.12, *Assistant* Rs 6,000 T. Avice (b. 10.6.71) 24.2.93-1.7.12.

Registration and Mortgage Branch.

2nd. class clerks Rs 3,600 L. J. R. Giraud (b. 1.4.75) 1.5.95-1.3.09, H. P. M. Yardin (b. 24.9.67) 1.1.88-1.7.12. *Clerk* at Rs 3,000 L. G. Clair (b. 13.7.75) 2.7.96-18.1.09 *3rd class clerk* Rs 2,400 M. Nayna (b. 7.7.67) 13.6.03-1.3.09. *4th. class* Rs 1,800 A. Gassin (b. 10.3.83) 1.10.02-9.2.17. B. Leconstant (b. 7.5.79) 6.10.01-1.2.18. W. Théodore (b. 18.7.81) 20.7.03-15.11.19. *5th. class* Rs 1,200 L. N. Russie (b. 1.12.88) 7.7.11-1.2.18. M. Moutia (b. 15.12.95) 16.3.16-15.11.19. *6th. class* Rs 720 F. Chorley (b. 15.8.97) 1.2.18-15.11.19.

Civil Status Branch.

3rd. class clerk Rs 2,400 E. Gérard (b. 1.9.73) 1.4.93-15.11.16. *4th class* Rs 1,800 G.J. Ambroisine (b. 15.9.79) 12.2.01-1.12.14. *5th. class* Rs 1,200 J. S. Cossigny (b. 30,4.82) 15.2.02-1.10.17.

6th class Rs 720 E. Toussaint (b. 27.12.86) 1.1.08-15.1.19, W. Annibal (b. 25.7.92) 21.3.16-24.3.19, A. Didier (b. 29.2.76) 1.9.96-1.11.11, E. Autard (b. 17.7.74) 10.9.95-1.4.12, L. A. Allier (b. 14.4.78) 1.2.99-8.8.17.

Archives Office.

Custodian of Archives Rs 5,000§ A. Duvivier (b. 14.6.58) 1.11.79-1.1.91, *5th class clerk* Rs 1,800* E. Perdreau (b. 17.8.83) 14.7.02-1.7.16 *6th class* Rs 720 L. S. David** (b. 24.8.94) 1.11.15-15.5.19.

Royal Alfred Observatory.

Director Rs 6,000† A. Walter (b. 6.7.77.) 16.3.97-31.5.11. *Computer* Rs 2,400 M. Kœnig (b. 21.5.87) 1.12.13-1.7.17.

Institute and Public Museum.

Librarian and Curator Rs 3,000 E. Hart (b. 21.4.47) 1.10.03-1.1.17. *Taxidermist* Rs 1,200 L. Olivia (b. 28.9.75) 10.12.03-1.7.13.

Audit Department.

Auditor Rs 7,500 A. G. Biden*** (b. 16.10.78) 24.5.12-21.6.12. *Chief Clerk* Rs 4,800 C. A. Standley (b. 1.5.63) 1.4.87-1.12 13. *2nd class clerks* Rs 3,600 L. Wilmann (b. 1.9.65) 1.2.87-15.2.13, G. Florentin (b. 20.5.75) 16.7.97-20.8.19.

3rd class Rs 2,400 F. Feuilherade (b. 8.4.71) 1.6.99-13.4.09, N. Decotter (b. 10.7.77) 20.10.99-12.12.13, H. A. Patté (b. 9.5.79) 1.2.99-25.5.17.

4th class Rs 1,800 G. Yardin (b. 5.4.72) 7.2.93-15.4.19, J. A. Emile (b. 12.6.78) 14.7.02-20.8.19, E. E. Blackburn (b. 27.9.80) 1.9.03-25.5.17.

5th class Rs 1,200 J. V. G. Antoine (b. 10.4 86) 1.7.06-5.10.15, J. A. Lebret (b. 12.9.86) 22.11.07-1.1.17, J. F. Rave (b. 11.7.88) 24.6.09-6.9.17, E. Le Guen (b. 26.11.87) 7.9.06-22.9.19.

6th class Rs 720 M. Rosette (b. 22.3.95) 17.8.14-17.2.17, N. V. Serret (b. 22.2.94) 1.10.15-1.7.18.

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§ Personal Allowance Rs 1,400.

* Including Rs 600 personal Allowance with rank of 4th class clerk.

** Provisional Asst. Master Royal College 1.9.19 R. Rosette (acting).

† Rs 1,000 house allowance.

*** On leave, Mr. C. A. Standley acting.

Loan Office.

Secretary & Accountant Rs 4,800 J. E. Batty (b. 30-8.58.) 1.2.79-8.7.16 *Expert* Rs 1,400 H. Robert. (b. 3.3.64) 12.7.16.§

Forests Department.

Director Rs 7,000 P. Kœnig (b. 19.5.70) 11.3.97-1.7.07. *1st Assistant* Rs 3,000 F. Bijoux (b. 25.10.70) 2.84-1.7.07, *2nd Assistant* Rs 2,500 G. R. Rennie (b. 5.6.86) 16.5.07-1.11.14, *4th class clerk* Rs 1,800 O. Delisse (b. 8.2.83) 1.9.00-26.7.15. *6th class* Rs 720 W. E. Henrison (b. 2.4.94) 24.6.13-1.8.16.

1st Class Inspectors Rs 1,800* B. Hily (b. 19.6.72) 16.4.90-4.2.97, D. Desfosses (b. 21.4.67) 27.1.93-16.7.01, L. Leguen (b. 7.11.59) 14.5.81-14.2.07, A. Raynaud† (b. 2.4.67) 14.6.97-24.11.14, S. Masson (b. 6.4.85) 8.11.15-1.5.18.

2nd class Rs 1,440* I. R. R. Mellish (b. 3.7.88) 1.9.12-22.11.15, F. Courtois (13.6.81)15.7.01-1.1.16, F. Dupavillon (b. 27.12.85) 10.11.03-20.7.18.

Public Works and Surveys Department.

Director of Public Works and Surveys Rs 9,000‡ P. Le Juge de Segrais (b. 18.5.68) 6.91-1.11.04. *Assistant* Rs 7,500** R. Hedley (b. 2.10.78) 19.10.07-21.11.14. *5th class clerk* Rs 1,200 E. Clément (b. 22.9.86) 13.3.07-1.7.16. *6th class* Rs 720 V. Govinden (b. 4.2.95) 1.1.14-1.8.16.

ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURAL BRANCH.

Engineer Rs 4,000†† M. Desbleds (b. 29.11.83) 25.4.02-3.7.16. *Inspector of Works* Rs 3,600 S. Tanguy (b. 6.4.65) 15.7.00. *Asst. Inspector of Works* Rs 1,800 W. Lebret (b. 1.12.91) 1.7.19

ELECTRIC BRANCH.

Govt. Electrician Rs 2,000 R. H. Stockdale*** (b. 14.6.80) 25.11.06.

ROADS BRANCH.

Chief Inspector Rs 3,000 A. de la Roche du Ronzet (b. 13.1.86) 1.4.07-1.7.19††† *Inspector of Roads* Rs 2,400 F. Mathieu (b. 23.10.89) 1.3.14-1.11.19 (Provisional). J. Mangeot (b. 20.6.82) 3.7.16‡‡. G. Bérenger (b. 16.7.66) 1.4.87-10.7.19 (on probation).

SURVEY BRANCH.

Govt. Surveyor Rs 5,000 L. E. Belcourt (b. 25.3.76) 21.3.94-30.3.14. *1st. Assistant* Rs 3,000 X. Kœnig (b. 15.10.90) 1.3.11-1.11.19 (provisional) *2nd Assistant* Rs 2,400 G. A. Baptiste (b. 22.7.81) 1.5.02-1.11.19 (provisional). *Learner* Rs 720 E. Benier 1.9.18-1.11.19 (provisional). *6th class clerk* Rs 720 L. E. Wilfrid (b. 22.5.93) 1.8.14-1.2.18.

MARE AUX VACOAS WATER WORKS BRANCH.

Head Inspector Rs 2,400¶ L. S. Pasquet (b. 31.10.60) 20.8.92-1.9.05. *5th class clerk* Rs 1,200 D. Kalle (b. 14.1.84) 1.10.02-1.7.16.

DRAINAGE BRANCH.

Inspector Rs 1,800 G. Wilmann (b. 4.6.87) 13.4.13.

STORES BRANCH.

4th class clerk Rs 1,800 G. Potié (b. 22.7.85) 1.10.07-20.7.18. *5th class* Rs 1,200 E. Requin‖ (b. 26.10.74) ……-26.2.18. *6th class* Rs 720 M. Vitry (b. 22.11.89) ……-1.7.17.

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§ See also Department of Agriculture.

* Travelling allowance Rs 600.

† Personal allowance Rs. 300 and pension Rs. 1,440.

‡ Is also in receipt of a special allowance of Rs 3,000 p.a. as Executive Engineer, Irrigation and Anti-Malarial Works.

** Is also in receipt of a special allowance of Rs 1,500 p.a. as Assistant Executive Engineer Irrigation and Anti-Malarial Works.

†† Is also in receipt of a personal allowance of Rs 500.

*** Receives Rs 4,000 from Postal Department.

††† On leave Mr. J. Mangeot acting.

‡‡ Acting as Chief Inspector, Mr. J. Bouffé acting as Inspector vice Mr. Mangeot.

¶ With quarters.

‖ Is a pensioner of the Public Instruction Department.

Public Works Department.—(*Contd.*)

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Irrigation Engineer Rs 4,800 L. S. Pelte (b. 4.11.78) 25.4.00-12.2.16. *Surveyor* Rs 5,100 F. Parsons* (b. 17.12.83) 21.5.13-1.11.19, (provisional).

SANITARY AND BUILDING AUTHORITY BRANCH.

Sanitary Engineer Rs 5,000 J. L. Naz (b. 10.12.71) 15.7.03-15.7.03. *Building Inspector* Rs 2,000 H. M. A. Beaugeard† (b. 27.10.69) 16.9.01-16.8.04.

Post and Telegraph Department.

Colonial Postmaster & Superintendent of Telegraphs Rs 6,000 F. C. de Rosemond (b. 17.4.65) 1.1.88-5.5.19. *Govt. Electrician* Rs 4,000‡ R. H. Stockdale (b. 14.6.80) 25.10.05-1.7.15. *Inspector of Post Offices* Rs 2,400 E. Pascal (b. 2.1.69) 11.12.90-1.1.07. *Chief Clerk & Accountant* Rs 3,600 J. Duthil (b. 6.8.65) 1.1.88-17.9.06.

4th class clerks Rs 1,800 F. F. Pérombelon (b. 12.12.86) 1.7.06-11.6.14, L. A. Moutou (b. 15.2.83) 3.11.02-15.3.16.
5th class Rs 1,200 H. A. Cadinouche (b. 6.8.91) 3.9.10-22.9.19. A. Bonnet (b. 11.7.85) 25.4.04-2.2.18.
6th class Rs 720 M. Zamudio (b. 3.4.92) 9.11.11-15.3.16, H. Aliphon (b. 5.10.76) 12.8.98-15.3.16, S. Lutchmaya (b. 7.3.93) 3.7.16-18.9.19, R. Millien (b. 12.8.95) 5.8.14-22.4.18.

Sub-Postmaster Rs 2,400 G. Vial (b. 7.7.64) 13.8.86-1.10.06. *4th class clerks* Rs 1,800 A. Vacher (b. 15.11.83) 14.7.02-1.9.19, A. Loumeau (b. 14.6.85) 24.8.07-4.1.18.
5th class Rs 1,200 D. Sullivan (b. 14.12.58) 12.5.78-26.7.10, E. Joachim (b. 20.11.84) 1.5.06-1.8.19.
6th class Rs 720 A. Pakeeree (b. 22.3.85) 22.2.15-1.8.19, R. Silvio (b. 12.3.89) 9.5.11-15.3.16 D. Seetulsingh (b. 1.4.97) 27.12.15-15.4.19.

1st Class Deputy Postmasters Rs 1,200 E. Charles (b. 17.4.65) 20.5.86-1.7.19, H. Catherine (b. 23.4.69) 1.10.83-1.7.19, A. Rossidor (b. 7.10.69) 1.9.91-1.7.19.
2nd class Rs 960 E. Nayna (b. 10.7.69) 23.8.86-2.7.15, A. Bénier (b. 9.11.71) 1.8.92-1.7.19, H. Laventure (b. 14.9.64) 1.1.83-1.7.19, D. Latour (b. 17.7.69) 14.7.87-1.7.19.

Immigration and Poor Relief Department.

Protector of Immigrants & Poor Law Commissioner Rs 9,000** B. A. Francis (b. 19.9.78) 20.4.08-1.7.12. *Assistant* Rs 5,500†† G. Lincoln (b. 12.12.62) 24.6.84-1.7.12. *Chief Clerk* Rs 3,600 A. Nayna (b. 6.5.77) 1.8.96-8.4.19.

3rd class clerks Rs 2,400 R. Vanmeerbeck (b. 19.12.71) 9.8.92-1.1.17, I. Rajabally (b. 31.12.80) 10.6.01-1.4.17, A. Brunaud (b. 8.11.75) 10.4.94-1.7.19.

4th class Rs 1,800 W. A. Argent (b. 20.12.80) 1.10.99-16.9.13, J. H. Nicolin (b. 11.9.84) 1.10.02-6.10.17, G. Moutia (b. 27.7.71) 15.9.93-1.1.17, P.E.Tahicatte (b. 18.9.80) 20.7.03-1.4.17.

5th class Rs 1,200 M. Maree (b. 13.1.83) 1.5.06-1.4.16, L. Pascal (b. 15.9.80) 2.12.02-1.4.17.
6th class Rs 720 B. Bazire (b. 17.2.86) 5.12.12-22.10.15, L. Madhoo (b. 24.11.89) 1.1.13-29.1.16.

BARKLY ASYLUM.

Manager Rs 3,000§ L. D. Besson (b. 22.7.82) 1.4.01-1.7.14 *Accountant & Storekeeper* Rs 1,000|| E. Mauguéret (b. 15.8.64) 1.10.99-1.7.14.

Directress of Orphanage and Sewing Branch Rs 1,200¶ (Vacant).

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* Titular post—1st. Asst. Govt. Surveyor—Seconded for duty on Irrigation Works, La Nicolière.
† Is in receipt of a personal allowance of Rs 400.
‡ Receives also Rs 2,000 from P. W. Department and Rs 1,500 from Railway Department.
** Travelling allowance Rs 1,000.
†† „ „ Rs 1,500.
§ Lodging allowance Rs 480.
|| „ „ 180.
¶ With quarters.

Public Instruction.

Director Rs 12,000 W. T. A. Emtage (b. 4.12.62) 14.7.00. *Chief Inspector of Schools* Rs 6,000 J. J. Petzing (b. 21.7.66) 22.3.98-24.4.17.

Inspectors of Schools Rs 3,000 W. L. H. Shrubsole (b. 11.1.61) 1.1.82-1.8.15. L. X. Pouzet (b. 3.9.70) 1.1.92-1.6.17. L. Pascal (b. 23.7.65) 1.10.85-1.6.18. Rs 2,400 J. C. Crighton(b.8.12.80) 9.3.98-1.7.19.

Chief Clerk Rs 4,000 J. S. Ahnee (b. 4.4.78) 1.12.99-23.5.17. *4th class clerk* Rs 1,800 E. Adrien (b. 21.6.83) 21.7.02-15.1.19. *5th class* Rs 1,200 J. U. Moutou (b. 28.1.93) 4.10.12-1.2.19. *6th class* Rs 720 J. M. Frédéric (b. 29.5.95) 19.6.14-7.3.17. A. F. Fokeer (b. 7.8.92) 20.7.14-9.10.17. A. Duval.

ROYAL COLLEGE.

Rector Rs 10,500 T. W. Eyre (b. 17.10.65) 22.10.89-12.2.19. *Senior Master* Rs 7,000 Vacant *5th Class Clerk* Rs. 1,200 F. Boucherat (b. 5.7.97) 15.1.19.

Master Rs 6,000 F. D. Harwood (b. 24.12.80) 24.6.03-21.1.13, A. E. d'Avray (b. 5.7.74)8.2.04-12.3.04. Two vacancies, Rs 5,000 Revd. J. R. Fowler (b. 18.6.75) 15.8.13-20.9.13. One vacancy.

Asst. Masters Rs 4,000 E. Laval (b. 6.5.61) 13.1.82-27.2.00, A. Maujean (b. 9.1.61) 1.6.81-27.4.07, D. Houbert (b. 31.5.86) 1.9.85-1.5.14, H. Hein (b. 10.3.82) 13.1.02-1.1.16, Rs 3,000 O. Toureau (b. 10.1.68) 1.8.90-21.1.13, R. L. Némorin (b. 27.10.72) 6.10.93-1.5.14, Rs 2,500 E. L'Etang (b. 2.2.68) 10.3.87-21.1.13, D. Mottet (b. 14.10.71) 17.2.93-21.1.13. Rs 2,000 W. Ithier (b. 3.11.81) 26.4.02-21.1.13, M. A. Bancilhon provisional.

Drawing Master Rs 4,000 A. Leitch (b. 14.2.71) 7.3.03-13.4.03, Rs 1,800 X. Lejuge de Segrais (b. 16.8.71) 7.10.04.

Teacher of Hindustani Rs 1,000 J. Nankoo (b. 14.12.68) 14.9.00.

Usher and Gymnastic Instructor Rs 3,000 Lance-Serg. Lamb. (b. 24.5.76) 13.1.13.

Usher Rs 2,000 R. Lefébure (b. 19.4.86) 1.1.15.

Religious Instructor Rs 1,000 Revd. H. Blanchot 1.5.17. Rs 600 Revd. J. G. K. Taylor 6.3.18.

Teacher of Book Keeping Rs 600 G. Antoine 14.5.18.

Teacher of Short-hand Writing Rs 600 B. Leconstant 1.9.08.

TECHNICAL COURSE.

Instructor of Engineering Students Rs 3,600 M. Savrimoutou (b. 11.4.77) 1.3.05-1.8.06.

MEN'S TRAINING SCHOOL (PRACTISING BRANCH).

Principal Rs 3,600 to Rs 4,000 A. M. Souter (b. 13.9.70) 13.5.15. *Head Teacher* Rs 960 and grants J. V. René (b. 21.11.72) 1.1.95-13.11.03.

WOMEN'S TRAINING SCHOOL.

Principal Rs 3,000 Mrs. A. M. Souter (b. 17.12.70) 13.5.15. *Head Teacher* Rs 360 and grants Miss Indiana Rault. 1.3.17.

Ecclesiastical.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Bishop of Port Louis Rs 7,200* Right Revd. J. B. Tuohill Murphy (b. 15.6.54) 13.8.16-27.1.17 *Vicar General* Rs 3,000† Very Revd. R. M. Lee (b. 15.8.76) 1.9.00-1.3.18.

1st. class Priests, Rs 2,000 Revd. S. Viguier (12.1.66) 1.3.98-23.2.01, Revd. X. Lavoipierre (b. 28.12.75) 17.11.99-1.7.07, Revd. Paul Grimaud (10.3.76) 1.4.02-1.2.06, Very Revd. J. M. Sillen (b. 2.1.70) 1.5.05-1.9.06, Revd. M. Liste (b. 26.7.78) 1.2.07-11.1.06, Revd. C. Bruel (24.7.38) 26.2.10, Revd. H. Clément (b. 15.9.80) 14.7.09-1.1.13, Revd. J. Trottet (b. 14.12.77) 25.11.10, Revd. P. O'Carroll (b. 1.6.88) 1.12.13-1.11.16, Revd. J. M. Pivault (b. 4.3.75) 1.11.95-17.6.16, Revd. L. Fresia (b. 14.10.86) 1.12.13-1.6.18, Revd. A. Martin (b. 30.11.77) 1.10.18, Revd. J. Mamet (b. 18.7.89) 1.7.19, Revd. A. Charpiat (b. 20.5.70) 1.8.19.

2nd. class Rs 1,500 Revd. C. Neyrolles (21.8.63) 20.12.95, Revd. J. Cadoret (b. 8.6.53) 1.1.99-1.1.15, Revd. J. Chédeville (b. 20.10.79) 1.5.12-1.1.15, Revd. J. Fitzpatrick (b. 14.9.86) 1.12.13-14.8.15, Revd. J. Borbes (b. 11.86) 26.3.03-1.1.17. Revd. H. Blanchot (b. 22.1.72) 1.4.17, Revd. M. de Boucherville (b. 11.4.89) 1.5.19, Revd. A. Sylvand (b. 2.10.60) 1.8.19. Revd. P. Regimbeau (b. 8.2.58) 1.8.19, Revd. G. Streicher (b. 11.9.70) 1.8.19, Revd. J. Siméon (b. 23.9.65) 1.8.19, Revd. J. Thuet (b. 29.10.71) 1.8.19, Revd. A. Kieffer (b.30.11.61) 1.8.19.

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* Rs. 1,000 travelling allowance. † Rs. 500 travelling allowance.

Ecclesiastical.—(*Continued*).

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Lord Bishop of Mauritius Rs 7,200† The Rt. Revd. Cyril Henry Golding-Bird, M.A., D.D. *Bishop's Commissary* The Ven. Archdeacon H. D. Buswell. *Archdeacon of Mauritius* Rs 3,500‡ Vacant. *Civil Chaplains,* Port Louis Rs 2,400 Revd. M. J. Blackburn (b. 15.10.86) 1.9.11-1.7.18. Beau Bassin and Rose Hill Rs 3,000 Revd. H. H. Buswell (b. 11.11.72) 1.7.09-1.8.09. on leave, the Revd. H. Duff, acting. Moka and Quatre Bornes Rs 3,000 Vacant. Vacoas Rs 3,000 Revd. J. G. K. Taylor (b. 24.4.90) 29.12.17-15.2.18. Curepipe Rs 3,000 Vacant. Revd. J. G. K. Taylor, acting. *Assistant Chaplain* of Beau Bassin and Rose Hill Rs 1,800 The Revd. H. J. Duff 1.1.15.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Chaplain Rs 4,000 Revd. W. Anderson (b. 19.6.84) 20.8.13-20.9.13.

Department of Agriculture.

Director of Agriculture Rs 12,000§ H. A. Tempany (b. 23.7.81) 11.16-24.5.17. *Assistant Director and Chemist* Rs 7,500†† G. G. Auchinleck (b. 12.7.84) 8.14-22.9.14. *Entomologist* Rs 6,000* D. D'Emmerez de Charmoy (b. 20.9.72) 22.9.91-10.5.13. *Veterinary Surgeon* Rs 6,000* F. E. Lionnet (b. 7.3.86) 30.10.14. *Statistician* Rs 3,600 H. Robert (b. 3.4.64) 1.7.13. *Scientific Assistants* Rs 1,800 rising to Rs 2,400 C. D. D'Avoine (b. 28.4.94) 1.7.17, S. Gébert (b. 15.12.93) 10.8.17. Rs 750 rising to Rs 1,000 E. Bedsy (b. 2.3.00) 3.1.18-1.7.19. *Chief Clerk* Rs 2,400 R. Toureau (b. 12.12.82) 16.4.03-1.7.19. *Assistant clerk* Rs 1,200 Y. Lefébure (b. 1.6.95) 15.6.16-1.7.19. *6th class clerk* Rs 720 H. Nina (b. 15.5.97) 1.8.16-15.10.19.

GARDENS AND PLANTATIONS

Agricultural Superintendent Rs 3,600** F. Birkinshaw (b.4.2.87) 30.12.14-7.3.5 *Agricultural Instructor* Rs 5,040 J. W. Shand-Harvey (b. 4.11.54) 10.8.19 *Assistant, Réduit Central Experiment Station* Rs 480|| B. Tambiapen (b. 2.3.85) 1.3.18 *Overseer, Le Réduit Gardens* Rs 840|| A. Valasois (b. 1.3.84) 2.08-15.11.15.

ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDENS, PAMPLEMOUSSES.

Overseer Rs 960|| M. Leclerc (b. 16.5.72) 20.9.03-1.7.14.

BOTANICAL GARDENS, CUREPIPE.

Overseer Rs 600|| F. Leclerc (b. 22.2.80) 5.9.13.

Medical and Health Department.

Director Rs 13,000 J. Lunn (b. 29.12.73) 20.10.19-1.11.19. *Medical Staff* J. M. Lincoln (b. 15.3.66) 21.6.04-1.2.14. *Police and Prison Surgeon* Rs 6,000 Vacant. L. Vinson, acting.

Chief clerk Rs 4,800 H. Kœnig (b. 31.7.74) 15.11.94-12.3.14. *3rd. class* Rs 2,400 J. B. Pérille (b. 24.9.61) 1.9.81-1.10.03, E. C. Amboule (b. 22.6.71) 1.1.93-5.1.14. *4th. class* Rs 1,800. L. A. A. Thenet (b. 27.8.76) 1.6.97-1.5.15, O. Henrison (b. 20.4.83) 14.6.02-5.8.15. *5th. class* Rs 1,200 M. L'Etang (b. 7.7.86) 27.8.08-1.5.15, B. Savrimoothoo (b. 1.4.90) 1.7.12-23.9.19. *6th class* Rs 720 R. A. Gassita (b. 9.6.90) 23.9.12-1.8.18.

Medical Storekeeper Rs 2,400 Vacant. H. Vignes, acting. *4th. class clerk* Rs 1,800 Vacant. M. L'Etang, acting. *5th. class* Rs 1,200 H. P. T. Vignes (b. 9.4.72) 16.10.91-1.8.07. *6th. class* Rs. 720 J. Talary (b. 3.9.94) 1.7.16-28.8.19.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Pamplemousses Rs 5,000 M. S. H. Camal Boudou (b. 23.2.65) 1.7.07-6.4.12. *Rivière du Rempart* Rs 3,000 H. G. Lamberty (b. 17.11.79) 22.11.16 prov. *Flacq* Rs 6,000 E. de la Roche Souvestre prov. *Grand Port* Rs 6,000 L. E. de Boucherville (b. 10.9.61) 15.11.95-1.2.14. *Assistant* paid by fees F. O. Guérin (b. 13.8.61) 15.11.95. *Savanne* Rs. 6,000 B. A. Sinnatambou

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† Rs 1,000 Travelling Allowance. ‡ Rs 500 Travelling Allowance.

§ Acts as Registrar, Cooperative Credit Societies.

†† With quarters.

* Travelling allowance Rs 600.

** House allowance Rs 600.

|| With quarters.

Medical and Health Department.—(*Continued*).

(b. 1.7.64) 1.1.01-1.6.07. *Black River* Rs 6,000 E. Chasteauneuf (b. 10.7.52) 26.6.82-1.12.01. *Assistant* paid by fees E. Harel (b. 10.1.58) 1.12.01. *Plaines Wilhems* Rs 6,000 E. F. Bour. (b. 15.9.62) 25.7.07. *Assistant* paid by fees E. L. de Chazal (b. 23.12.62) 1.2.07. *Moka* Rs 3,600 G. A. Leclézio (b. 5.3.72) 1.2.07-1.2.14.

CIVIL HOSPITAL, PORT LOUIS.

Medical Superintendent Rs 8,000 F. A. Rouget (b. 22.7.62) 15.11.95-21.5.02 *Medical Officer* Rs 5,000 L. Vinson (b. 2.1.62) 1.2.07-1.2.14. *Resident Surgeon* Rs 4,000* Q. E. M. Sénèque (b. 25.4.70) 1.11.09. *Steward & Accountant* Rs 2,400* Vacant, F. Gellé acting, *Head Warder* Rs 1,800 F. Gellé (b. 24.1.81) 15.12.02-1.7.11. *Pharmacist* Rs 2,400† G. Lebrasse (b. 29.1.70) 1.10.89-1.8.07.

LUNATIC ASYLUM & BARKLY ASYLUM HOSPITAL, BEAU BASSIN.

Medical Superintendent Rs 8,000* J. I. Paddle (b. 14.6.54) 8.9.90-1.2.14, *Assistant* Rs 4,000 E. Portal (b. 24.10.59) 24.2.96-1.7.05.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Steward & Head Attendant Rs 2,400* E. Casse (b. 5.11.56) 1.5.96-6.4.91. *Storekeeper & Dispenser* Rs 1,200† J. G. d'Assonville (b. 10.6.74) 16.1.96-1.7.11.

BARKLY ASYLUM HOSPITAL.

Dispenser Rs 1,200* L. H. Denis (b. 14.4.67) 1.5.87-1.7.12 *Accountant & Storekeeper* Rs. 1,200† M. Ducasse (b. 21.5.82) 22.7.03-30.4.10.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Superintendent & Government Analyst Rs 9,000 L. G. Barbeau (b. 30.9.66) 15.11.95-1.2.14 *Assistant* Rs 3,600‡ E. Maya (b. 17.2.66) 1.6.96-1.8.07.

SANITARY BRANCH.

Chief Sanitary Officer Rs 8,000 F. J. Momplé (b. 25.7.71) 7.9.98-1.2.14. *Sanitary Wardens* Rs 7,000 (*North*§) A. L. Castel (b. 1.6.61) 31.12.99-1.2.14. (*South*§) A. G. Masson (b. 26.9.75) 11.4.04-24.8.13. (*Pt. Louis & Black River* ‡‡) F. L. Keisler (b. 16.9.62) 25.10.07-16.9.12.

Sanitary Inspectors Rs 1,500 H. L'Homme (b. 29.10.64) 15.9.93-1.12.19 D. J. Léonce (b. 23.6.72) 27.3.93-1.7.13, A. Gouges (b. 28.2.70) 1.2.92-13.4.15, E. L. Collard (b. 3.5.52) 15.12.89-1.7.18.

Rs. 1,200 L. A. Baillache (b. 23.2.75) 1.12.02-1.12.19 J. S. Sénèque (b. 1.9.59) 1.2.94-1.2.05, G. Raffin (b. 11.8.71) 1.8.00-16.9.05, H. P. Baretti (b. 25.2.69) 1.8.00-1.2.07, L. A. Bouquet (b. 8.8.78) 16.10.02-1.6.11, N. E. Tanguy (b.31.12.76) 15.12.97-1.6.11, W. L'Etang (b. 10.9.77) 1.1.96-1.8.13, C. G. Salèce (b. 29.2.74) 1.12.02-13.4.15, L. Henrisson (b. 21.8.75) 16.9.05-1.10.17, L. H. Dubois (b. 28.2.83) 1.12.02-1.7.18.

Rs. 960 W. d'Avray (b. 19.10.82) 1.5.03-1.12.19.

QUARANTINE STATIONS.

Flat Island.—Foreman in charge Rs 1,000** Kootbarkhan (b. 64) 7.2.84-1.5.13.

Cannoniers' Point.—Steward and Accountant Rs 1,000|| G. Holloway (b. 14.10.80) 4.4.13-1.1.17.

Police and Prisons Department.

Inspector General Rs 10,000 A. C. Godfrey (b. 29.9.71) 7.6.15-7.6.15. *Deputy Inspector General* Rs 6,000 F. T. G. Tremlett (b. 11.9.81) 26.11.12-4.7.16.

Inspectors Rs 4,000 N. B. Jones (b. 8.3.63) 15.6.96-29.11.06, F. Ross (b. 16.6.68) 23.8.88-1.7.14, A. J. Commins (b. 10.1.70) 10.10.98-1.7.14, H. J. Coombes (b. 24.4.80) 1.8.05-1.1.16, S. Ghoorun (b. 27.1.72) 5.11.89-4.7.16. *Pay and Quarter Master* Rs 3,600 E. Maingo (b. 18.12.65) 1.1.88-1.7.14.

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* With quarters.
† Lodging allowance Rs 300.
‡ Personal allowance of Rs 600 p. a.
§ Travelling allowance Rs 3,300.
‡‡ Travelling allowance Rs 2,400.
** Plus Rs 240 ration allowance and quarters.
|| With quarters and rations when station is in quarantine.

Police and Prisons.—(*Contd.*)

Sub-Inspectors Rs 2,400 T. Choolun (24.3.65) 8.7.89-1.7.14, B. Lapierre (b. 6.9.69) 22.9.90-1.7.14, L. Vellin (b. 27.7.83) 12.3.02-1.7.14, L. D. Perrine (b. 16.12.75) 1.6.95-1.7.18, J. Glenn (b. 8.12.73) 26.8.09-1.7.18, L. L. J. Cadet (b. 16.8.71) 5.10.91-1.1.19. *Regimental Sergeant-Major* Rs 1,500 J. E. Charles (b. 15.1.85) 18.8.05-1.7.19. *Depot Sergeant Major* Rs 1,500 G. Amand (b. 15.1.78) 7.7.97-1.1.19. *Assist. Pay Clerk* Rs 1,200 A. G. Lenette (b. 4.10.70) 27.7.91-11.6.04.

European Sergeants 2 @ Rs 2,000 each. *European Corporals* 2 @ Rs 1,850 each. *European Constables* 10 @ Rs 1,350 each.

First class Sergeants 10 @ Rs 1,200 each, *Second class Sergeants* 25 @ Rs 960 each. *Corporals* 53 @ Rs 840 each, *Constables* 121 @ Rs 720 each, 131 @ Rs 600 each, 235 @ Rs 480 each.

PRISONS.

Superintendent of Prisons and Reformatory Rs 1,200 A. C. Godfrey (b. 29.9.71) 15.6.15. *3rd class clerk* Rs 2,400 A. G. Courbanally (b. 23.2.66) 25.4.87-1.3.15.

Chief Warders Port Louis Rs 4,000* D. W. Nelson (b. 4.11.70) 10.7.03-1.7.16, Beau Bassin Rs 3,000* (Vacant) W. A. G. Kennedy, acting.

Asst. Chief Warders Port Louis Rs 2,000* J. F. Henry (b. 19.1.84) 4.6.07-1.7.14, Beau Bassin Rs 2,000 + Rs. 600* (Vacant) J. F. Henry, acting.

1st Class Warders Rs 1,320* A. Job (b. 7.5.65) 2.8.84-1.11.05, L. Ribot (b. 22.6.78) 1.10.00-1.8.07.

2nd. Class Warders Rs 900* S. Simon (b. 5.7.74) 12.4.90-8.6.06, F. Thomas (b. 12.6.84) 23.5.07-1.10.08, A. Buhler (b. 13.2.86) 16.3.07-15.8.13, J. Toolsy (b. 10.5.73) 15.12.95-1.9.13, J. Bastide (b. 29.5.88) 4.1.08-1.12.13, E. Adolphe (b. 27.6.81) 1.10.00-1.9.16, E. Pointu (b. 1.8.80) 21.2.10-1.2.17, F. L. Comty (b. 11.7.88) 1.9.05-1.4.19, J. W. Turmel (16.8.71) 1.12.03-1.8.19.

3rd Class Warders Rs 600* K. Jaylall (b. 1872) 1.6.02-15.12.12, G. Curé (b. 6.8.80) 1.11.03-15.8.13, A. Gaffoor (b. 4.11.87) 1.2.13-1.11.15, G. Mahomed (b. 1883) 1.6.13-1.12.15, O. Armand (b. 21.8.84) 8.2.09-16.11.16, Y. Teeluck (b. 23.6.90) 10.9.09-1.4.17, Maman (b. 3.3.83) 4.6.08-1.1.18, J. Léonard (b. 3.4.71) 1.2.18, J. B. Reve (b. 13.10.76) 18.2.10-1.7.18, Malucksing (b. 1884) 21.4.14-1.8.19, H. Narsingdass (b. 1870) 1.9.01-1.8.19, B. Jateesing (b. 1886) 3.10.02-1.11.19.

Matron Rs 900* M. A. C. Alexander (b. 10.8.88) 1.9.17-1.11.18, *Sub-Matron* Rs 600* E. J. M. Pastourel (b. 5.91) 16.11.18.

REFORMATORY.

Officer in charge Rs 2,000 + 600* W. A. G. Kennedy (b. 3.1.69) 4.1.87-1.7.16. *Dispenser and Accountant* Rs 600* M. Nurdurchand (b. 7.10.83) 1.10.09-1.10.13. *Guard and Master Carpenter* Rs 600* S. H. Orjoon (b. 27.7.85) 10.5.15.

Customs Department.

Collector of Customs and Registrar of Shipping Rs 10,000 Lieut. Com. H.C.Scroggs (b.18.1.65) 23.6.03-1.11.10. *Deputy Collector* Rs 6,000 R. Lejeunne (b. 26.3.65) 1.1.88-27.12.10. *2nd class clerk* Rs 3,600 F. A. P. Yerriah (b. 7.4.74) 4.5.94-1.1.15. *3rd class* Rs 2,400 L. M. C. Gouges (b. 26.4.80) 20.11.03-1.2.18. *4th class clerk* Rs 1,800 A. T. Moutou (b. 23.1.77) 1.1.00-1.8.12, L. Dennemont (b. 9.7.76) 14.7.02-17.8.14.

5th class Rs 1,200 N. M. Moncamp (b. 26.11.86) 19.5.10-1.7.16, R. L. Clair (b. 3.2.84) 29.5.05-1.4.19.

6th class Rs 720 C. R. Duval (b. 16.4.96.) 1.3.16-15.4.19. H. Sakir. R. Deelchand (b. 16.2.97) 7.8.16-17.11.19.

Bonded Warehouse Keeper Rs 3,600 W. Rose (b. 25.11.63) 15.6.85-26.12.17. *Chief Storekeeper* Rs 2,400 A. Thatcher (28.4.70) 11.1.93-1.7.16.

Assistants Rs 1,800 E. Bonenfant (b. 9.3.74) 30.5.92-1.8.12, A. L. Savrimoothoo (b. 8.5.65) 1.7.89-27.9.19. Rs 1,200 A. W. Pung (b. 27.5.83) 1.6.01-1.7.15.

Landing Surveyor Rs 4,800 A. Marot (b. 31.1.61) 12.5.80-1.8.12. *Senior Landing Waiter* Rs 3,600 M. Rayépa (b. 27.7.59) 7.12.87-26.12.17.

Landing Waiters Rs 2,400 L. Sellier (b. 11.5.72) 1.9.92-1.8.12, P. E. Appou (b. 11.4.71) 21.7.92-26.12.17.

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* With quarters.

Customs Department. (*Contd*).—

4th class clerks Rs 1,800 H, Duhamel (b. 8.9.76) 1.8.98-1.8.12, R. Hurdowar (b. 22.5.80) 1.7.98-1.8.12, M. T. Fox (b. 1.11.80) 14.7.02-1.5.13, N. Veerapen (b. 6.8.81) 4.7.02-1.7.16.

Tide Surveyor Rs 2,400 E. Grégoire (b. 11.5.78) 9.12.01-3.9.19, Rs 1,800 Vacant.

1st. class Tidewaiters Rs 1,200 G. Latapie (b. 2.11.65) 25.2.90-2.2.03. W. H. D. Wootton (b. 14.7.62) 20.11.95-7.9.03 S. Camille (b. 26.7.72) 1.12.93-8.10.09 J. Barraut (b. 26.4.74) 20.12.99-1.8.12 C. Bachelot (b. 11.5.72) 27.7.00-1.8.12 J. Hardouin (b. 15.8.75) 30.11.01-1.8.12 L. Aumord (b. 4.4.78) 19.5.02-13.6.14 L. J. Magnien (b. 19.9.81) 11.1.03-1.11 14 G. Thompson (b. 10.5.79) 5.3.03-7.10.15 C. Foster (b. 21.1.87) 3.5.09-24.2.18 L. Hugon (b. 11.10.89) 5.5.09-23.8.18.

2nd. class Rs 500 to Rs 1,000 G. Rogers (b. 8.2.83) 5.6.07-1.8.12 L. J. M. Bernon (b. 5.5.90) 26.2.09-14.8.13 M. Zamudio (b. 20.1.78) 26.2.09-14.8.13 A. Rabaud (b. 1.8.88) 6.12.09-13.5.14 A. Bergeon (b. 4.7.88) 12.10.11-1.8.14 W. Bonnabelle (b. 10.10.88) 23.9.13-1.8.14 R. Gautray (b. 1.7.78) 10.8.10-1.5.15 G. Mc Intyre (b. 16.1.93) 31.3.14-25.9.15 G. Benjamin (b. 17.3.92) 1.9.13-15.10.15 W. Chavry (b. 17.2.96) 21.1.14-29.12.15 E. Goder (b. 28.6.90) 23.7.14-26.5.16 L. Ross (b. 19.9.91) 14.7.14-1.12.16 G. Legland (b. 21.5.94) 26,5.15-1.12.16 W. H. Silavant (b. 23.12.91) 8.11.15-24.2.18.

Harbour Department.

Harbour Master and Supt. of Mercantile Marine Lt. Commander H. C. Scroggs (b. 1.10.65) 23.6.03 *Assistant* Rs 6,000 Lt. Commander W. G. Oldershaw (b. 7.5.77) 23.6.12 *Pilot* Rs 4,000 A. S. Thompson (b. 17.12.73) 18.7.02 *Engineer* Rs 3,600 E. W. Offord (b. 22.2.77) 20.10.08-1.7.15 *5th. class clerk* Rs 1,200 W. Dabadie (b. 30.6.89) 1.8.12-22.4.18 *Mate of Steamers* Rs 1,800 Vacant *Engineer* Rs 1,500 A. Vanmeerbeck (b. 28.3.86) 1.9.94-1.7.13.

LIGHT-HOUSES ESTABLISHMENTS.

FLAT ISLAND.—*Chief Lightkeeper* Rs. 1,000*, *Assistant* Rs. 700* R. Lucas (b. 27.4.79) 2.1.06-1.10.10, CANNONIERS POINT.— *Chief Lightkeeper* Rs. 960, *Assistant* Rs. 700* Vacant, ILE AUX FOUQUETS.—*Chief Lightkeeper* Rs. 1,000* Vacant, CAVES POINT.—*Chief Lightkeeper* Rs. 1,500* W. Harter (b. 30.3.71) 21.4.95-1.7.11, *1st Assistant* Rs 1,250* D. Pascal (b. 24.10.63) 15.9.95-1.10.10.

Railway Department.

GENERAL MANAGER'S BRANCH.

General Manager & Engineer Rs 11,000 Vacant, A. J. Dykes, acting, *Chief Clerk* Rs 4,800 E. Bouffé (b. 12.4.67) 1.1.88-1.7.06.

ACCOUNT BRANCH.

Account and Chief Storekeeper Rs 6,000 J. S. Morisson (b. 16.4.72) 6.4.12, *Financial Clerk* Rs 2,400 R. Lassime (b. 21.6.69) 20.4.04-11.6.14, *Pay Clerk* Rs 2,400† A Pougnet (b. 21.10.66) 1.7.84-1.7.09.

Clerks Rs 1,800 B. Cadinouche (b. 12.3.70) 1.8.91-30.9.10, L. Marion (b. 19.5.80) 9.6.03-1.11.19 *one vacancy*, Rs 1,200 F. Chol (b. 9.5.63) 13.5.03-5.5.15, H. Loumeau (b. 26.10.75) 1 1.96-1.11.19 *2 vacancies*, Rs 1,000 B. Boullineau (b. 14.11.77) Sept/01-1.11.19, Rs 900 J. Assarapin (b. 18.3.88) 21.8.06-20.7.16, R. Larché (b. 1.12.87) 7.2.10-1.11.19. Rs 720 R. Laventure (b. 28.4.91) 21.1.11-1.11.19, H. Marion (b. 13.1.86) 24.2.13-11.2.16, R. Alcide (b. 19.4.92)-11.7.12-20.7.16 *1 vacancy*.

STORE BRANCH.

Storekeeper Rs 3,000 Vacant. *Storekeeper, Plaine Lauzun* Rs 1,800 G. Latulipe (b. 27.3.77) 1.8.99-2.12.17. *Clerks* Rs 1,200 E. Leguen (b. 4.3.85) 4.1.06-11.2.16, E. Farla (b....) 1.1.17 P. Baya (b....) 1.9.13-9.4.19, Rs 720 J. N. Figon (b. 31,10.86) 1.2.07-5.4.14, A. Douce (b. 12.10.88) 1.7.06-11.2.16.

MAINTENANCE OF WAY BRANCH.

Engineer, Way, Works and Buildings Rs 6,000 A. Vallet (b. 21.4.88) 23.7.14-3.5.15. *Inspector* Rs 2,500 to Rs 3,000 L. Colin (b. 1.5.57) 26.7.04-3.5.15. E. Lincoln (b. ...) 10.8.17. *Clerk* Rs 1,200§ E.Rouget (b. 5.1.75) 9.10.93-11.7.06. *Timekeeper and Clerk* Rs 720 A. Cadinouche (b. 26.4.94) 1.2.14-1.3.16. *Check Timekeeper* Rs 600 G. Furlong (b....) 1.7.19.

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* Rs 300 servant and ration allowance.

† Personal allowance Rs 600.

§ Personal allowance Rs 300.

Railway Department.—(*Contd.*)

LOCOMOTIVE, CARRIAGE AND WAGON BRANCH.

Locomotive. Carriage & Wagon Superintendent Rs 7,000 A. J. Dykes (b. 11.7.74) 20.2.04-3.2.15. *Clerk* Rs 1,000 E. Rahiman (b. 29.3.79) 11.6.96-1.10.14. *Foremen : Works Branch* Rs 2,500 A. Fauvette (b. 15.4.48) 4.1.67-9.10.90. *Running Shed* Rs 1,800 E. de Lapeyre (b. 25.8.74) 16.5.92-1.11.10. *Carriage and Wagon Branch* Rs 2,400 J. T. Cornell (b. ..) 4.5.18. *Assistant foreman and Timekeeper* Rs 900 L. Rochery (b. 20.9.88) 4.1.11.

TRAFFIC BRANCH.

Traffic Superintendent Rs 6,000 F. E. M. Beatley (b. 16.5.82) 9.5 14 *Chief Inspector* Rs 2,400 F. Annibal (b. 8.2.76) 1.1.9-61.7.15 *Traffic Inspectors* Rs 1,800 H. Dove (b. 27.1.85) 1.11.03-1.11.18 Rs 1,500 G. Furlong (b. 7.6.84) 1.1.06-1.11.18 *Goods Inspector* Rs 2,750 R. Bonnemaison (b. 2.2.72) 3.8.92-7.3.15.

RAILWAY POLICE.

Sergeant Rs 960 C. O. Henrisson (b. 28.12.76) 14.6.18

Judicial.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Judge Rs 18,000 Sir F. A. Herchenroder (b. 26.3.65) 5.98-1.1.13. *1st Puisne Judge* Rs 12,000 H. W. Prichard (b. 20.7.73) 14.4.15-19.5.15. *2nd* Rs 12,000 T. E. Roseby (b.25.1.68) 4.9.18.

Judges' Clerk Rs 3,000 G. Kœnig (b. 6.11.73) 1.2.94-1.10.13. L. Delafaye (29.9.81) 17.4,02-1.10.13. E. Julienne (b. 5.8.77) 12.8.01-1.10.15. *Librarian* Rs 1,200 C. M. G. Deville (b.23.10.87) 16.10.67-9.3.17.

MASTER'S OFFICE AND REGISTRY.

Master & Registrar Rs 8,000 M. L. A. Hugues (b. 26.10.54) 27.11.95-1.7.13 *Chief Clerk and Registrar* Rs 4,800 H. W. Lavers (b. 24.12.71) 3.12.92-1.10.13.

MASTER'S OFFICE.

3rd. class clerk Rs 2,400 V. A. E. Duvivier (b. 7.12.56) 1.3.85-1.1.03 *4th class* Rs 1,800 M. Duvivier (b. 5.7.86) 9.10.11-10.10.18 *6th. class* Rs 720 S. B. de Burgh Edwardes (b. 5.6.95) 26.8.15-23.3.17.

REGISTRY.

2nd class clerk Rs 3,600 L. M. P. Halais (b. 25.8.69) 1.9.92-1.10.13, *3rd class* Rs 2,400 H. H. de Froberville (b. 17.3.64) 1.1.94-1.10.13, *4th class* Rs 1,800 F. Chastellier (b. 25.3.85) 6.2.04-1,10,13, *5th class* Rs 1,200 A. Poirier (b. 18.7.93) 18.6.14-10.10.18.

BANKRUPTCY AND CURATELLE.

Curator Accountant Rs 6,000 L. H. de Froberville (b. 18.9.59) 1.7.78-1.10.13, *3rd class clerk* Rs 2,400 J. F. A. Antoine (b. 26.2.84) 2.5.04-1.7.19, *4th class clerk* Rs 1,800 J. B. Selsis (b. 13.9.90) 24.1.10-9.3.17, *6th class* Rs 720 J. B. Maingard (10.4.01) 10.10.18.

PROCUREUR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Procureur & Ad. General Rs 13,000 E. Kœnig (b. 17.4.62) 6.84-1.1.13, *Substitute* Rs 10,000 E. Serret (b. 23.9.64) 87-1.7.13, *Additional* Rs 7,000 G. Rousset (b. 25.5.79) 1.10.13-3.11.14, *Chief Clerk* Rs 3,600 M. Berenger (b. 16.8.70) 18.4.91-26.9.16, *3rd class clerk* Rs 2,400 N. D. Lutchmaya (b. 21.3.82) 22.5.01-16.3.16, *4th class* Rs 1,800 A. Keisler (b. 29.12.76) 16.7.06-16.3.16, *5th class* Rs 1,200 J. E. Robert (b. 17.9.83) 3.11.02-16.3.16, *Hindustani & Gujrati Interpreter* Rs 2,000 M. Mahomed Khan (provisional), *Tamil Interpreter* Rs 2,000 S. Amoordasamy (provisional), *Chinese Interpreter* Rs 2,000 J. N. L. Oh-San (provisional).

CROWN ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Crown Attorney Rs 6,000 F. A. Rolando (b. 1.8.45) 6.1.90-10.9.97, *4th class clerk* Rs 1,800 A. Boudou (b. 29.3.78) 1.10.03-9.4.19, *5th class* Rs 1,200 L. E. Latour (b. 9.11.91) 11.5.12-1.1.19.

MAGISTRATURE.

District and Stipendiary Magistrates Rs 7,000 B. H. Colin (b. 9.7.55) 1.1.92-1.10.13, L. Leclézio (b. 27.7.60) 7.5.96-1.10.13, J. E. Rouillard (b. 21.3.68) 4.9.00-1.10.13, J. R. L. Clair (b. 13.12.72) 1.7.03-1.10.13, M. J. F. Robert (b. 1.10.62) 15.6.01-1.10.13

Judicial.—(*Contd.*)

L. Le Conte (b. 15.5.81) 4.2.09-1.10.13, W. B. Lloyd (b. 6.11.60) 29.10.14, W. H. Newton (b. 4.4.70) .96-3.11.14, S. Fouquereaux (b. 8.9.81) 12.9.13-20.12.14, R. M. d'Unienville (b. 5.8.79) 10.1.16.

2nd class clerks Rs 3,600 E. R. Mc Millan (b. 31.5.65) 17.6.01-1.10.13, H. J. de Fondaumière (b. 17.8.57) 5.11.80-5.12.10, K. A. de Luca (b. 15.2.63) 18.2.87-1.10.13 H. Pilot (b. 28.3.64) J. Lalanne (b. 23.10.60) 1.7.82-16.3.16, W. Simonet (b. 28.8.67) 12.9.85-20.3.17, B. Halooman (b. 20.1.68) 1.12.87-16.8.19.

3rd class Rs 2,400 L. H. W. Cateaux (b. 29.12.72) 5.6.94-24.1.10, M. Bruneau (b. 4.10.72) 1.1.92-1.10.13, M. D. Daurat (b. 21.4.72) 8.10.95-9.10.11, E. Sérieuse (b. 5.2.73) 1.9.91-15.8.12, J. W. Casse (b. 10.5.76) 1.3.97-1.5.15, W. J. Hanning (b. 9.3.78) 1.4.01-26 9.16, G. Bouloux (b. 23.7.76) 1.5.00-20.3.17, M. J. L. Félix (b. 25.1.82) 4.4.03-4.1.18, A. E. Gnany (b. 1.10.83) 1.8.o3-1.1.19, M. A. Townsend (b. 7.3.84) 20.7.03-16.8.19.

4th class Rs 1,800 A. Aubert (b. 31.7.78) 12.3.96-4.1.18, J. L. Courau (b. 11.4.69) 8.3.90-16.12.13, J. A. Gouges (b. 14.9.78) 2.99-16.12.13, J. M. Dundhoo (b. 19.9.82) 29.3.04-5.8.14, J. Alfred (b. 19.8.84) 27.3.06-20.3.17, J. L. Gébert (b. 27.4.84) 1.4.06-1.1.19, A. Athow (b. 12.1.85) 14.7.02-16.8.19, E. C. d'Avray (b. 7.10.87) 15.6.09-16.8.19.

5th class Rs 1,200 L. Moutou (b. 29.11.86) 20.1.06-15.12.15, D. F. M. Marie (b. 23.5.84) 1.5.06-26.9.16, R. Antoine (b. 3.7.89) 5.12.10-20.3.17, S. B. Emile (b. 8.8.88) 9.10.10-4.1.18, F. H. Camal Boudou (b. 14.4.87) 1.10.11-1.8.18, V. Moutou (b. 3.1.87) 14.2.06-16.8.19, J. X. Chouchoux (b. 11.3.89) 4.3.10-16.8.19.

6th class Rs 720 L. A Lamy (b. 30.4.86) 1.2.12-16.8.19, H. Basdeosingh (b. 5.2.98) 26.7.16-16.8.19.

Interpreters Rs. 1,200 S. Amoordasamy (b. 26.6.59) 15.9.80-1.10.13. J. Savrimootoo (b.2.2.63) 9.2.91-13.8.08, **E. Motee (b. 7.5.59) 4 6.91-1.10.13, J. B. Mandhub (b. 26.2.67) 1.6.89-21.12.03, C. Nankoo (b. 26.6.61) 1.10.96-3.7.07, V. Nakadoo (b. 10.57) 23.10.99-1.10.13, N. Rajah(b.10.6.67)3.7.07-1.10.13, P.Appadoo (b.1.10.76)1.6.01-10.1.98, G.Yerriah (b.29.1.77) 27.10.11-1.10.13, Two Vacancies.

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RODRIGUES,

Magistrate Rs 7,000 L. Ulcoq (b. 31.7.84) 20.12.14-1.7.17. *Clerk* Rs 1,800† L. E. Thirioux (b. 14.10.83) 11.6.04-1.7.18. *Roman Catholic Chaplain* Rs 2,000 Vacant. *Medical Officer* Rs 6,000 S.E.Mangénie (b. 4.3.75) 31.3.12. *Chief Officer of Police* Rs 920 J.Guichard (b. 17.3.82) 20.9.00-16.11.16. *Schoolmasters, St. Gabriel* Rs 960‡ H. Geneviève (b. 6.9.76) 6.8.97-1.7.12 *Port Mathurin* Rs. 480‡ P. Stephen (b. 26.10.86) 1.1.03-28.12.16.

OIL ISLANDS

Magistrates Rs 6,000 E. Duvivier (b. 24.12.86) 11.09-1.7.17, A. Legras(b.7.7.88) 1911-1.7.17

** Rs 300 personal allowance.

† Rs 180 in lieu of quarters.

‡ Allowance of 25 % of fixed salaries : quarters and Result grants.

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MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Appointment.	Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Commanding Troops. ...	Lt. Colonel ...	Fair, F. K., C.B.	Vacoas.
Garrison Adjutant	Captain ...	Buckland, A. W. T., M. C.... ...	Vacoas.
		ROYAL ARTILLERY.	
Commanding	Major... ...	Ford, G. T.	Vacoas.
	Lieut	Wright, E. D.	Vacoas.
		ROYAL ENGINEERS.	
Commanding	Lt. Colonel ...	Fair, F. K., C.B.	Vacoas.
		ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS.	
Commanding	Captain ...	Hargroves, W. R., M.B.E. ...	Vacoas.
		ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.	
Command Paymaster ...	Major... ...	Coxon, A. W., O.B.E.	Vacoas.

MAURITIUS VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Head Quarters... ... ... Vacoas. — Telephone No. 18.

PERMANENT STAFF

Officer Commanding M. V. F.	Lt.-Colonel A. C. Godfrey
Adjutant...	Captain F. T. G. Tremlett, M.B.E.
Assistant Adjutant	„ H. G. Hitchcock, M.B.E.
Quarter Masters...	Lieuts. W. G. Tillett & A. Le Coultre
Bandmaster	J. G. Camille
Regt. Quarter Master Sergeant	A. G. D. Jewell
Armourer Sergeant	M. Arnulply
Orderly Room Sergeant	A. Lavictoire

MAURITIUS VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Officers

Officer Commanding ... ... Lieutenant Hon. M. Martin.
Lieutenant G. J. Rozan & 2/Lieut. H. Harel..

Warrant & Non-Commissioned Officers

No. 159	C.S.M. O. Lagesse	No. 350	Corpl. A. E. Piat
214	C.Q.M.S. F. Descroizilles	525	Bomdr. R. de Gersigny
174	Sergt. J.N.P. Pierrot	302	„ M. Sauzier
292	„ C. Robert	199	A/Bomdr. P. Duponsel
166	Corpl. M. Marot	255	„ P. Raffray
306	„ A. Duval		

MAURITIUS VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

Officers.

Officer Commanding ... ... Lieutenant R. H. Stockdale.
2/Lieut. E. D, Pearmain &. A. Leclézio,

Mauritius Volunteer Force.—(*Continued*).

Warrant & Non-Commissioned Officers

No. 273	C. M. S.	G. A. Poupard	No. 226	Corporal	F. Lalonde
300	C. Q. M. S.	G. Randabel	305	L/Cpl.	H. M. Bijoux
957	Sergeant	F. Dupavillon	400	„	H. Gouillart
411	„	L. A. E. Langlois	137	„	R. L'Homme
343	Corporal	G. Coutanceau	237	„	J. L. Pilot
193	„	M. Pasquet	175	„	W. Feuilherade
538	„	P. Lesur			

MAURITIUS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

"A" Company.

Officer Commanding "A" Company	Lieutenant	Hon. G. E. Nairac
„ „ No. 1 Platoon	2/Lieutenant	M. E. Grégoire
„ „ No. 2 „	„	M. Rault

Warrant & Non-Commissioned Officers.

No. 910	C. M. S.	H. Dubois	No. 940	Corporal	G. H. Marion
30	C. Q. M. S.	E. Gérard	50	„	P. L. Aumord
24	Sergent	J. L'Etang	945	„	L. A. Dorson
26	„	O. Henrisson	54	„	L. Thenet
27	„	E. Henrisson	910	L/Cpl.	R. Laurent
33	„	F. Grégoire	104	„	E. Henrisson
219	„	M. Ducasse	891	„	M. Ramsancar
117	„	G. Potié	60	„	R. Philogène
147	L/Sergent	P. H. Baretti	994	„	J. R. Alleaume
105	Corporal	R. Galais	44	„	J. Cantin
41	„	J. M. Curé	110	„	A. Furlong
28	„	E. Henrisson			

"B" Company

Officer Commanding "B" Company	Lieutenant	H. W. J. Lavers
„ „ No. 3 Platoon	2/Lieutenant	F. A. Nichols
„ „ No. 4 „	2/Lieutenant	H. G. Robinson

Warrant & Non-Commissioned Officers

No. 225	C. S. M.	A. Lagane	Fo. 382	Corpl.	C. Rousset
289	C. Q. M. S.	M. Baissac	291	„	R. Jauffret
232	Sergt.	J. Schmidt	424	„	F. E. Lionnet
339	„	A. S. Hay	426	„	A. Duvivier
348	„	R. Hedley	359	„	W. D. Argent
195	„	E. C. Rogers	228	„	F. Beatley
366	„	F. Ireland	205	L/Cpl.	M. Hall
260	L/Sergt.	A. Sauzier	179	„	F. Tournois

"C" Company

Officer Commanding "C" Company	Lieutenant	P. Adam
„ „ No. 6 Platoon	2/Lieutenant	P. Montocchio
„ „ 7 „	2/Lieutenant	Hon. J. A. Duclos
„ „ 8 „	2/Lieutenant	L. Bulau
„ „ 9 „	2/Lieutenant	G. G. Auchinleck

Warrant & Non-Commissioned Officers

No. 524	C. S. M.	E. Noël	No. 233	Corporal	H. Bonnieux
539	C. Q. M. S.	R. E. Desveaux	827	„	R. Harel
647	Sergent	G. Mayer	549	L/Cpl.	M. Regnard
836	„	R. Pezzani	544	„	A. Wiehé
548	Corporal	Th. Regnard	509	„	A. Lagesse
517	„	C. D'Arifat	577	„	P. Leclézio
372	„	J. Monpoullan	662	„	G. Margeot
636	„	R. Wohrnitz	756	„	M. Frédérick
738	„	P. Robert	752	„	F. Sauzier
734	„	F. Commins	745	„	P. Simonet
759	„	A. Constantin	819	„	F. Duval

MAURITIUS VOLUNTEER MEDICAL CORPS.

Officer Commanding ... Lieutenant E. F. Bour.
2/Lieut. G. Leclézio, A. S. Delaître & L. G. Barbeau.

MUNICIPALITY OF PORT LOUIS.

Establishment.

TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE :

‡Le Goy, Town Clerk	Rs. 4,500 p.a.
L. Michel, Sub-Town Clerk	2,700
E. Harrison, 1st Clerk	2,000
I. Frédéric, 2nd ,,	1,680
P. Quéland, 3rd ,,	1,200
R. l'Eveillé, 4th ,,	720
W. Ternel, writer	360

TOWN TREASURER'S OFFICE :

H. Devienne, Town Treasurer	4,500
***G. Leal, Sub-Town Treasurer	3,000
E. Leste, 1st Clerk	1,800
G. Montenot, 2nd ,,	1,500
†W. Ducasse, 3rd ,,	1,500
D. Casse, 4th ,,	1,080
G. Pitchen, 5th ,,	900
M. Guého, 6th ,,	840
H. Comty, 7th ,,	440
D. Pierre, writer	360
E. Francis, 1st Bearer of Warrants	1,800
W. Adrien, 2nd ,, ,,	1,440
E. Mignot, Bearer of Warrants for Tenant's Tax	1,200
A. Florigny, ,, ,, ,,	1,200

TOWN CONTROLLER'S OFFICE :

F. Pitchen, Town Controller	3,600
* G. Aubert, 1st Clerk	1,200
P. SAVRIMOUTOU, 2nd Clerk	600

TOWN ARCHITECT'S OFFICE :

E. Florent, S.L.S., Architect and Superintendent of Canals	3,600
A. Edouard, Inspector of Town Hall (with quarters) and 1st Clerk to Architect.	1,440
T. Ambroisine, 2 Clerk	720
§ F. Gillette, 3rd ,,	720
A. Feillafé, Inspector Sanitary Service	1,200

Service exclusive of Establishment.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE :

** V. Hubert, Inspector p.i.		1,740
J. Quantin	Veterinary Surgeons	1,800
N. Blancard, M.R.C. & V.S. LONDON		1,680
A. Badère, Sub-Inspector		720
A. Vivien, Guard		480

MARKETS :

L. Mamet, 1st Inspector, Central Market p.i.	1,320
E. Jean Louis, 2nd ,, ,,	720
E. Antoine, Expert for detection of objectionable fish	480
‖ O. Serret, Constable, Central Market	480
R. Welch, ,, ,,	480
L. Délisée, Sub-Inspector, Plaine Verte Market	600
E. Méyépa ,, Caudan & Place de la Butte	600

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* Is Shorthand Writer of the Municipal Committees and draws Rs. 500 per annum.

† Is also in charge of the keeping of the Cash Book.

‡ Receives a personal allowance of Rs. 500 per annum.

*** ,, ,, ,, ,, 240 ,,

§ ,, ,, ,, ,, 180 ,,

** ,, ,, ,, ,, 600 ,,

‖ ,, ,, ,, ,, 120 ,,

Service exclusive of Establishment.—(*Continued*)

CEMETERIES :

‡	J. Jacquin, Inspector i/c Western Cemetery (Acting)	Rs. 1,080
	E. Chaperon „ Eastern Cemetery (with quarters	780

PLACE D'ARMES :

*	H. Fin, Inspector i/c Place d'Armes (Day Duty)	720
	J. Mallet „ „ (Night Duty)	720

INSPECTORS OF REVENUE :

	C. E. Avice, Chief Municipal Inspector	1,800
*	V. Hubert, 2nd Class Inspector	1,020
	L. Mamet „ „	1,020
	L. Goder „ „	1,020
	L. Hubert „ „	1,020
	M. Florent 3rd Class Inspector	780
	M. Laval „ „	780
	A. Raffaut „ „	780
	Camal Boudou „ „	780
	H. Nicolas, Clerk to Superintendent	360

FIRE ENGINE DEPARTMENT :

E. Manciet,	Chief Officer	3,600
N. Menty,	1st Officer	2,400
P. Coutet,	2nd „	1,800
A. Chavry	3rd „	1,200
F. Surin,	1st Sub-Inspector	820
L. Piston	2nd „	820
H. Sardes,	1st Engineman	840
N. Coret	2nd „	840
M. Deschambeaux,	3rd „	840
M. Leste,	4th „	840
E. Groeme	5th „	840
R. Aliphon	5th „	840
Vacant	7th „	840

ELECTRIC LIGHTING ESTABLISHMENT :

E. Manciet, Superintendent	1,200
A. Cadinouche, Inspector and Collector	540

THEATRE :

Gabriel Gillet, Conservator of the Scenery and additional draughtsman, Town Architect's Office	1,200

PUBLIC LIBRARY :

Léoville L'Homme	2,400
J. O. Bijoux, Assistant Librarian	1,620

LABORATORY :

†	W. T. A. Edwards, M.R.A.C., F.I.C. Great Britain & Ireland, Chimiste Analyste de l'Institut Pasteur de Paris,—Director	1,800
*	E. Paul, Milk Examiner and Inspector for adulterated foodstuffs	1,200
*	M. Picot „ „ „ „	1,200

MUNICIPAL DOCTOR :

S. H. Piarroux, Dip. R.C.P. & Eding.	3,000

CANALS :

Issop, clerk in charge of " Chien de Plomb " Fountain	480

GARDENS :

I. Joomeer, Superintendent	960

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* Also receive ⅓ of the fines recovered in contraventions taken by them.

† Is also entitled to *fees* for analyses.

‡ Receives a personal allowance of Rs 120 p.a.

Governors of Mauritius under the Dutch and French.

First landing of Dutch in Mauritius under the orders of Admiral Wybrandt Van Warwyck	20th September	1598
Sailing of the Squadron of Wybrandt Van Warwyck	2nd October	1598
Landing of the Squadron at Morne Brabant	28th September	1601
Meeting of Admirals Matelief de Jonge and Van der Hagen at Port North West	1st January	1606
Wreck of " Peter Both " of Amersfort	February	1615

First Settlement of the Dutch in Mauritius

LIST OF GOVERNORS AND COMMANDERS.

Cornelius Simonsz Gooyer	7th May	1638
Adrian Van der Stel	8th October	1639
Jacob Van der Meersch	20th May	1645
Reiner Por (Died on the 7th January 1653)	11th April	1648
Maximiliaan de Jongh Joost Van der Woutbeck } Acting	7 th January	1653
Maximiliaan de Jongh		1654
Abraham Evertsz	August	1656
First abandonment of the Island by the Dutch	16th July	1658

Second Settlement.

Jacobus Nieuwland	27th July	1664
Dirk Jansz Smient		1664
George Frederick Wreenen (Died on the 29th February 1672)	31st December	1669
Peter Wabrandt (Acting)	29th February	1672
Swen Felleson (Acting) elected by the inhabitants	5th March	1672
Philip Col (Acting)	8th July	1672
Hubert Hugo (titular)	13th February	1673
Issac Johannes Lamotius (suspended 22nd October 1692)	4th October	1677
Roelof Deodati	22nd October	1692
Abraham Momber Van de Velde	25th September	1703
Final abandonment of the Island by the Dutch	17th February	1710

FOR THE FRENCH EAST INDIA COMPANY.

M. Duronguet le Toullec, Major, nommé par le gouverneur de Bourbon M. Beauvollier de Courchant en attendant le titulaire, le Chevalier de Nyon	Décembre	1721
Le Chevalier de Nyon, Colonel d'Infanterie, Chevalier de St Louis	Janvier	1722
M. de Brousse, Lieutenant du Roi (par intérim)	Décembre	1725
M. Benoit Dumas, Directeur Général du Commerce des deux Iles	19 Août	1727
M. de Maupin, Commandant de l'Ile de France	31 Août	1729
M. de St. Martin, Directeur général du Commerce à l'Ile de France (p.i.)	20 Octobre	1734
M. Mahé de Labourdonnais, Chevalier de St. Louis, Gouverneur Général des Iles de France et de Bourbon	5 Juin	1735
M. Didier de St. Martin (par intérim)	Fevrier	1740
M. Mahé de Labourdonnais	14 Août	1741
M. Didier de St. Martin (par intérim)	24 Mars	1746
M. Barthèlemy David, Gouverneur général des Iles de France et de Bourbon	8 Octobre	1746
M. de Lozier Bouvet, Chef d'Escadre, Chevalier de St. Louis, Gouverneur Général	10 Février	1753
M. René Magon de la Villebague, Gouverneur des Iles de France et de Bourbon	3 Janvier	1756
M. Desforges Boucher, Commandeur de l'Ordre du Christ du Portugal Chevalier de St. Louis	8 Novembre	1759

FOR THE KING OF FRANCE.

M. Desforges Boucher	27 Juin 1767 au 13 Juillet	1767
M. Jean Daniel Dumas, Colonel, Gouverneur Général des Iles de France et de Bourbon	14 Juillet	1767
M. de Steinauer, Brigadier Général (par intérim)	27 Novembre	1768
Le Chevalier des Roches, Chef d'Escadre, Gouverneur Général des Iles de France et de Bourbon	6 Juin	1769
Le Chevalier d'Arzac de Ternay, Chef d'Escadre, Chevalier de St Jean de Jérusalem, Chevalier de St. Louis	24 Août	1772

Governors of Mauritius under the French.—(*Continued*).

Le Chevalier Guiran de la Brillane, Chef d'Escadre, Commandant Général des deux Iles	2 Décembre	1776
Le Vicomte de Souillac, Capitaine de Vaisseau, Chevalier de St. Louis, (par intérim)	3 Mai	1779
Le Vicomte de Souillac, Gouverneur Général	4 Juillet	1781
Le Vicomte de Souillac, Gouverneur Général des Etablissements Français à l'Est du Cap de Bonne Espérance	15 Février	1785
Le Chevalier de Fresne Colonel du Régiment de Bourbon (par intérim)	5 Avril	1785
Le Chevalier de Fleury Teyssèdre, Colonel du Régiment de Pondichéry (par intérim)	28 Juin	1785
Le Vicomte de Souillac, Gouverneur Général, Chef d'Escadre	9 Novembre	1785
Le Chevalier Bruny d'Entrecasteaux, Capitaine de Vaisseau, Gouverneur des Iles de France et de Bourbon	5 Novembre	1787

THE REPUBLIC.

Le Comte de Conway, Lieutenant Général, Commandant Général des Iles de France et de Bourbon	14 Novembre	1789
Le Chevalier de Chermont, Colonel du Régiment de l'Ile de France (par intérim)	29 Juillet	1790
M. David Charpentier de Cossigny, Maréchal de Camp (par intérim) Gouverneur Général des Etablissements Français à l'Est du Cap de Bonne Espérance	20 Août	1790
Le Comte de Malartic, Lieutenant Général, Chevalier de St Louis et de Cincinnatus, Gouverneur Général des Etablissements Français à l'Est du Cap de Bonne Espérance	17 Juin	1792
Le Comte de Magallon de la Morlière, Général de Division (par intérim)	29 Juillet	1800

THE EMPIRE.

Le Comte Decaen, Général de Division, Grand Officier de la Légion d'Honneur. Capitaine Général des Etablissements Français à l'Est du Cap de Bonne Espérance	26 Septembre	1803

INTENDANTS.

M. Poivre	17 Juillet	1767
M. Maillard du Mesle	22 Août	1777
M. de Foucault	17 Novembre	1771
M. Chevreau	4 Juillet	1787
M. Motais de Narbonne	12 Octobre	1785
M. Dupuy	17 Août	1789
M. Thibaud de Chauvallon	6 Novembre	1798
M. Léger, Préfet Colonial	26 Septembre	1806

Governors of Mauritius under the British Administration.

R. T. Farquhar	2rd December	1810
Major-General H. Warde—*acting*	9th April	1811
R. T. Farquhar	12th July	1811
Major-General J. Gage Hall	19th November	1817
Colonel Dalrymple	10th December	1818
Major-General R. Darling—*acting*	6th February	1819
Sir R. T. Farquhar, Bart	6th July	1820
Major-General Sir R. Darling—*acting*	20th May	1823
Hon. Sir Lowry Cole	12th June	1823
Hon. Sir Charles Colville, K.C.B.	17th June	1828
Major-General Sir W. Nicolay, C.B.	31st January	1833
Colonel J. Power, R.A.—*acting*	20th February	1840
Sir Lionel Smith, Bart K.C.B	16th July	1840
Colonel W. Stavely—*acting*	3rd January	1842
Lieut-Colonel Sir W. Maynand Gomm, K.C.B.	21st November	1842
Lieut-Colonel T. Blanchard—*acting*	5th May	1846
Lieut-Colonel H. L. Sweeting—*acting*	21st May	1849

Governors of Mauritius under the British Administration.—(*Continued*)

Sir George William Anderson, C.B.	8th June	1849
Major-General W. Sutherland—*acting*	19th October	1850
James Macaulay Higginson, C.B.	8th January	1851
Major-General W. Sutherland—*acting*	14th April	1854
Major-General C. M. Hay—*acting*	18th January	1855
Sir J. M. Higginson, K.C.B.	12th June	1855
Major-General C. M. Hay.—*acting*	11th September	1857
Sir William Stevenson, K.C.B.	21st September	1857
Major-General M. C. Johnson—*acting*	10th January	1863
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B.	22nd August	1863
Major-General E. S. Smyth—*acting*	4th June	1870
Hon. Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, K,C.M.G.	21st February	1871
Major-General E. S. Smyth—*acting*	19th August	1871
Hon. Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, K.C.M.G.	29th September	1871
Edward Newton, C.M.G.—*acting*	21st October	1871
Hon. Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, K.C.M.G.	28th October	1872
Edward Newton, C.M.G.—*acting*	20th January	1873
Hon. Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, K.C.M.G.	20th October	1873
Edward Newton, C.M.G.—*acting*	30th September	1874
Lieut-Colonel Sir Arthur Purves Phayre, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.B.	21st November	1874
F. Napier Broome, Esq.—*acting*	31st December	1878
Sir John Ferguson Bowen, K.C.M.G.	4th April	1879
F. Napier Broome, C.M.G., Lieut-Governor	9th December	1880
C. Bruce, C.M.G.—*acting*	5th May	1883
Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.	1st June	1883
H. N. D. Beyts, C.M.G.—*acting*	24th September	1884
Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.	15th October	1884
H. N. D. Beyts, C.M.G.—*acting*	30th September	1886
Sir Hercules Robinson, P.C., G.C.M.G.	15th December	1886
Major-General W. H. Hawley—*acting*	18th December	1886
Francis Fleming, Esq. C.M.G.—*acting*	2nd July	1887
Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.	*22nd December	1888
Colonel Thomas Erskine Arthur Hall—*acting*	17th December	1889
Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K.C.M.G.	21st December	1889
Hubert E. H. Jerningham—*acting*	12th March	1892
Sir Hubert E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G.	21st June	1893
Charles Anthony King Harman, C.M.G.—*acting*	17th January	1894
Sir Hubert E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G.	24th July	1894
Charles Anthony King Harman, C.M.G.—*acting*	2nd March	1896
Sir Hubert E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G.	19th September	1896
Charles Anthony King Harman, C.M.G.—*acting*	15th January	1897
Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G.	11th May	1897
Sir Graham John Bower K.C.M.G—*acting*	12th July	1900
Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G.	11th May	1901
Sir Graham John Bower, K.C.M.G.—*acting*	10th November	1903
Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G.	20th August	1904
Sir Graham John Bower, K.C.M.G.—*acting*	14th April	1906
Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G.	14th September	1906
Sir Graham John Bower, K.C.M.G.—*acting*	17th October	1908
Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G.	23rd April	1909
George Smith, C.M.G.—*acting*	10th April	1911
Major John Robert Chancellor, R.E., K.C.M.G.,D.S.O.	13th November	1911
John Middleton—*acting*	10th March	1914
Major Sir John Robert Chancellor, R.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	22nd September	1914
John Middleton, C.M.G.—*acting*	28th January	1916
Sir Henry Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G.	18th May	1916
John Middleton, C.M.G.—*acting*	8th February	1919
Sir Henry Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G.	17th November	1919

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* Commission suspended by Sir Hercules Robinson on the 14th. December 1886. Reinstated by Sir H. T. Holland, Secretary of State, on the 12th. July 1887 and arrived in Mauritius on the 22nd. December 1888.

List of Officers Commanding Troops.

No.	NAMES.	Date of Appointment.	
1	W. J. Chamberlayne, Colonel	April 14th,	1872
2	A. W. Murray, Major General, C.B.	January 13th,	1877
3	Charles George Gordon, Lt. Col., R.E, C.B.	January 24th,	1882
4	Charles Gilbert Robinson, Lt. Col., R.A.	April 11th,	1882
5	Edward Thomas Brooke, Colonel, R.E.	May 7th,	1882
6	William Handbury Hawley, Colonel	May 31st,	1882
7	Thomas Erskine Arthur Hall, Colonel	July 4th,	1887
8	Henry Robinson, Lt. Col., R.E.	October 24th,	1888
9	Robert Elias, Lt. Col.	March 1st,	1892
10	Charles Walker Robinson, Colonel, C.B.	September 9th,	1892
11	Robert Elias, Lt. Colonel	May 25th,	1894
12	Robert Elias, Lt. Colonel	February 8th,	1895
13	William Osborne Barnard, Major General	March 15th,	1895
14	Felician Rola de Wolski, Lt. Col. Col., R.E.	October 27th,	1896
15	George Salis-Schwabe, Major General	December 22nd,	1896
16	Montagu Charles Brudwell Forestier Walker, Lt. Col.	January 14th,	1898
17	Henry Lethbridge Jesseps, Lt. Col., R.A.	May 26th,	1899
18	Henry John Lyster, Lt. Col., R.E.	April 12th,	1901
19	William Henry Goldney, Lt. Col., R.E.	May 28th,	1901
20	Henry John Lyster, Lt. Col., R.E.	June 25th,	1901
21	Charles T. E. Metcalfe, Brigadier General	November 21st,	1902
22	William Henry Goldney, Colonel, R.E.	January 27th,	1903
23	John Adye, Colonel, C.B., R.E.	December 1st,	1905
24	Walter Robert Butler Doran, Colonel, D.S.O.	February 21st,	1906
25	Arthur Gadell Tait Boileau, Colonel, R.A.	November 30th,	1906
26	Arthur G. Creagh, Major General, C.B., R.A.	January 11th,	1907
27	Walter Robert Butler Doran, Colonel, D.S.O.	April 12th,	1907
28	Charles Tyrell Shipley, Lt. Col., R.E.	December 14th,	1909
29	Sir James Ronald Leslie Macdonald, Maj. Gen., K.C.I.E., C.B.	February 14th,	1910
30	Noel Wilmot Houssemayne Du Boulay, Lt. Col,, R.E.	April 13th,	1911
31	Hubert Prentice, Lt. Col., R.E.	October 28th,	1911
32	George Hervey Nicholson, Lt. Col.	December 22nd,	1911
33	Charles Rudyerd Simpson, Major General, C.B.	March 8th,	1912
34	Herbert Prentice, Lt. Col., C.B.	March 13th,	1914
35	Owen Godfrey Faussett, Lt. Col.	July 28th,	1914
36	Charles Rudyerd Simpson, Major General, C.B.	August 29th,	1914
37	E. W. N. Walker, Major, R.A.	November,	1915
38	F. K. Fair, Colonel, R.E., C.B.	November 24th,	1916

Colonial Secretaries.

Colonel Barry		3rd December	1810
A. W. Blane—*acting*	1st Feb. to	22nd December	1831
G. F. Dick		29th December	1831
C. J. Bayley		26th November	1849
W. W. R. Kerr—*acting*	19th April to	15th June	1855
J. Dowland—*acting*	16th June 1855 to	17th June	1857
H. Sandwith, C.B.		20th June	1857
Stair Douglas—*acting*	14th Sept. 1858 to	7th June	1860
Félix Bedingfeld, C.M.G.		1st September	1860
Edward Newton, C.M.G.		1st December	1868
W. H. Marsh—*acting*—20th Jan. to 30th Oct. 1873	1st Oct. to 21st Nov 1874, 22nd July 1875 to	6th May	1877
F. Napier Broome, C.M.G.	Nov. 1877 to	9th December	1878
H. N. D. Beyts, C.M.G.—*acting*	31st December 1878 to	4th April	1879
	1st July 1879 to 24th May 1880, 9th Dec. 1880 to	4th January	1883
Charles Bruce, C.M.G.—*acting*		5th January	1883
H. N. D. Beyts—C.M.G—*acting*	3rd December 1883 to	24th September	1884
	16th October to 2nd Dec. 1884, 23rd August 1885 to	5th February	1886

Colonial Secretaries.—(*Continued*).

Clifford Lloyd, Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary	6th February	1886
H. N. D. Beyts, C.M.G.—*acting*—1st to 26th Sept. 1886, 30th October to	17th December	1886
F. R. Round—*acting* 17th December 1886 to	2nd February	1887
Francis Fleming, C.M.G.	24th February	1887
H. N. D. Beyts, C.M.G.—*acting*, 2nd July 1887 to 31st May, 27th August to	21st December	1888
H. Cockburn Stewart—*acting* 1st June to	26th August	1888
Francis Fleming, C.M.G.	22nd December	1888
H. N. D. Beyts, C.M.G.—*acting* 11th January to	10th April	1889
E. B. Sweet Escott—*acting*	16th April	1889
Thos. Elliott—*acting*	24th July	1889
Hubert E. H. Jerningham, C.M.G.	21st December	1889
Thos. Elliott, C.M.G.—*acting*	13th May	1891
Hubert E. H. Jerningham, C.M.G.	11th November	1891
Thos. Elliott, C.M.G.—*acting*	12th March	1892
C. A. King-Harman, C.M.G.	2nd September	1893
Thos. Elliott, C.M.G.—*acting*	17th January	1894
C. A. King-Harman, C.M.G.	24th July	1894
Douglas Young—*acting*	2nd March	1896
C. A. King-Harman, C.M.G.	19th September	1896
Douglas Young—*acting*	14th January	1897
George Ruthven Le Hunte	24th November	1897
Sir Graham John Bower, K.C.M.G.	1st December	1898
Douglas Young—*acting*	16th July	1900
Sir Graham John Bower, K.C.M.G.	13th May	1901
J. J. Brown—*acting*	7th September	1901
Sir Graham John Bower, K.C.M.G.	22nd May	1902
F. A. Gibson, I.S.O.—*acting*	9th November	1903
Sir Graham John Bower, K.C.M.G.	21st August	1004
F. A. Gibson, I.S.O.—*acting*	19th September	1904
D. C. Cameron—*acting*	20th December	1905
Sir Graham John Bower, K.C.M.G.	27th October	1906
D. C. Cameron—*acting*	14th April	1906
Sir Graham John Bower, K.C.M.G.	14th September	1906
John Middleton—*acting*	17th October	1908
Sir Graham John Bower, K.C.M.G.	23rd April	1909
John Middleton—*acting*	14th October	1909
G. Smith, C.M.G.	12th July	1910
John Middleton—*acting*	21st April	1911
G. Smith, C.M.G.	13th November	1911
John Middleton—*acting*	17th December	1912
John Middleton (*confirmed*)	13th August	1913
Etienne Kœnig—*acting*	1st January	1914
John Middleton (G. N. 40)	9th March	1914
Herbert Henniker Heaton—*acting* (G. N. 42)	10th March	1914
John Middleton (G. N. 172)	22nd September	1914
Herbert Henniker Heaton—*acting*	28th January	1916
John Middleton, C.M.G.	25th May	1917
Herbert Henniker Heaton—*acting*	1st August	1917
John Middleton, C.M.G.	4th September	1917
A. Grannum, C.M.G.—*acting*	8th January	1919
John Middleton, C.M.G.	17th November	1919

Chief Judges and Commissaries of Justice 1814 to 1920.

George Smith	30th October	1814
Edward Barens Blackburn	10th January	1824
James Wilson	1st October	1835
Sir J. Edward Rémono—*acting*—6th March to 20th June and 1st. Nov. 1858 to	20th August	1856
Sir Stevenson Villiers Surtees, Kt.—*acting*	31st January	1857
Sir Charles Farquhar Shand, Kt.	30th May	1860
Sir Nicolas Gustave Bestel, Kt.—*acting*—19th January 1868 to 4th June and	April	1875
to 6th June 1876 and 11th September 1878 to	31st August	1879

Chief Judges and Commissaries of Justice.—(*Continued*).

Sir Adam Gib Ellis, Kt.	1st September	1879
Sir E. P. J. Leclézio, Kt.	22nd November	1883
F. T. Piggott—*acting*	7th April	1895
Sir E. J. P. Leclézio, Kt.	25th May	1897
L. V. Delafaye, K.C.	30th April	1898
Sir L. V. Delafaye, Kt., K.C.	1st December	1899
F. C. Moncrieff—*acting*	16th February	1900
Ernest Didier St. Amand, *acting*	24th April	1900
Richard Myles Brown,—*acting*	31st August	1905
Louis Arthur Thibaud—*acting*	5th October	1908
Richard Myles Brown—*acting*	23rd October	1908
Furcy Alfred Herchenroder, K.C.—*acting*	2nd September	1912
Sir L. V. Delafaye, Kt., K.C.	12th November	1912
Sir Furcy Alfred Herchenroder, Kt., K.C.	1st January	1913

Laureates of the Royal College from 1818 to 1918.

Year.	Names.	Remarks.
1818	Bigot, Adolphe	....
1821	Faduilhe, Félix	Barrister-at-Law, Procureur du Roi.
1822	Dupont, Evenor	Barrister-at-Law.
1823	Geffroy, Hermann	Barrister-at-Law.
1827	de Chazal, Furcy*	....
1828	Husson, Hyacinthe*	....
1829	de St. Félix, Charles*	....
1830	Gonin, Hyacinthe*	....
1831	Lombard, Aimé*	....
1839	Soubrié, Joseph	....
1840	Kœnig, Alfred	Barrister-at-Law.
1841	Garreau, Victor	Barrister-at-Law and District Magistrate.
1842	Fressanges, Henri	Doctor in Medicine.
1843	Meistre, Aristide	Notary Public.
,,	Longueville, Alfred	....
1844	d'Emmerez de Charmoy, Oscar.	Barrister-at-Law, was Registrar Supreme Court.
1845	Colin, Jules	do. was Procureur General.
1846	Barbeau, Alcide	Doctor in Medicine.
1847	Tourrette, Charles	do.
,,	Dick, Charles	Joined the Army—Director of Prisons, England.
1848	Dupuy, Arthur	Barrister-at-Law.
1849	Bardet, Tristan	Roman Catholic Priest.
1850	Leclézio, Eugène	Barrister-at-Law, was Chief Judge of Mauritius.
,,	Beaugeard, Onésipho	Doctor in Medicine.
1851	Allas, Léonce	do.
1852	Brunet, Fulcher	Barrister-at-Law.
1853	Rouillard, John	do. was Judge Supreme Court.
1854	Barraut, A. Rodrigues	Doctor in Medicine.
,,	Rogers, Henry	do.
1855	Beaugeard, Horace	do.
,,	Mayer, George	Barrister-at-Law—was District Magistrate.
1856	Pellereau, Etienne	do. was Procureur General.
,,	Laconfourgue, Noémus	do.
1857	Cox, George	Doctor in Medicine.
,,	Coignet, Charles	do.
1858	Leclézio, Henri	Did not avail himself of the privilege—Is Member for Moka
,,	Rogers, William	Doctor in Medicine.
1859	Guibert, George	Barrister-at-Law.
1860	Didier St. Amand, Ernest	do. was Judge Supreme Court.
,,	Chastellier, Evenor	Doctor in Medicine, was Director Med. & Health Dept.
,,	Newton, William	Barrister-at-Law.
1861	Trouche, William	do.
,,	Dick, George Royer	do. was Auditor General.
,,	Jenkins, L. Thomas	do.

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* Superiority Prize. No Scholarship was awarded this year.

Laureates of the Royal College.—(*Continued*).

Year.	Names.	Remarks.
1862	Cox, Lionel	Barrister-at-Law.—Chief Judge, Straits Settlements.
,,	Legrand, Louis	
1863	Galéa, Henri	Barrister-at-Law.
,,	Forder, Joshua	Doctor in Medicine.
1864	Hermans, Jean	Barrister-at-Law.
,,	Lemière, Hippolyte ...	do. was District Magistrate.
,,	Dubois, Victor	Doctor in Medicine.
1865	Hobbs, William	Was Professor at the Royal College.
,,	Le Bobinec, Ferdinand ...	Doctor in Medicine.
1866	Brown, Richard Myles ...	Barrister-at-Law—was Judge Supreme Court.
,,	Pellereau, Elie	Doctor in Medicine—Practising in Paris.
1867	Forget, Arthur	Barrister-at-Law.
,,	Thibaud, L. Arthur ...	do. was Judge Supreme Court.
1869	Mc Donald, Peter... ...	Passed into the Civil Service of India.
,,	Hullard, Jean Arthur ...	Doctor in Medicine.
,,	Crétin, Eugène	do. was Lieut.-Col., 1st. Bengal Infantry.
1871	Dick, Frederick	Professor and Examiner, London.
,,	Bouchet, L. V. George ...	Doctor in Medicine—was member for Flacq.
1872	Paddle, James Isaac ...	do. in charge of Lunatic Asylum.
,,	Cantin, Louis Alfred ...	do. Practising in Paris.
1873	Anderson, Daniel Elie ...	do.
,,	Jean Louis, Nemours ...	do.
1874	Bell, Herbert John ...	Was Assistant Director of the Observatory.
,,	Wohrnitz, Ferdinand ...	Doctor in Medicine.
1875	Laurent, Eugène	do. Senior Member for Port Louis.
,,	Hullard, George	do.
1876	K/Vern, Victor	Barrister-at-Law.
,,	Rohan, Virgile	Doctor in Medicine.
,,	Newton, Charles	Barrister-at-Law—Editor of Newspaper.
1877	Boucherat, Julien ...	Professor, Royal College.
,,	Suzor, Jean Renaud ...	Doctor in Medicine practising in Paris.
,,	Dumat, Frank Campbell ...	Barrister-at-Law, Natal.
1878	Bell, John Ackroyd ...	Doctor in Medicine, Hong Kong.
,,	Despeissis, Louis Henri ...	Civil Engineer, South Africa.
1879	Bonnefin, Henri	Doctor in Medicine, Australia.
,,	Laurent, Octave	Barrister-at-Law.
1880	Despeissis, Anthony ...	Civil Engineer, P.W.D., India.
,,	Kœnig, Etienne	Barrister-at-Law—Procureur General.
1881	Bonnin, Louis	Agricultural Chemist.
,,	Croft, James	Died whilst studying at Cooper's Hill.
1882	Rouillard, John	Doctor in Medicine, Natal.
,,	Rouget, Auguste	do. Medical Supt., Civil Hospital.
1883	Serret, P. Eugène ...	Barrister-at-Law—Judge Supreme Court.
,,	Pitot, L. Emile	Civil Engineer—was General Manager of Mtius. Railways.
1884	Herchenroder, Alfred ...	Barrister-at-Law—Chief Judge, Mauritius.
,,	Cochemé, Alfred	Civil Engineer, P.W.D., India.
1885	Standley, Alfred	Civil Engineer.
,,	Rouillard, Louis	Barrister-at-Law.
1886	Barbeau, L. Gabriel ...	Doctor in Medicine—Assistant Medical Director.
,,	Lejuge de Segrais, Paul ...	Civil Engineer—Director of Public Works.
1887	Martin, Charles	Doctor in Medicine.
,,	Jacques, L. Volcy ...	do.
1888	De Chazal, René	Civil Engineer, P.W.D., India.
,,	Chastellier, Gustave ...	Barrister-at-Law.
1889	Pitot, Ch. A. Robert ...	do.
,,	Kœnig, Paul	Agricultural Chemist—Director of Forests and Gardens.
1890	Momplé, F. Robert ...	Doctor in Medicine—Sanitary Warden.
,,	Perdreau, J. Arthur ...	do. In Europe.
1891	Giraud, P. Léopold ...	Agricultural Chemist.
	Duclos, Adolphe	Barrister-at-Law—Member for Flacq.

Laureates of the Royal College.—*Continued.*

Year.	Names.	Remarks.
1892	Mélotte, J. B. Darcet	Barrister-at-Law.
,,	Rowell, Percy Fitz Patrick	Merchant's Clerk, London.
1893	Louis, Jean Léon	Doctor in Medicine.
,,	D'Avray, Edward Alfred	Civil Engineer, Professor at Royal College.
1894	Nairac, Edouard (c)	Barrister-at-Law—Junior Member for Port Louis.
,,	Desenne, Henri (m)	Civil Engineer, P.W.D., India.
1895	Bolton, John Douglas (c)	Doctor in Medicine, Mauritius.
,,	Masson, A. Gaston (m)	Doctor in Medicine.
1896	Galéa, Philippe (c)	Professor and Journalist, Mauritius.
,,	Savrimoutou, Marcelin (m)	Civil Engineer, Mauritius.
1897	Ferrière, J. Anthony (c)	Doctor in Medicine.
,,	Félix, J. Raoul (m)	do.
1898	Cantin, P. Léon (c)	Civil Engineer, Mauritius.
,,	Esnouf, Auguste (m)	Civil Engineer, P.W.D., India.
1899	Leconte, Louis (c)	Barrister-at-Law, Magistrate.
,,	Rampal, Maxime (m)	Civil Engineer.
1900	Mayer, Clifford (c)	Doctor in Medicine in India.
,,	Vandermeersh, André (m)	Civil Engineer.
1901	Baissac, Maurice (c)	Civil Engineer, P.W.D., India.
,,	Thompson, W. Percy (m)	Civil Engineer.
1902	Perdreau, René (c)	Professor of Mathematics in England.
,,	Giraud, George (m)	Doctor in Medicine.
1903	Catto, W. Henry (c)	do.
,,	Duvivier, Emile (m)	do.
1904	Pezzani, Roger (c)	Civil Engineer.
,,	Genève, Henri (m)	Barrister-at-Law.
1905	Perdrau, Raoul (c)	do.
,,	Genève, Antoine (m)	Civil Engineer.
1906	Maingard, Fernand (c)	Barrister-at-Law.
,,	Barnard, E. Osmond (c)	Law Student.
,,	Curé, Maurice (m)	Doctor in Medicine.
1907	Mayer, Norman (c)	
,,	Morau, Jules (m)	Engineer.
1908	D'Avray, Alexander (c)	Medicine.
,,	Leblanc, Gaston (m)	do.
1909	Herchenroder, Philippe (c)	Law Student, obtained the studentship of 100 guineas a year tenable for three years, at the General Examination of Students of the Inns of Court held in December 1913 and came out first in the Civil Service Exam., Eng.
,,	Baylis, Joseph Anno (m)	Engineering Student : killed in action.
1910	Mayer, Frank Chazal (c)	Killed in action.
,,	Célestin, Louis Abel (m)	Doctor in Medicine.
1911	Leblanc, Raoul (c)	do.
,,	Dyson, Daniel (m)	do.
1912	Ravet, Raymond (c)	
,,	Barnes, George (m)	
1913	Leclézio, Maurice (c)	
,,	Laurent, Maurice (m)	
1914	Cantin, Yves (c)	Medicine.
,,	Pitot, Maurice (m)	Engineer : killed in action.
1915	Herchenroder, Francis (c)	Barrister-at-Law.
,,	Remy, Maxime (c)	Medicine.
1916	Pilot, Raymond (c)	
,,	André, Hermann (m)	
1917	Raffray, André (c)	
,,	Le Roy, Guy (m)	
1918	De Chazal, Arthur (c)	
,,	De Comarmond, Maxime (m)	

(*c*) Classical Side. (*m*) Modern Side.

Treasury.

The head of the Treasury was called " Treasury and Paymaster General " until 1871, " Collector of Revenue and Treasurer " until 1873 and received the title of "Receiver General in 1874.

Receiver General 1851—1919.

1851-54 Rawson W. Rawson, 1855-59 Félix Bedingfield, 1862-63 William Walter Raleigh Kerr, 1864-65 Colville A. Barclay (p.i.), 1866-71 William Walter Raleigh Kerr, 1872-73 Colville A. Barclay, 1874-78 Henry N. D. Beyts, 1879 Cephas Mark de Joux (p.i.) 1880John A. Chasteauneuf (p.i.), 1881 Henry Cockburn Stewart (p.i.) 1882-84 Thomas Elliott (p.i.), 1885 Henry N. D. Beyts C.M.G., 1886 Thomas Elliott (p.i.), 1887-96 Louis Edouard Schmidt, 1897 George R. Dick, 1898-1901 James J. Brown, 1902 Louis S. Rathier du Vergé (p.i.), 1903 James J. Brown, 1904-06 Louis S. Rathier du Vergé, 1907 George A. Banbury, 1908 Victor Singery (p.i.), 1909-11 George A. Banbury, 1912-18 Allan Grannum, 1919 B. A. Francis (p.i).

Auditors General 1851—1919.

1846-59 William Walter Raleigh Kerr, 1861 Edward Everard Rusworth & John Augustus Chasteauneuf (p.i.), 1862-63 Edward Everard Rusworth L. Edward Newton, 1864 Edward Everard Rusworth & Edward Newton (p.i.), 1865 Edward Newton and Everard Rusworth, 1868 Edward Newton & Augustus Chateauneuf (p.i.), 1869 Augustus Chateauneuf (p i.) 1870-76 Swinburne Ward, 1877 W. H. Marsh, 1878 W. H. Marsh and Cephas Mark de Joux (p.i.). 1879 Henry Cockburn Stewart (p.i.), 1850 Thomas Elliott, 1882-83 Henry Cockburn Stewart, 1884 John Henry Finniss (p.i.), 1885 Thomas Elliott. 1886 Cephas Mark de Joux (p.i.), 1887-89 Edward Charles Ashley (p.i.), 1890-92 Thomas Elliott, 1893-94 Edward Charles Ashley (p.i.) 1895-98 Edward Charles Ashley, 1899-1905 George R. Dick M.A. 1906-08 David Sliman Mac Gregor, 1909 Victor Singery (p.i.), 1910-11 Edward Allan Grannum, 1912 Bertram A. Francis (p.i.), 1913-18 A. G. Biden, 1919 Charles A. Standley (p.i.)

Inspectors General of Police 1851—1919.

1851-54 Charles Anderson, 1855-61 Francis Berens Dawking, 1862-66 Archibald L.H. Anson, 1868-81 Lt.-Colonel John Terence O'Brien (K.C.M.G., 1897), 1882-85 Captain J. S. Hay, 1886-89 Captain Geo. Coulson Childs, 1890 Captain Thomas Montgomery Hawtayne, 1891-92 Captain Geo. Coulson Childs, 1893-94 Major A. Mc Donnel Moore, 1894-95 V. Trew (p.i.), 1896-98 Captain the Hon. Cecil T. Holland, 1899-1902 Captain Albert de Wilton, 1903-11 Albert W. F. Goold, 1912-14 Lewis Lyndon Kerr, 1915 Claude W. Duncan (p.i.), 1916-18 C. A. Godfrey, 1919 Captain Fred. T. G. Tremlett, M.B.E. (p.i.).

General Managers Government Railways 1862—1919.

Commissioners from 1862 to 1866 : 1862 Edward Everard Rusworth, 1862 Charles John Boyle, General Manager, 1863 Joe Taylor Fisher, 1867 James Robert Mosse, 1870 Walter Henry Scott, M.I.M.E., 1879 Hans St George Caulfield, 1889 M. Connal, 1896 Léon Emile Pitot, 1918 Vacant.

Registration and Mortgage Department. *

RECEIVERS OF REGISTRATION DUES & CONSERVATORS OF MORTGAGES.

1803-1816 E. Delaleu, 1816-1840 E. Callot, 1840-1854 T. S. Kelsey. 1855-1884 J. H. Finniss, 1885-1896 N. Lesage, 1897-1899 G. Newton, 1900-1907 G. Dupont, 1907-1919 M. Noël. April to August 1907, July 1913 to August 1914, since July 1917, T. Avice p.i.

Registrars General 1851—1919.

1851-56 Thomas Lavergne, 1857-69 Charles Henry Higginson, 1870 Charles Henry Higginson & Dr. C. F. Edwards† (p.i.), 1871-72 Dr. C. F. Edwards, 1573 Dr. C. F. Edwards and John B.

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* The Registration and Mortgage Department and the Registrar General's Department were amalgamated under one head (the Registrar General) on 1.7.1912.

† Was the first officer to bear the title of Registrar General. Messrs. Lavergne and Higginson were Civil Status Officers in charge of the Department.

Registrars General.—(*Continued*).

Kyshe (p.i.), 1874-77 Dr. C. F. Edwards, 1878-82 John B. Kyshe F.S.S., 1883-84 Edward Charles Ashley (p.i.), 1885 John B. Kyshe F.S.S., 1886-88 George Royer Dick M.A., 1889-90 George Lumgair (p.i.) 1890-93 George Royer Dick M.A., 1893 Louis Séïde R. du Vergé (p.i.) 1893-95 George Royer Dick M.A., 1895 Anatole de Boucherville (p.i.) 1895-96 George Royer Dick M.A., 1896-97 Louis Séïde R. du Vergé (p.i.), 1897-99 George R. Dick M.A., 1899 Frederick A. Gibson (p.i.), 1899-1902 George Alexander Banbury, 1902-03 Louis Joseph Madelon (p.i.), 1903 George Alexander Banbury, 1903 Frédéric Robert (p.i.), 1903-04 George Alexander Banbury, 1904-05 Adrien Le Bas de Lachesnaye (p.i.), 1905-06 George Alexander Banbury, 1906-07 Adrien Le Bas de Lachesnaye (p.i.), 1907-11 David P. Garrioch, 1911-12 Aimé Duvivier (p.i.), 1912-13 Martial Noël, 1913-14 Tristan Avice (p.i.) 1914-17 Martial Noël; 1917 Tristan Avice (p.i.).

Directors of Botanical Gardens 1851—1919.

Pierre Poivre: On 17th July 1767 appointed Intendant, was in charge till 21st August 1772 Jean Nicolas Céré, appointed in 1775, died 2nd May 1810, Auguste Céré, son of the former, was in office 1810 to 1820, John White, 28th February 1820 till death, James Newman, 20th March 1832 till death, James Duncan, 1st May 1849 Dr. Charles James Meller, 18th May 1866 till his death (in 1869) in New South Wales, where he had been sent to fetch new varieties of sugar-canes. Mrs. Caldwell was sent in his place for the canes, John Horne, 15th May 1871, was also appointed Director of Forests, William Scott, 1st April 1897, Joseph Vankeirsbilck, 28th July 1898, Paul Kœnig, 16th Sept. 1903 till 30.6.1913 On 1.7.1913 the Gardens were handed over to the Director of Agricultnre (Mr. Stockdale).

Protectors of Immigrants 1854—1919.

1854 Thomas J. Hugon (provisional), 1855-58 Thomas J. Hugon (permanent), 1859-25.7.61 Henry Nicolas Duverger Beyts, (confirmed), 26.7.1859 1862-63 J. Augustin Chasteauneuf (acting), 1864-72 H. N. D. Beyts, 1873-77 Thomas Elliott (acting), 1878-79 John George Daly (appointed 1.1.78, assumed duties 5.8.78), 1880 L. Martin (officer in charge of Immigration Office), 1.5.1881-83 John Francis Trotter (appointed 31.12.80), 1883-84 William Greene (acting), 1885-89 John Francis Trotter, 1888 Dr. R. S. Stone (acting), 11.5.89-30.12.89 Owen L. O'Connor (acting), 1890-5.5.94 John Francis Trotter, 6.5.94-14.12.94 Owen L. O'Connor (acting), 15.12.94-30.6.1912 John Francis Trotter, 1.7.12 Bertram Alexander Francis, 11.3.14-21.9.14 L. Leconte (acting), 22.9.14-27.11.14 Bertram Alexander Francis, 28.11.14-7.4.15 L. Leconte (acting), 8.4.15-28.1.16 H. Henniker Heaton (acting), 29.1.16-23.3.16 R. d'Unienville (acting), 24.3.16-27.11.18 Gabriel Lincoln (acting), 28.11.18-9.2.19 Captain B.A.Francis, 10.2.19-16.11.19 Gabriel Lincoln (acting).

Rectors of Royal College 1851—1919.

1851-58 Joseph Deas B. A., 1859-68 Charles Arthur Redl, 1869-78 Charles Bruce, 1879 C. W. Mason M. A. 1880-84 Alfred Messervy M. A. 1885 W. G. Ansorgé M.A. 1886-91 Alfred Messervy M. A. 1892 William W. Hamley M.A. 1893-1900 Alfred Messervy M.A. 1901-2 William W. Hamley M. A. 1903 Alfred Temple Roberts M. A. 1904-8 William W. Hamley M. A. 1909 Alfred Temple Roberts M. A. 1910 Weston F. Russell B. A. 1911 Alfred Temple Roberts M. A. 1912-18 Weston F. Russell B.A. 1919 Eyre.

Directors of Public Instruction 1909—1919.

1909 William T. A. Emtage, M. A. 1910 Alfred T. Roberts, M. A. 1911-18 William T. A. Emtage, M.A.

Directors of Agriculture 1913.

Director: 1913-16, F. A. Stockdale. M,A.; 1914-18, H. A. Tempany, D. Sc.

Directors Royal Alfred Observatory 1851—1919.

1851-1863, Alphonse Régnard. 1864-1867, Charles Meldrum. 1868-1869, Revd. George Mc Irvine, (p.i.) 1870-1896, Charles Meldrum, F.R.S., L.L.D. 1897-1911, Thomas F. Claxton, F.R.A.S. 1912-1918, Albert Walter, F.R.A.S.

Curators of the Museum 1851—1919.

1851-1856. Will Bojer. 1857-1878. Louis Bouton. 1879-1903, Albert Daruty de Grandpré 1903-1913, D. D.Emmerez de Charmoy. 1914-1919, W. Edward Hart.

The Chamber of Commerce.

A first attempt to form a Chamber of Commerce was made in 1829, but had to be abandonned after a few years, and in 1849, with the approval of Governor Sir George Anderson a new Chamber was established, which has remained in existence up to the present time.

The first President was the Honorable Louis Léchelle, in 1850, followed by R. Stein in 1851.

The subsequent Presidents or Vice Presidents were :

1852 to 1860 G. Robinson, P. A. Wiehé, Fraser and G. C. Bourgignon ;
1862 to 1869 P. A. Wiehé, H. J. Jourdain, H. Wilson, H. Adam, — J. Fraser, James Canonville and A. C. Macpherson ;
1870 to 1879 A. C. Macpherson, A. J, W. Arnott, J. W. Holloway, H. Adam, J. Fraser, A. P. Ambrose, — J. A. Ferguson, G. C. Bourgignon, R. Mc Ewen ;
1880 to 1889 H. Adam, A. P. Ambrose, D. C. Smith, John Fraser, W. H. R. Wilson, R. Freeland, J. A. Ferguson, J. Coutanceau, H. Stein, — J. P. W. Kidson, J. Jacobs, Edward C. Fraser, Paul Langlois ;
1890 to 1899 Paul Langlois, Robert Freeland, Jos. Coutanceau, Hamilton Stein, E. C. Fraser A. Wemyss — : C. F. Adam, T. Mallac ; ,
1900 to 1909 Joseph Coutanceau, H. Stein, Pierre Adam, Edward C. Fraser, Geo. Dickson, R. B. Graham, Victor Huteau, — J. W. Holloway, H. M. Blyth, Octave Adam ;
1910 to 1918 Pierre Adam, H. M Blyth, E. C. Fraser, J. J. Gibson, Louis Goupille, Arthur J. Broad — G. W. Chamney, Victor Huteau, R. B. Graham.

The Secretaries were : 1851 to 1892 : F. Channell ; 1873 to 1879 J. I. Cohen de Lissa ; 1880 to 1911 Charles Domergue ; 1912 to 1918 Jules Gautier ; (Tourette only 1 month).

Mauritius Cricket Club.

List of Presidents and Secretaries.

Presidents.

1849	E. Chapman,
1850	The Hon. F. V. Surtees
1851–3	Major H, F.F. Johnson—5th Fusiliers
1856–7	Lt.eCol.H.F.P.Johnson—5th Fusiliers
1858	Col. H. F. P. Johnson—5th Fusiliers
1859–60	R. Hervey,
1861	J. Fraser,
1862	E. E. Banks,
1863–5	H. J. Jourdain,
1866	Dr C. F. Edwards, M.D.
1867	J. Fraser,
1868–9	R. Mc Farlane,
1870	H. J. Jourdain,
1871–2	Dr C. F. Edwards, M.D.
1873	J. G. Dayly,
1874–5	C. Bruce,
1876–7	Dr C. F. Edwards, M.D.
1878	C. Bruce,
1879–96	J. Fraser,
1897–1901	The Hon. P. Ambrose
1902–6	G. H. Ireland,
1907	Lt.-Col. F. H. Horniblow, R.E.
1908–12	G. H. Ireland,

Secretaries

1849	R. Leishman,
1850–1	H. H. Terry,
1852	S. Douglas,
1853–5	R. Hervey,
1856–7	T. Ambrose,
1858	A. Connal,
1859–60	T. Ambrose.
1861	C. E. Banks,
1862	W. Hervey,
1863–4	B. Greene,
1865	Dr C. F. Edwards, M.D.
1866	Dr R. S. Stone
1867	W. Grant,
1868	Dr R. S. Stone
1869–71	D. W. Wales,
1872–4	J. J. Brown,
1875	J. J. Tuck,
1876	Dr R. S. Stone
1877	H. Lemière,
1878	G. H. Ireland,
1879–83	Dr R. S. Stone
1884–9	J. W. Hollway,
1800	Capt. F. Crampton, R.A.
1891–4	H. M. Blyth,
1895	T. A. Hope,
1896	H. M. Blyth,
1897–1900	T. A. Hope,
1901	Major F. H. Horniblow, R.E.
1902	H. A. Cary,
1903	Lt.-Col. H. H. Aspinal—79th. C.I.
1904	Lt. E. Mouat—79th. C.I.
1905–6	Capr. H. S. Bush, A.O.D.
1907	Lt. B. Usher—Leinster Rgt.
1908–10	T. F. Claxton,
1911	G. Ireland, H. G. Hitchcock,
1912	H. G. Hitchcock,

Roman Catholic Church.

Préfets Apostoliques de l'Ile Maurice.

1768—1781	R. Père Contenot
1781—1786	R. Père Chambouet
1866—1804	R. Père Darthé.

Le Gouvernement Colonial en 1804 nomma l'abbé Bègue, Vicaire Apostolique à Maurice, mais, bientôt après, le cardinal Capara, Légat à Latere auprès du Gouvernement Français, nomma l'abbé Hoffman curé de St. Louis et chef provisoire du Culte Catholique à Maurice (Ile de France) et à Bourbon (Ile Bonaparte).

En 1819, Mgr. Edouard Slater, O.S.B., Evêque de Ruspa, fut nommé Vicaire Apostolique.

Vicaires Apostoliques.

1819—1832	Mgr. Edouard Slater, O.S.B., Evêque de Ruspa
1832—1840	Mgr. Edouard Morris, O.S.B., Evêque de Troie
1840—1847	Mgr. William Bernard Allen Collier, O.S.B., Evêque de Milève (*in partibus*).

En Décembre 1837, le Saint Père érigea l'Ile Maurice en Diocèse, et Mgr. Collier prit le titre d'Evêque de Port Louis.

Evêques du Diocèse de Port Louis.

1846—1863	Mgr. William Bernard Allen Collier, O.S.B.
1863—1871	Mgr. Michael Adrian Hankinson, O.S.B.
1871 1888	Mgr. William Benedict Scarrisbrick, O.S.B.
1888—1895	Mgr. Jean Gabriel Leo Meurin, O.S.B.
1896—1909	Mgr. Peter Augustine O'Neill, O.S.B.
1910—1916	Mgr. James Romanus Bilsborrow, O.S.B., nommé Archevêque de Cardiff, le 9 Février 1916.
8 Juil. 1916	Mgr. John Murphy, C.S.Sp. S.T.D., L.L.D.

Sa Grandeur Mgr. John Murphy, C.S.Sp., S.T.D., L.L.D. né en 1854 dans le diocèse de Kerry, Irlande, ordonné prêtre en 1877. Profession religieuse en 1878. Provincial en Amérique et en Irlande 1906-1916, élu évêque de Port-Louis le 8 Juillet 1916, sacré le 13 Août 1916 dans le pro-cathédrale de Dublin, arrivé à Maurice le 27 Janvier 1917.

Church of England.

Bishops of Mauritius.

Diocese founded and first Bishop consecrated 1854.

1854-1868 The Rt. Rev. Viucent W. Ryan D. D. 1869-1870 The Rt. Rev. Thomas G. Hatchard D. D. 1870-1871 The Rt. Rev. Henry C. Huxtable D. D. 1872-1890 The Rt. Rev. Peter Sorenson Royston D. D. 1891-1897 The Rt. Rev. William Walsh D. D. 1898-1903 The Rt. Rev. Walter Ruthven Pym D. D. 1904-1919 The Rt. Rev. Francis Ambrose Gregory D. D. 1919 The Rt Rev. Cyril Henry Golding-Bird D. D.

Archdeacons.

1869-73 The Venerable J. G. R. de Joux. 1871 The Ven. S. Hobbs Archdeacon of Seychelles, 1874-77 Archdeacon of Mauritius. 1878-1895 The Ven. A. D. Mathews M.A. 1895-1903 The Ven. R. J. French. 1895-1912 The Ven. H. D. Buswell Archdeacon of Seychelles. 1904-06 The Ven. Whylock Pendavis M.A. Archdeacon of Mauritius. 1907-12 The Ven. J. W. Clinton M.A. 1912-18 The Venerable G. Wheatley.

The Rev. A. D. Mathews acted as Bishop's Commissary from 1874 to 1895 but was not appointed Archdeacon till after the retirement of Archdeacon Hobbs who could not as Commissary, not being on the Establishment.

List of Mayors and Deputy-Mayors.

Year.	MAYORS.	DEPUTY-MAYORS.
1850	Hon. L. Léchelle	F. Kœnig
1851	Hon. L. Léchelle	F. Kœnig
1852	Hon. L. Léchelle	F. Kœnig
1853	Hon. L. Léchelle	F. Kœnig
1854	Hon. Sir G. Froppier.	F. Kœnig A. Besnard
1855	Hon. Sir G. Froppier.	E. Pipon
1856	Hon. L. Léchelle E. Pipon	E. Pipon Hon. H. Le Mière
1857	Hon. H. Le Mière	A. Edwards
1858	A. Edwards	F. N. Jouanis
1859	P. N. Charon	D. Sicard
1860	G. de Courson	A. Edwards
1861	G. de Courson	J. Mallac
1862	G. de Courson	E. Marie
1863	Hon. H. Le Mière	C. Pitot
1864	Hon. H. Le Mière	C. Pitot
1865	P. N. Charon	J. Brodie
1866	C. Pitot	E. Laurent
1867	C. Pitot	E. François
1868	Hon. E. François	E. Ducray
1869	Hon. E. François	A. Letard
1870	E. Ducray	J. Barbeau
1871	Hon. E. Ducray	J. Barbeau
1872	Hon. E. Ducray	Dr. W.T.A.Edwards
1873	Hon. E. François	A. C. Macpherson
1874	Hon. E. François	W. Hazlitt
1875	Hon. E. François G. F. Poulin	G. F. Poulin A. Rolando
1876	G. F. Poulin	W. Hazlitt
1877	L. Hily	E. Bazire
1878	E. Bazire	L. Hily
1879	E, Bazire	Dr. L. Allas
1880	E. Bazire	C. E. T. Pitot
1881	E. Bazire	Dr. L. Allas
1882	A. Lavoquer	Dr. L. Allas W. Standley
1883	A. Lavoquer	C. E. T. Pitot
1884	C. E. T. Pitot	Dr. W.T.A.Edwards
1885	A. Lavoquer	G. V. K/Vern
1886	Hon. A. Lavoquer	G. V. K/Vern
1887	G. V. K/Vern	E. Aubert
1888	G. V. K/Vern	C. E. T. Pitot
1889	G. V. K/Vern E. Aubert	E. Aubert E. Duponsel
1890	E. Aubert	E. François (*junior*)
1891	E. Aubert	E. Duponsel
1892	E. Aubert E. Duponsel	E. Duponsel F. François (*junior*)
189	L. François (*junior*)	E. Ganachaud
1894	L. François (*junior*)	E. Ganachaud
1895	L. François (*junior*)	E. Ganachaud
1896	C. E. T. Pitot	R. A. Rohan
1897	C. E. T. Pitot	R. A. Rohan
1898	C. E. T. Pitot	C. Olivier
1899	C. E. T. Pitot	Dr L. J. Pétricher
1900	C. E. T. Pitot	Dr L. J. Pétricher
1901	Hon. C. E. T. Pitot	R. A. Rohan
1902	R. A. Rohan	A. Poupard
1903	R. A. Rohan	A. Poupard
1904	R. A. Rohan	A. Poupard
1905	Dr Eug. Laurent	Dr L. J. Pétricher
1906	A. Esnouf	Dr L. J. Pétricher
1907	Hon. Dr E. Laurent.	Dr L. J. Pétricher
1908	Hon. Dr E. Laurent.	C. E. T. Pitot
1909	Hon. Dr E. Laurent.	C. E. T. Pitot
1910	A. Esnouf	R. A. Rohan V. Ducasse
1911	Hon. Dr E. Laurent.	G. M. Issac
1912	Hon. Dr E. Laurent.	G. M. Issac
1913	Hon. E. Nairac	V. Ducasse
1914	V. Ducasse	J. B. D. Mélotte
1915	R. Noel	G. M. Issac
1916	L. A. Célestin	L. D. Vèle
1917	Hon. Dr. E. Laurent.	L. A. Célestin
1918	Hon. Dr. E. Laurent.	O. Sandapa
1919	Hon. Dr. E. Laurent.	J. Tranquille
1920	Dr. Edgar Laurent	G. M. Issac

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

Year.	Presidents.	Vice-Presidents.	Secretaries.
1851	Henry Kœnig	B. G. Houghton	P. Hugon
1852-61	,, ,,	C. C. Brownrigg ,,	,, ,,
1862	C. C. Browrigg	A. Vigoureux	Henri Lemaire
1854	G. C. Bourgignon	A. Mallac	,,
1865	A. Mallac	C. W. Wiehé	,,
1866	G. C. Bourgignon	,,	,,
1868	Ad. Mallac	F. Cloupet	,,
1869-10	J. B. Guimbeau	B. Colin	,,

Mauritius Commercial Bank.—(*Continued*).

Year.	Presidents.	Vice-Presidents.	Secretaries.
1871	Eug. Leclézio	Henri Adam	Henri Lemaire
1872-73	"	G. B. Guimbeau	"
1874	J. B. Guimbeau	Henri Adam	"
1875	Henri Adam	G. W. Hollway	"
1876	A. Povah Ambrose	G. B. Guimbeau	"
1877-78	"	Eug. Leclézio	"
1879	Eug. Leclézio	Henri Adam	"
1880	T. Mallac	R. W. Chamney	"
1881	A. Povah Amdrose	Henri Adam	"
1882-83	Henri Adam	R. W, Chamney	"
1884	R. W. Chamney	Tristan Mallac	"
1885	A. Povah Ambrose	Henri Adam	"
1886-87	"	"	Ed. Spéville
1888-89	Victor Huteau	C. F. Estill	"
1890	C. F. Estill	Henri Adam	"
1891	Henri Adam	Tristan Mallac	"
1892	Tristan Mallac	A. P. Ambrose	"
1893	A. Povah Ambrose	Henri Adam	"
1894	Henri Adam	V. Huteau	"
1895	Victor Huteau	P. L. Chastellier	"
1896	P. L. Chastellier, K.C.	F. C. Estill	"
1897-98	Tristan Mallac	G. W. Hollway	"
1899	G. W. Hollway	Victor Huteau	"
1900-01	Victor Huteau	A. P. Ambrose	"
1902	G. W. Hollway	G. A. Ritter	Mée Goupille
1903	Victor Huteau	A. Régnard	"
1904-05	"	P. E. de Chazal, C.M.G.	"
1906	G. A. Ritter, C.M.G,	H. G. Ducray	"
1907-03	H. Giblot Ducray	P. E. de Chazal	"
1909	Victor Huteau	"	"
1910-11	"	H. Giblot Ducray	"
1912	H. Giblot Ducray	H. M. Blyth	"
1913-14	H. M. Blyth	Henri Leclézio	"
1915	Jules Hein	A. Piat	"
1916-17	F. J. Elyard	H. Giblot Ducray	"
1918	H, Giblot Ducray	Louis Rouillard	"
1919	Hon. L. Rouillard, K.C.	Jules Hein	"

* The first meeting of shareholders took place on the 14 July 1838 at the Hôtel Coignet, a which the following gentlemen were elected to form the Committee of Directors :

J. E. Arbuthnot
F. Barbé
J. Blyth
R. Bullen
O. C. Bourguignon
A. H. Giquel
H. H. Griffiths
V. J. Jollivet
Henry Kœnig

Chamber of Brokers.

Year.	Syndics.	Joint Syndics.	Secretaries.
1864–66	Félix de Froberville	A. Régnard	J. Tyack H. Rostand
1867	do.	Emilien Basset	Achille Piston
1868	do.	Frédéric Tennant	J. Didier St Amand
1869	do.	L. Pitot	D. Margeot
1870	do.	Emilien Basset	do.
1871–73	do.	do.	C. E. T. Pitot
1874	Tristan Pezet	L. Pitot	E. Bausse
1875	Félix de Froberville	Alfred Colin	J. Rampal
1876	do.	E. Hourquebie	R. Asher
1877–78	do.	do.	H. Vigoureux
1879–80	do.	do.	J. A. Lagesse
1881–82	do.	do.	F. Hein
1883	do.	do.	A. Brun

Chamber of Brokers.—(*Continued*).

Year.	Syndics.	Joint Syndics.	Secretaries.
1884–85	Félix de Froberville	C. Tyack	E. Virieux
1886	do.	Eugène Hourquebie	Emile Coiffie
1887–89	Edouard Montocchio	Emile de Drusina	Emile Pascau
1890	do.	Alphonse Boullé	do.
1891–99	Eugène Hourquebie	do.	E. Rouillard
1900	do.	do.	Léopold Bour
1901	Alphonse Boullé	Jules Régnard	do.
1902	do.	do.	Eugène Henry
1903–06	do.	do.	Louis Noël
1907–08	Jules Régnard	M. Montocchio	do.
1909	do.	Edouard Rouillard	O. Rouillard
1910–11	do.	do.	Aristide Rey
1912	do.		
1913	do.		
1914–18	do.	Edouard Rouillard	E. Rochery de Marcenay Marc Baissac

Chamber of Notaries Public.

Year	President	Syndic	Secretary
1851/52	Y. J. Jollivet	P. J. Levieux	C. Lamusse
1853/56	M. R. G. Ducray	J. B. Guimbeau	H. B. A. Meistre
1857/59	J. B. Guimbeau	A. L. S. Pelte	Vigoureux de K/Morvant
1872	T. Sauzier	V. Geoffroy	L. A. Pelte
1873	Loïs Raoul	A. Jollivet	E. Gimel
1874	Victor Barry	do.	do.
1875	A. L. S. Pelte	V. Barry	A. Geoffroy
1876	Loïs Raoul	A. Jollivet	do.
1877	Stanislas Pelte	L. E. Baissac	A. Ducray
1878/79	Loïs Raoul	A. S. Pelte	A. Gimel
1880	Victor Barry	A. Geoffroy	Ch. Pitot
1881	do.	E. Baissac	A. Montocchio
1882	Loïs Raoul	A. Geoffroy	do.
1883	Victor Barry	A. Jollivet	Ch. Pitot
1884/85	Loïs Raoul	do.	Alfred Gimel
1886/87	C. Durand Deslongrais	G. Guimbeau	Félix Levieux
1888	Alfred Gimel	A. Montocchio	A. Jollivet
1889	A. Montocchio	C. Durand Deslongrais	Robert Kœnig
1890	C. Durand Deslongrais	Alfred Gimel	do.
1891	Alfred Gimel	A. Montocchio	M. Maingard
1892	A. Montocchio	Robert Kœnig	F. F. Mongelard
1893	Gustave Baissac	do.	do
1894/95	do.	A. Poupinel de Valencé	F. Levieux
1896	do.	W. Edw. Hart	E. de Robillard
1897	Alfred Gimel	Gustave Baissac	do.
1898	do.	Ariste Piat	A. Poupinel de Valencé
1899	Gustave Baissac	do.	C. Poupinel de Valencé
1900/03	do.	E. de Robillard	MaxPoupinel de Valencé
1904/05	Félix Levieux	do.	Charles Poupinel de Valencé
1906/07	do.	L. de Robillard	do.
1908	Alfred Gimel	Ch. Poupinel de Valencé	Louis Kœnig
1909/12	do.	E. de Robillard	do.
1913	E. de Robillard	Ch. Poupinel de Valencé	Louis Vèle
1914	do.	do.	Paul Baissac
1915	Eugène Rousset	Paul Baissac	Lonis Kœnig
1916	E. de Robillard	Eugène Rousset	do.
1917	do.	Ch. Poupinel de Valencé	P. Lahausse de la Louvière
1918	Robert Kœnig	P. Lahausse de la Louvière	Christian Vallet

List of Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court since January 1852.

1	Stephenson Villiers Surtees	(Ag. Chief Judge: August 1855)
2	Jean Edouard Remono(afterwards Knight)	(Ag. Chief Judge : March 1855)
3	Barthelemy Colin	(Ag. Judge : April 1853)
4	Nicolas Gustave Bestel	(Ag. P. J. March 1855 : Ag. Chief Judge, Nov. 1866)
5	Louis François Evenor Dupont ...	(Ag. P. J. 1st November 1858)
6	Barthelemy Gustave Colin (afterwards C.M.G. 1877)	(P. J. 1st December 1852)
7	Leon Arnaud	(Ag. P. J. 20th October 1863)
8	John Gorrie	(P. J. 5th September 1870)
9	Adam Gib Ellis (afterwards Knight) ..	(P. J. 5th April 1875., C. J. September 1879)
10	Eugène Jules Leclézio (afterwards Knight)	(Ag. J. 7th April 1876., Ag. Chief Judge 26th January 1882)
11	James Hermann de Ricci	(Ag. P. J. 30th November 1877)
12	Henry Thomas Wrenfordsley ...	(P. J. 7th May 1878)
13	Etienne Pellereau	(Ag. P. J. 13th Sept. 1878 Ag. C. J. 27th Aug. 1883)
14	William Henry Lionel Cox(afterwards Kt).	(Ag. P. J. 17th July 1879)
15	Edward Morehead Wood	(Ag. P. J. 2nd September 1879)
16	Andrew Mure (afterwards Knight) ...	(P. J. 8th April 1880, Ag. C. J. 1890)
17	John Rouillard	(Ag. P. J. 19th May 1880)
18	Frederic Condé William	(16th April 1884)
19	Louis Victor Delafaye (afterwards Knight)	(Ag. P. J. 26th Sept. 1884, Ag. C. J.: March 1898
20	Ernest Didier St. Amand	(Ag. P. J. 1st Feb. 1886, Ag. C. J. : 24th April 1904)
21	George Clifford Mayer	(Ag. P. J. 7th May 1886)
22	Frederick Charles Moncrieff	(P. J. 24th Feb. 1891, Ag. C. J.: March 1900)
23	Oliver Smith	(P. J. 18th April 1898, Ag. C. J.: 27th March 1900)
24	L. V. Thibaud	(P. J. 19th March 1900, Ag. C. J.: 5th October 1908)
25	G. V. K/Vern K. C.	(Ag. P. J. 26th March 1900)
26	Richard Myles Brown	(P. J. 26th Nov. 1900, Ag. C. J.: 23rd Oct. 1908)
27	Alexander Wood Renton	(P. J. 24th October 1900)
28	Eugène Serret K. C.	(Ag. P. J. 2nd February 1904)
29	Charles Simon Davson	(P. J. 23rd January 1906)
30	Etienne Kœnig K. C.	(Ag. P. J. 17th April 1906)
31	Louis Alexandre Hugues	(Ag. P. J. 4th February 1913)
32	Thomas Wagstaffe Haycraft	(P. J. 19th March 1913)
33	Herbert William Prichard ...	(P. J. 20th May 1915)
34	Thomas Ernest Roseby	(P. J. 4th September 1919).

List of persons having held the appointment of Procureur & Advocate General since 1852.

1	Prosper D'Epinay	Procureur & Advocate General ...	1852
2	Williams G. Dickson	do. do. do. ...	1856
3	J. Sholto Douglas	do. do. do. ...	1867
4	Jules Colin	do. do. do. ...	1868
5	Barthelemy Gustave Colin, C.M.G.	do. do. do. ...	1870
6	Adam Gib Ellis	do. do. do. ...	1877
7	James Hermann de Ricci	5th June	1878
8	Henry Thomas Wrenfordsley	do.	1878
9	Edward Morehead Wood	13th November	1879
10	The Hon. Virgile Naz, C.M.G.(afterwards K.C.M.G.)	10th February	1880
11	Etienne Pellereau	11th July	1881
12	W. H. Lionel Cox (afterwards Knt.)	27th August	1883
13	Louis Rouillard	23rd October	1893
14	Francis Taylor Piggott (afterwards Knt.) (Ag. C. J. 16th April 1895) ...	16th March	1894
15	Alexander Wood Renton	19th August	1904
16	Furcy Alfred Herchenroder (afterwards Kt., K. C.)	17th April	1905
17	Etienne Kœnig, K. C.	3rd September	1912
18	Eugène Serret, K. C.	Acting September	1913
19	Herbert William Prichard	do. 31st October	1916
20	Roger Marrier d'Unienville	do. September-October	1919

Substitutes Procureur & Advocate General since 1852.

1.	Edward Allen Williams		1852
2.	James Sholto Douglas		1853
3.	Eugène Jules Leclézio		1868
4.	John Gorrie		1869
5.	Adam Gib Ellis		1870
6.	Lionel Cox	Acting 16th April	1872
7.	James Hermann de Ricci	5th October	1876
8.	Ernest Didier St Amand	Acting 25th February	1879
9.	Edward Morehead Wood	18th March	1879
10.	Etienne Pellereau	Acting 2nd September	1879
11.	Louis Rouillard	Acting 12th July	1881
12.	John Mc Dougall Gibson	8th March	1882
13.	Louis Arthur Thibaud	Acting	1889
14.	Martial Noël	Acting	1900
15.	Eugène Serret	Acting 1901 Confirmed	1913
16.	Etienne Kœnig	Acting February	1904
17.	Louis Alexandre Hugues	Acting August	1911
18.	J. H. J. William Newton		1912
19.	Georges Rousset	Acting 31st October	1916
20.	Roger Marrier d'Unienville	Acting October	1917
21.	Samuel Fouquereaux	Acting September-October	1919

Masters—Supreme Court.

1.	Henry Collet Bury		1852
2.	Versange Delaîné fils (Acting)		1863
3.	Robert Temple	28th April	1863
4.	Victor Esnouf		1865
5.	George Clifford Mayer (Acting)		1886 — 1887
6.	Amand Esnouf (Acting)		1887
7.	John Rouillard		1884
8.	Ernest Didier St Amand		1886

Registrars—Supreme Court.

1.	Philip Dottin Souper	January	1852
2.	François Evenor Dupont	April	1855
3.	Ferdinand Herchenroder		1862
4.	William Greene (Acting)		1883
5.	Leonce Isnard (Acting)		1883 — 1887
6.	Oscar D'Emmerez de Charmoy		1873
7.	Louis Gustave de Comarmond (Acting)		1897

Master & Registrar (*Under Ordinance 61 of 1898–1899*).

1.	Henri Galéa K. C.	February	1899
2.	L. A. Hugues (Acting)	15th October	1911
3.	Louis Leconte (Acting)	1st February	1913
4.	Léon Leclézio (Acting)	3rd July	1914
5.	Edouard Rouillard	June-July	1915

Mauritius Lawn Tennis Association.

	President	Honorary Secretary	Honorary Treasurer
1910—11	Mr. Justice Davson	T. F. Claxton	H. G. Hitchcock
1911—12	”	R. A. C. Mansel, R.E.	”
1912—13	”	Major F. Parry, R.A.M.C.	”
1913—14	”	J. C. Bowles, R.E.	T. J. Cowin
1914—15	Chief Justice Sir A. Herchenroder, Kt., K.C.	F. J. Elyard	”
1915—16	”	”	A. G. Biden
1916—17	”	”	”
1917—18	”	”	”
1918—19	”	”	”
1919—20	”	B. A. Francis	A. J. Dykes.

List of Champions from 1891 *to* 1916.

Year	Month	Champion	Year	Champion.
1891	April	Capt. H.H. Rich, R.A.	1903	Lieut. H. H. Aspinal, 19th M.I.
,,	Dec.	Lieut. E. F. Harding, 64th Regt.	1904	Lieut. G. E. D. Mouat, 19th M.I.
1892	April	,, ,, ,,	1905	Capt. F. H. Stammers, R.A.M.C.
,,	Dec.	J. Stein.	1906	Capt. H. C. Bush, R.W. Kent Regt.
1893	April	Capt. F. W. Hill, A.P.D.	1907	No Tournament
,,	Dec.	Lieut. H.H. Sutherland, Black Watch	1908	T. Le Merle
1894	April	Lieut. H. Andrew, Black Watch.	1909	,, ,,
,,	Dec.	Lieut. R.L. Musprat Williams, R.A.	1910	,, ,,
1895	April	,, ,, ,,	1911	,, ,,
,,	Dec.	Lieut. H. St. G. Caulfield, R.E.	1912	S. D. F. Harwood
1896	April	Lieut. R.L. Musprat Williams, R.A.	1913	,, ,,
1897	July	,, ,, ,,	1914	W. Butler Lloyd
1898		Lieut. R. C. Barnett, 1st K.RR.	1915	,, ,,
1899		Capt. A. P Stackpole, A.P.D.	1916	S. D. F. Harwood
1900		Lieut. C. F. Mc Kenzie, R.A.	1917	
1901		T. J. Cowin, Esq.	1918	
1902		Capt. B. H. Harrison, R.E.	1919	W. Garrioch.

Lady Champions from 1896 *to* 1916.

Year	Champion	Year	Champion
1896	Miss Terry	1908	Mrs. Milne
1897	Miss Antelme	1909	,,
1898	,,	1910	,,
1899	Mrs. Townsend	1911*	Mrs. Elyard
1900	,,	1912*	Mrs. Fraser
1901	,,	1913	,,
1902	Miss Hamley	1914*	Miss H. Lagesse
1903	,,	1915	Mrs Elyard
1904	,,	1916	Miss H. Lagesse
1905	No tournament	1917	,,
1906	Miss Hamley	1918	,,
1907	Miss Hamley	1919	No competition.

Winners of the Men's, Ladies & Mixed doubles.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Year	Winners	Year	Winners
1910	R. A. S. Mansel, R.E. G. B. O. Taylor, R.E.	1914*	B. A. Francis S. D. F. Harwood
1911	B. A. Francis S. D. F. Harwood	1915*	A. C. Biden W. Butler Lloyd
1912	Major F. Parry, R.A.M.C. R. A. S. Mansel, R.E.	1916*	A. G. Biden W. Butler Lloyd
1913*	B. A. Francis S. D. F. Harwood	1917	
		1618	
		1919	M. Regnard & A. Regnard.

LADIES DOUBLES.

Year	Winners	Year	Winners
1910	Mrs. Frasers & Mrs. Weymouth	1915*	Miss.H.Lagesse & Miss.A.Samouilhan
1911*	Mrs Elyard & Mrs. Harwood	1916	,, ,,
1912	Mrs. Fraser & Mrs Harwood	1917	
1913	Mrs. Fraser & Mrs. Harwood	1918	
1914*	MissH.Lagesse & MissA.Samouilhan	1919	No competition.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Year	Winners	Year	Winners
1910	Dr. & Mrs. Milne	1915	Miss H. Lagesse & J. Lagesse
1911*	S. D. F. Harwood & Mrs. Fraser	1916	,, ,,
1912	P. Kœnig & Mrs. T. J. Cowin	1917	
1913	P. Kœnig & Mrs. T. J. Cowin	1918	
1914	Mrs. Harwood & Butler Lloyd	1919	Mrs. Fraser &. A. Francis.

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* Not defended.

SECTION C.

TARIFFS.

In revising the " MAURITIUS ALMANAC " for the year 1920 it has been considered preferable to collect in one chapter the various Tariffs of Fees, Customs dues, Licences, &c., which had become scattered through the various sections of previous issues.

SECTION C.

TARIFFS

Stamp Laws & Duties.

List of the Stamp Laws of Mauritius.

Fundamental Law—Ord. No. 2 of 1869.

Other Laws.—12 of 1861 ; 29 of 1869 ; 10, 12 & 26 of 1871 ; 21 of 1872 ; 16, 22 & 32 of 1875 ; 19 of 1877 ; 12 & 16 of 1878 : 41 of 1888 ; 26 of 1890 : 4 & 21 of 1893 ; 15 of 1894 ; 15 of 1895 ; 7 & 10 of 1897 ; 21, 28 & 46 of 1898 : 15 of 1900 ; 9 of 1901 ; 13 & 40 of 1902 : 18 of 1906 ; 15 of 1909 ; 33 of 1912 ; 2 & 4 of 1913 ; 11 of 1914 ; 24 of 1916 ; 2 & 21 of 1917.

Ordinance 19 of 1877 establishes rupee currency in lieu of sterling currency in certain laws including the stamp laws.

Explanatory.

The duties are divided under three heads :—(1) According to size of paper used. (2) Fixed duties either by impressed or adhesive stamps. (3) Ad valorem duties.

The sizes of paper used are

Large Register Paper, Royal	4 pp.	bearing R.	1.00	Impressed	Stamps.
Large Paper, Demi Royal size	4 pp.	,,	0.75	,,	,,
Middle size, Foolscap	4 pp.	,,	0.50	,,	,,
Small size, Letter	4 pp.	,,	0.30	,,	,,
Small size, Letter	2 pp.	,,	0.15	,,	,,

The word " Paper " shall include Parchment and Vellum and every other material used for writing upon.

The word " Instrument & Writing " shall apply to all written or printed instruments and shall include all contracts of any nature whatsoever, all acts creating, transferring or extinguishing any right or obligation and all deeds, acts or documents.

The word " Person " shall extend to and include all joint-stock companies, societies, partnerships, banking companies, quasi-corporations, or associations whatsoever.

Any person wishing to use paper other than the paper issued by the Stamp Office shall be entitled to have the same stamped before any use thereof. But Notaries, Ushers, Registrars, and all Ministerial and Public Officers shall not use any other paper than the paper issued by the Stamp Office.

The Stamp Office is a branch of the Receiver General's Department.

Stamps are sold to the Public by the Colonial Postmaster and the officer of the Receiver General's Department deputed for the duty by the Receiver General, and in the rural districts by the District Cashiers and Deputy Postmasters.

Spoilt stamps may be returned to the Receiver General under certain conditions and within a period of one month (see Art. 29 of Ord. 2 of 1869) and stamps of the same value will be issued in exchange, subject to the following charges.

R. 0.03 per sheet of Foolscap paper. R. 0.02 per sheet of Letter paper. R. 0.01 per sheet of Bill paper.

An attempt has been made to draw up an alphabetical list of Stamp duties ; wherever it has been considered necessary, cross references have been given and further reference to the list of Exemptions or to important regulations or Penal provisions which, on account of the complicated descriptive nature of the statement, could not be arranged alphabetically. These exemptions and general regulations are numbered consecutively in the list below.

The most important Regulations and Penal Provisions.

Ref. No.

1. (Art. 21 of Ord. 2 of 1869.) It shall not be lawful to make and draw up two acts consecutively on the same sheet of stamped paper, notwithstanding any usage or regulation to the contrary. The following acts are, however, excepted :—
   - (a) Rectification of contracts made in the absence of parties.
   - (b) Receipts for sale prices with or without subrogation for payment of annuities or common contracts.
   - (c) Inventories, written statements, or other acts which could not be perfected in one day or at one sitting and which are subsequently completed.
   - (d) Reports of verifications of seals or breaking of seals, when made after the report on affixing the same ; summonses of ushers written upon the service of judgments, orders or documents.
   - (e) Several receipts subject to the same claim.
2. (Art. 23 of Ord. 2 of 1869). Duties on shares are to be paid by the Society or Company.

3. (Art. 24 of Ord. 2 of 1869). Duties on Insurance policies are to be paid by the Company or its Agents.

4. (Art. 1 of Ord. 41 of 1888 amended by 41 of 1914). The term receipt means and includes any note, memorandum or writing whatsoever, whereby any money amounting to Rs. 10 and upwards is acknowledged or expressed to have been received in payment of a debt, or which signifies or imports any such acknowledgment. (See also under Exemptions No. 58.)

5. (Art. 14 of Ord. 2 of 1869). No instrument or writing which has been or may be drawn or. written upon unstamped paper shall be produced or used or mentioned before any civil Court of Law in the Colony, except after it has been duly stamped, except the instrument referred to in exemptions (Sch. D. of Ord.)

6. (Art. 15 of Ord. 2 of 1869). No Inland or Foreign Bill of Exchange, no Promissory Note and no account or obligation accepted and payable to order and Bearer shall be used, accepted, negotiated, circulated, discounted or cashed unless it has received and bears the proper stamp.

7. (Art. 16 of Ord. 2 of 1869). No instrument or writing executed on unstamped or insufficiently stamped paper, shall be stamped at any time after the execution thereof, except after payment of the fines provided by law.

8. (Art. 22 of Ord. 2 of 1869). Limits the number of lines

to 25 lines per page of Small size paper
30 „ „ Middle ..
40 .. .. Large ..
50 „ „ Large register paper.

A fine of Rs. 2.50 for each page is inflicted for non-compliance with this regulation.

9. (Art. 27 of Ord. 2 of 1869). Whenever any instrument or writing is insufficiently stamped all the parties to such instrument are liable *in solido* for the deficient amount of duty and penalties imposed.

10. (Art. 28 of Ord. 2 of 1869). When the stamp upon any instrument or writing shall be covered over with writing or obliterated, except for the purpose of cancelling the same, the said instrument or writing before being taken notice of shall be re-stamped after payment of a fine equal to five times the amount of the stamp duty.

11. (Art. 34 of Ord. 2 of 1869). A stamp is cancelled by writing or stamping the date across it, or in writing the name or initials across it. The penalty for not cancelling the stamp is Rs. 100.

12. (Art. 18 of Regulations of 18 August 1911). Foreign Bills of Exchange may be deposited at the Stamp Office for the purpose of being stamped with impressed stamps after payment at Receiver General's office of the duty due thereupon. They may also be issued with adhesive stamps.

13. (Art. 22 of regulations of 18 August 1911). Adhesive stamps shall not be affixed so as to obliterate any writing or printing, nor so as to cover any other stamp.

14. All documents drawn or made out of Mauritius shall be liable to stamp duty without payment of any fine and to all the provisions of the stamp law. whenever such documents are made use of in Mauritius. (For Bills of Exchange see under Bills, page C. 7.)

EXEMPTIONS FROM STAMP DUTY.

Ref. No.

1. (Sch. D. of Ord. No. 2 of 1869). All petitions or memorials to public persons, or to public bodies, except petitions or memorials to Judges, or to the Master of the Supreme Court, to Magistrates or to the Executive Council sitting as a Land Court.

2. Instruments and writings produced or used in the Colonial Court of Admiralty in Mauritius.

3. Instruments or writings produced or used in any criminal proceedings or before any Police, Correctional or Criminal Jurisdiction.

4. Instruments or writings produced or used in any Court of law, when the amount of the claim does not exceed thirty rupees.

Ed. Probably repealed as to District Court, see No. 40 infra (page C. 13).

5. Orders of a Judge of the Supreme Court in Chambers, provided the fees now paid in proceedings before any such Judge under Art. 7 of Ord. No. 24 of 1855 continue to be paid.

6. Cause lists in Court of Justice.

7. All proceedings, orders, judgments of Stipendiary Magistrates, except the fees which are now collected or which may afterwards be collected by means of stamps under Ord. No. 12 of 1878, and all registers of employers of labour.

8 All instruments or writings in every matter connected with the management of Railways in this Colony in so far as such instruments or writings are exempted from Stamp Duties by Art. 32 of Ord. No. 11 of 1862.

9. All instruments and writings drawn, made or signed for the purpose of carrying into execution any law relative to the Public Health, and to Public Hospitals and Dispensaries, or which may provide for the relief of the poor, or for the improvement of the town of Port Louis, or of the Rural Districts.

10. The Minutes of all acts, arrêtés, decisions and deliberations of the Public Administration in general, of any body politic or corporate and of all public establishments, in all cases where the minutes of these acts are subjected to registration, and the extracts, copies and authenticated copies which

are sent or delivered by any public administrative body, politic or corporate, or public functionary to another public administrative body, or public functionary when mention of the circumstances is made therein.

11. The acts of Police officers, Sanitary Officers, Inspectors of Nuisances and of all officers employed for the Public Service and paid by the Government, the Municipal Corporation of Port Louis, the Poor Law Commissioner and the General Board of Health.

12. All accounts delivered by public accountants.

13. Duplicates, other than the duplicates emanating from the accountant, of every account of money received or of any special or private administration.

14. Registers used in the Mortgage Office and in the other public departments.

15. All registers and books which are not especially mentioned in this Ordinance (No. 2 of 1869) as subject to a stamp duty, provided that if upon any sheet of any such register or book any receipt, acquittance, contract, obligation or act is written, such sheet must be stamped according to the provisions of this Ordinance.

16. All deposits and acknowledgments of deposits of money belonging to Government, or to any body politic or corporate, to the Poor Law Commissioner, to the General Board of Health, to charitable institutions, to depositors in the Saving's Bank, or to the Military or naval authorities.

17. Contract for military service or for enlisting, leaves of absence, certificates, passports, receipts for loans and supplies and other documents and writings, relative to men serving in the Army or Navy.

18. All receipts for alms paid to poor persons and indemnities given by Government for fires, floods, murrains and other cases of accidents.

19. The discharges or receipts given to collectors or receivers of public money ; those which collectors of direct taxes may deliver to tax-payers ; the receipt for indirect taxes which are set forth in the documents, and those for all other taxes which are delivered on separate sheets of paper.

See also No. 58 and 59.

20. Instruments or writings relative to donations to or subscriptions in favour of charitable institutions and religious communities.

21. Transfers of instruments transferable by endorsement. For transfers not exempted see List of duties (page C. 9-12) Nos. 45, 52, 65, and 86.

22. Debentures of the Government, of the Municipal Corporation of Port Louis, of the Poor Law Commissioner (and of Boards of Health) and all transfers of such debentures.

23. Notices and advertisements published in the newspapers and gazettes of the Colony, and the paper employed for the publication of newspapers and gazettes.

24. Licences or Diplomas of advocates, barristers, medical practitioners, dentists and midwives.

25. Dispensations of age when specially exempted by the Governor from the Stamp duty.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS EXEMPTED FROM STAMP DUTY UNDER ORDINANCES OTHER THAN No. 2 OF 1869.

Ref. No.

26. (Art. 56 of Ord. 29 of 1853). Written proceedings subject to stamp duty in cases where prisoner defends in *forma pauperis.*

27. (Art. 7 of Ord. 24 of 1855). Orders made by a Judge in chambers.

28. (Art. 32 of Ord. 11 of 1862). Documents required by Government in connexion with the construction of certain Railways.

29. (Art. 47 of Ord. 11 of 1868). Contracts, agreements, and other writings made or entered into by the Poor Law Commissioner (or Boards of Guardians) under the Ordinance.

30. (Art. 4 of Ord. 32 of 1875). Warrants for distress and sale of rum for recovery of warehouse rent for Central Rum Warehouse.

31. (Art. 106 of Ord. 6 of 1878). Written certificate of Receiver General or Chief Clerk that a person is or is not licensed.

32. (Art. 141 of Ord. 12 of 1878). Contracts of service entered into between any new immigrant and requisitionist or substituted employer.

33. (Art. 143 of Ord. 12 of 1878). New contracts of service annulling part of an old contract, in respect of the portion annulled.

34. (Art. 52 of Ord. 10 of 1881—Woods and Forests). Written proceedings taken under this Ordinance.

35. (Art. 4 of Ord. 13 of 1881.—Recovery of small Crown Debts). Any proceeding taken under this Ordinance.

36. (Art. 1 of Ord. 29 of 1881). Transactions with Savings Bank at Mahé, Seychelles.

37. (Art. 1 of Ord. 37 of 1881). All proceedings taken by plaintiffs in Civil suits and in *forma pauperis.*

38. (Art. 7 of Ord. 39 of 1882). Bonds given by next of kin or friend for custody and treatment of convict or pauper lepers.

39. (Art. 123 of Ord. 23 of 1887). Instruments or documents of a Commercial nature, filed or produced in bankruptcy cases.

40. (Art. 1 of Ord. 22 of 1888). Civil, judicial or extra judicial acts, documents and other writings made use of or produced before District Courts, in suits where the demand does not exceed Rs. 60.

41. (Art. 1 of Ord. 41 of 1888). Certain receipts enumerated in article 58 & 59 *infra.*

42. (Art. 44 of Ord. 6 1889). Poll-papers at Elections of members to Council of Government.

43. (Art. 38 of Ord. 1890). Certain proceedings in liquidation and partition or successions not exceeding Rs. 1,490.

44. (Art. 62 of Ord. 9 of 1890). Proceedings relative to estates in charge of Curator of Vacant Estates, where Curator certifies the value does not exceed Rs. 500.

45. (Art. 27 of Ord. 36 of 1890). Copies of acts of Civil Status when presented to Judge or other authority for legalization.

46. (Art. 59 of Ord. 26 of 1890). Proceedings before Judge on appeal from Protector's refusal to consent to marriage of his minor ward ; or from Magistrate's refusal to consent to marriage of a minor, or to appoint a guardian *ad hoc.*

47. (Art. 63 of Ord. 26 of 1890). Affidavits produced instead of acts of birth or death.

48. (Art. 84 of Ord. 26 of 1890). Documents or proceedings in connexion with pauper marriages.

49. (Art. 113 of Ord. 26 of 1890). Amendments to acts of Civil Status.

50. (Art. 8 of Ord. 46 of 1898.) The instruments mentioned in the Merchant Shipping Act 1894 Section 721 i.e. :—

51. (Art. 1 of Ord. 46 of 1898). Any instruments used for carrying into effect the 1st. part of the Act.

46 of 1898) Any instruments used by or under the direction of

ERRATA SLIP.

p. C. 5. *Add* after No. 63.

64. Documents connected with sales of Sugars by Sugar Syndicate Ord. 10, 1919 (*see* p. D. 55).

58. (Ord. 41 of 1888 amended by Ord. 41 of 1914) The term " receipt " does not

(a) An acquittance or endorsement written on a cheque as defined in the cheques ordinance of 1888.
(b) An acquittance given on the withdrawal of money from the Savings Bank.
(c) Any receipt given for any portion of the revenue collected.
(d) Temporary receipts given by Heads of Departments to the Receiver General.
(e) Any acquittal or discharge in a notarial deed.
(f) Any receipt given by the payee of a Post Money Order or of a Postal Order.

59. (Ord. 46 of 1898). The following receipts are exempted :

(a) Receipts by Military authorities.
(b) Receipts given by any officer, seaman, mariner or soldier or his representatives for or on account of any wages, pay or pension due from the Admiralty or Army pay office.
(c) Receipts given for money deposited in any Bank to be accounted for, and expressed to be received of the person to whom the same is to be accounted for.
(d) Acknowledgment by any Bank of the receipt of any Bill of Exchange or Promissory Notes, for the purpose of being presented for acceptance or payment.

60. (Ord. 33 of 1912). All acts of the Civil Status, certified copies or extracts thereof, judicial orders having reference to the amendment or annulation of acts of the Civil Status or to tardy declarations of births and deaths, and all documents used in connexion with such orders shall be and are hereby exempted from the formality of registration.

61. (Ord. 33 of 1912). There shall continue to be no fixed period for the registration of bonds given at the Customs for payment of customs dues or for the removal of warehoused goods or for exportation of goods, and of all other customs bonds generally, which are accepted or received in deposit by the Collector of Customs under the Customs laws ; provided that no use of any such bond is made either in a public deed or in a Court of Justice unless the same has been previously registered ; and article 23 of the Arrêté of the 16th. Primaire, Year XII is amended accordingly.

In the event of the registration of the bond becoming necessary the cost of such registration shall be borne by the person furnishing the bond.

62. (Art. 29 of Ord. 4 of 1913). Co-operative Credit Societies.

63. Ord. 24 of 1916 (War Loan) Art. 6—Bonds issued under, not subject to Stamp Duty.

Scale of ad valorem duties.

Ad valorem duties are levied on the following Scales.

Amount.			1st Scale.		2nd Scale.	
			Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Not exceeding Rs.	500		0	25	0	15
Exceeding Rs.	500 but not exceeding Rs.	1000	0	50	0	25
	1000	2000	1	00	0	50
	2000	3000	1	50	0	75
	3000	4000	2	00	1	00
	4000	5000	2	50	1	25
	5000	6000	3	75	1	85
	7500	10000	5	00	2	50
	10000	15000	7	50	3	75
	15000	20000	10	00	5	00
	20000	30000	15	00	7	50
	30000	40000	20	00	10	00
For every additional Rs. 10000 or part of Rs.		10000	5	00	2	50

Alphabetical List of Stamp Duties, together with references to Ordinances, Exemptions, Penalties and Regulations.

Ordinance under which levied.	Reference Number.	Nature of Document on which Stamp Duty is levied.	Stamp.		Reference to		Remarks.
			Value.	Embossed or Adhesive.	Exemptions. see pp. (C. 2—3.)	Regulations. see pp. (C 3—5.)	
		A					
26—1890	1	Adoption of Minors—Registration of.	R. 1.00	Adh.			
......	2	Adjustors	......	......	......	...	See No. 17
......	3	Affidavtts in District Courts...	......	......	......	...	See Nos. 97 & 113 Judicial and district Courts.
13 & 40 of 1902	4	Affidavits produced instead of acts of birth or death.	R. 0.65	Adh.			
21—1872	5	Alienage—Declaration of ...	R. 1.00	Adh.			
21—1898	6	Animals—Bills of Health for export of.	...	Emb.	......	...	See No. 75 Customs.
2—1869	7	Appraisers — All official acts, Deeds, Instruments or writings of, or copies of such.	Foolscap or letter paper R. 0.15 or R. 0.30				
2—1869	8	Arbitrators ditto. ..	ditto.	Emb.			
2—1869	9	„ all awards of ...	According to size of paper	Emb.			

Alphabetical List of Stamp Duties &c.—Continued.

Ordinance under which evied.	Reference Number.	Nature of Document on which Stamp Duty is levied.	Stamp.		Reference to		Remarks.
			Value	Embossed or Adhesive	Exemptions, see pp. (C.2—3)	Regulations (see pp. C.3-5)	
		A.—*Continued.*					
2—1869	10	Attorneys—All official acts, Deeds, Instruments or writings of, or copies of such	According to size of paper	Emb.			
46—1898	11	Attorneys — Powers of and Substitution of Power of	Midd. size paper R.0.50 with R.0.50extra	…… Emb. Emb.	……	…	See also Nos. 63, 64 and 66 which are exceptions.
28—1898	12	Attorney and Notaries—Certificates of Examination of	Rs. 10.00	Adh.			
21—1872	13	Attorney's Diploma …	Rs. 250.00	Adh.			
2—1869	14	Auctioneers—All official acts Deeds, Instruments or writings of, or copies of such	According to size of paper	Emb.			
2—1869	15	Auctioneers—Registers of …	ditto	Emb.			
46—1898	16	Auctioneers & Ushers—Procès Verbaux of (other than returns)	Midd. size paper R. 0.50	Emb.			
46—1898	17	Average Staters or Adjusters—Reports or Statements of and copies thereof	ditto	Emb.			
2—1869	18	Awards of the Chamber of Commerce or of the Chamber of Brokers or of other Arbitrators, and copies of extracts thereof.	According to size of paper	Emb.			
		B					
		Bills of Exchange	Ad valorem	Emb.	……	6	Below Rs. 500 as for No. 47
2—1869	19	(1) Inland Bills of Exchange and promisory notes payable to order or bearer	According to 1st scale see p. C. 6				
2—1869	20	(2) Each account or obligation accepted and payable to order or bearer except cheques; or money orders payable on demand	1st scale see p. C. 6	Emb.	……	6	
46—1898	21	(3) Bills of Exchange* or promissory notes (except cheques, bank notes) drawn or made out of Mauritius and expressed to be payable or actually paid or endorsed, or in any manner negotiated in Mauritius	1st scale see p. C. 6	Adh.	……	6.12 14	
……	22	(4) Bills "at sight"* Bankers "sight drafts" drawn out of Mauritius, on Banks in Mauritius or drawn in Mauritius on Banks out of Mauritius	R. 0.05	Adh.			
2—1869 19—1877 15—1909	23	(5) Bills of Exchange* drawn in but payable out of the Colony not being payable on demand	2nd scale see p. C. 6	Emb.	……	6	

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* For Regulations concerning see Ord. 32 of 1914 p. D. 16 of 1915 issue.

Alphabetical List of Stamp duties &c.—Continued.

Ordinance under which levied.	Reference Number.	Nature of Document on which stamp duty is levied.	Stamp.		Reference to		Remarks.
			Value.	Embossed or adhesive.	Exemptions. see pp. (C. 3—5).	Regulations. see pp. (C. 2—3).	
		B.—Continued.					
2—1869 28—1898	24	(6) Bills of Exchange*drawn in and payable out of the Colony on demand.	1st scale see p. C. 6	Emb.	......	6	
28—1898	25	(7) Bills of Exchange* between Seychelles and Mauritius, between Rodrigues and Mauritius and between Seychelles and Rodrigues ...	2nd scale see p. C. 6	Adh. or Emb.	......	6, 12 14	
......	26	Bills of Health.					
......	...	Bills of lading	......	......	......	...	See Nos. 74-76
28—1898	27	Bons or any acknowledgment of the existence of any obligation to pay any sum of money at a future time whether determined or not*					
		From Rs. 61 to Rs. 300	R. 0.15	Emb.			
		300 400	0.20				
		400 500	0.25				
		Exceeding Rs. 500 as per 1st. scale (see p. C. 6).					
......	28	Bonds-Customs	......	......	......	...	(Customs) see No. 71
28—1898	29	Bonded-goods	......	......	......	...	(Customs) see Nos. 72-73
2—1869	30	Bonds on other obligations taken as Security for the performance of any public contract, convenant or agreement.	Rs. 10.00	Emb.	38		
2—1869	31	Bonds and policies and all other obligations taken as securities for the due performance of the functions and duties of public and ministerial officers when the salary exceeds Rs. 2,000.	Rs. 10.00	Emb.			
		When it does not exceed Rs. 2,000.	Rs. 5.00	Emb.			
2—1869	32	Bonds and obligations taken as securities in Courts of Law for any purpose whatsoever.	Re. 3.00	Emb.	38		
2—1869	33	ditto, against any breach of law.	Rs. 3.00	Emb.			
2—1869	34	ditto, all other bonds and obligations taken as securities.	R. 1.00	Emb.			

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* For Regulations concerning see Ord. 32 of 1914 p. D. 16 1915 issue of Almanac.

ERRATA SLIP.

p. C. 8. For Bills of Exchange (No. 24) *see* p. D. 34 Ord. 9 of 1919.

Alphabetical List of Stamp Duties &c—Continued

Ordinance under which levied.	Reference Number.	Nature of Document on which Stamp Duty is levied.	Stamp.		Reference to		Remarks.
			Value	Embossed or Adhesive.	Exemptions. (see pp. C. 3-5).	Regulations (see pp. C. 2-3).	
		B.—*Continued*					
......	35	Bonds concerning Respondentia or Bottomry.	......	......	......	...	See No. 37
24—1916	35a	Bonds—War Loan	......	......	63		
2—1869	36	Bordereaux d'Inscription presented to the Conservator of mortgages, all certificate or orders for erasure of Inscriptions, and all certificates delivered by the Conservator of mortgages.	According to size of paper.	Emb.			
2—1869	37	Bottomry—Bonds and other obligations concerning Respondentia.	R. 0.50 per Rs 1000 or part of R. 1000	Emb.			
2—1869	38	Brokers—Journals of... ...	According to size of paper.	Emb.			
2—1869	39	Brokers—Chamber of — all awards of.	„	Emb.			
2—1869	40	Brokers — Chamber of — all certificates of.	„	Emb.			
		C.					
......	41	Cahier des Charges.	......	......	......	...	See Judicial No. 115
28—1898	42	Carriages—Tariff of Hackney in Rural Districts.	R. 0.05	Emb.			
28—1898	43	Carrioles—Tariff of Hackney in Rural Districts.	R. 0.05	Emb.			
......	44	Casier Judiciaire	......	......	......	...	See Judicial No. 121
32—1875	45	Central Rum Warehouse dock warrants, transfer or endorsement of, when pledged or given as security.	R. 0.50	Adh.			
2—1869	46	Chamber of Commerce or Brokers—all awards of : or of other arbitrators : also copies of Extracts thereof.	According to size of paper.	Emb.			
2—1869	47	Chamber of Commerce or Brokers—all certificates of.	According to size of paper.	Emb.			
......	48	Change of name	......	......	......	...	See No. 138
28—1898	49	Charter party of agreement or contract for the charter party of any sea-going ship or vessel, or memorandum, letter, or other writing being equivalent to charter party : for each copy.	R. 2.00	Emb.			

Alphabetical List of Stamps Duties &c.—Continued.

Ordinance under which levied.	Reference Number.	Nature of Document on which Stamp Duty is levied.	Stamp.		Reference to		Remarks.
			Value.	Embossed or Adhesive.	Exemptions. see pp. (C. 3—5).	Regulations. see pp. (C. 8—3).	
		C.—*Continued.*					
46—1898	50	Cheques. Drawn on any Bank out of the Colony and negotiated in the Colony.	R. 0.04	Adh.	56		
28—1898	51	Cheques. Drawn in or out of the Colony on any Bank in the Colony.	R. 0.04	Emb.	56		
15—1894	52	Civil Pledges—Transfer or endorsement of.	R. 0.50	Adh.			
26—1890	53	Civil Status—Marriage licence when there exists prohibited degrees of consanguinity.	Rs. 10.90	Adh.			
26—1890	54	ditto —Dispensation of one publication of the bans of marriage.	Rs. 50.00	Adh.			
26—1890	55	ditto —Every extract from or copy of.	R. 1.00	Adh.	45		
26—1890	56	ditto —Dispensation of age under the Civil Status law.	Rs. 10.00	Adh.	25		
26—1890	57	diito —Registration of Divorce.	R. 1.00	Adh.			
26—1890 33—1912	58	ditto —Registration of any rectification of an act of Civil Status.	……	……	49,60		
26—1890	59	ditto —Registering any adoption.	R. 1.00	Adh.			
21—1872	60	ditto —Declaration of alienage or nationality.	R. 1.00	Adh.			
2—1869 4—1913	61	*Companies*—Each Debenture title or certificate of share (action) in any financial, commercial, industrial or Civil Society, Company, Partnership or Association whatsoever.	R. 0.50	Emb.	22,62	2	
15—1900 4—1913	62	ditto—Transfer or registration of transfer in the books of any Company of each share					
		Share of Rs. 100 =	R. 0.50	Adh.	22,62	2	
		Share of less than Rs. 100 =	R. 0.50	Adh.	22,62	2	

Alphabetical List of Stamp Duties &c.—Continued.

Ordinance under which levied.	Reference Number.	Name of Document on which Stamp Duty is levied.	Stamp.		Reference to		Remarks.
			Value.	Embosed or Adhesive.	Exemptions. (see pp. C. 3-5).	Regulations. (see pp. C. 2-3).	
		C.— *Continued.*					
46—1898	63	Companies—Orders, requests or directions under hand from the proprietor of any share in a Company, or his representative directed to any Company or any officer of any Company or to any Banker, to pay the dividends on the said share to any person named therein (Dividend warrant).	Small size paper R. 0.15 or R. 0.30	Emb.	……	…	An exception to duty on powers of attorney.
46—1890	64	ditto—Power for the sole purpose of appointing or authorising a proxy to vote at any one meeting at which votes may be given by proxy.	Small size paper R. 0.15 or R. 0.30	Emb.	……	…	An exception to duty on powers of attorney.
10—1871	65	Commercial pledges.—Transfer or endorsement of.	R. 0.50	Adh.			
46—1898	66	Conseil de famille— Powers authorising persons to represent members of a family Council &c.	Small size paper R. 0.15 or R. 0.30	Emb.			
2—1869	67	Contracts — Entered into between Government and private individuals.	According to size of paper	Emb.	29	1 a	
2—1869	68	Contracts, Public—Bonds and other obligations taken as security for the performance of.	Rs. 10.00	Emb.	29		
12—1878	69	Contracts of service—Entered into with new immigrants before a Stipendiary Magistrate. (Rs. 24 per annum for the term of the engagement or for so much thereof as may be requisite for the completion of the immigrants industrial residence).	Rs. 24.00 per annum payable by the employer.	Adh.	32 & 33		
46—1898	70	Curator of Vacant Estates.—Orders by, on the Receiver General.	R. 0.04	Adh.			
		ditto—Vesting order of Procureur General to:	……	……	……	…	See No. 124
		Customs :					
2—1869	71	Bonds given at the Customs for payment of Customs dues or for removal of warehoused goods, or for exportation of goods and all other Customs bonds.	R. 0.50	Emb.	61		

Alphabetical List of Stamp Duties &c.—Continued.

Ordinance under which levied.	Reference Number.	Nature of Document on which Stamp Duty is levied.	Stamp.		Reference to		Remarks.
			Value.	Embossed or Adhesive.	Exemptions. see pp. (C. 3—5).	Regulations. see pp. (C. 2—3).	
		C.—*Continued.*					
		Customs—Continued.					
21—1898	72	Bonded goods — Authority for transfer to a new owner.	R. 1.00	Adh.			
21—1898	73	Bonded goods — Authority for removal of — from one warehouse to another.	R. 1.00	Adh.			
4—1898	74	Bills of Health issued to a vessel leaving Mauritius.	Rs. 5.00	Adh.			
21—1898	75	Bills of Health delivered for the export of animals, or any certificate issued by the Director of Health Department concerning the absence or otherwise of any infectious or contagious disease among animals in the Colony.	Rs. 5.00	Adh.			
2—1869	76	Bills of Lading of or for any goods, merchandize or effects to be exported — for each part of every set.	R. 0.25	Adh.			
21—1898		Certificates of Collector :					
	77	„ origin of goods	Rs. 5.00	Adh.			
	78	„ importation of goods					
	79	„ exportation of goods					
	80	„ transhipment of goods.					
	81	„ destruction of goods					
	82	„ of goods left on board ship and not landed.					
	83	„ of measurement of boats, lighters & other craft employed in carrying ballast or goods.					
	84	„ All other certificates.					
2—1869	85	Dock-warrants	Rs. 2.00	Emb.			
12—1861	86	ditto—Transfer or endorsement of, pledged or given as security.	R. 0.50	Adh.			
28—1898	87	ditto—Gandia permit for removal of.	R. 0.05	Emb.			
28—1898	88	ditto—Molasses-permits and sub-permits for removal of—for exportation.	R. 0.05	Emb.			
2—1869	89	ditto—Maritime protest	R. 0.50	Emb.			
......	90	for each extension of ...	Rs. 2 50	Adh.			
28—1898	91	ditto—Survey reports on ships, each copy.	R. 1.00	Emb.			
......	92	dito—Survey reports on goods.	R. 1.00	Emb.			

Alphabetical List of Stamp Duties &c.—Continued.

Ordinance under which levied.	Reference Number.	Nature of Document on which. Stamp Duty is levied	Stamp.		Reference to		Remarks.
			Value	Embossed or Adhesive.	Exemptions. See pp. (C. 3—5).	Regulations. See pp. (C. 2—3).	
		D					
2—1869	93	Debenture Title or certificate of share (action) in any Society or Company	……	Adh.	……	…	See 61. For transfer of, see 62
26—1890	94	Dispensation of age under Civil Status act	Rs. 10.00	Adh.	7.26,34 35,37		
		District Courts.					
28—1898	95	(a) Judicial & Extra Judicial acts & proceedings, written reports of whatsoever kind (except No. 98 bèlow) receipts on payments of monies into & out of Court, attachment of monies in the hands of a third party and other similar acts	R. 1.00	Adh.			
28—1898	96	(b) Judgments, orders of Court or Judge and warrants of Execution	R. 1.50	Adh.	7,27,34 35,37		
28—1898	97	(c) Affidavits in District Court	Small size paper R. 0.15 or R. 0.30	Emb.	26,34,35 37		
28—1898	98	(d) Notices, summonses and notifications of every description	R. 0.50	Adh.			
		Dividend Warrants …	……	……	……	…	See No. 63
26—1890	99	Divorce—Registration of …	R. 1.00	Adh.			
22—1875	100	Dock Warrants — Central Rum Warehouse	……	……	……	…	See No. 45
12—1871	101	Dock Warrants—See Customs	……	……	……	…	See Nos. 85 & 86
2—1869	102	Drafts—See Bills of Exchange	……	……	……	…	See Nos. 19 to 25
		G					
28—1898	103	Gandia—Permit for removal..	R. 0.05	Emb.			
		H					
28—1898	104	Hackney Carriages & Carrioles —Tariff of	R. 0.05	Emb.			
		I					
12—1878	105	Immigrant. — Contracts of Service	……	……	……	…	See No. 69
……	…	Insurance Policies enumerated below	……	……	……	…	Transfers, as for No. 65

Alphabetical List of Stamp Duties &c.—Continued.

Ordinance under which levied.	Reference Number.	Nature of Document on which Stamp Duty is levied.	Stamp.		Reference to		Remarks.
			Value.	Embossed or Adhesive.	Exemptions (see pp. C. 3—5).	Regulations. (see pp. C. 2—3).	
		I—*Continued*					
2—1869	106	(a) Policies of Insurance of any ship, vessel, coaster, sloop, lighter, boat or the like or of any goods or property on board or upon freight of any ship, vessel, coaster, sloop, lighter, boat, or the like or upon any interest relating thereto upon any voyage.	R. 0.13 per Rs. 1000 or part of Rs. 1000	Adh.	......	...	Duty levied on the sum insured.
......	107	(b) Policies of Insurance for loss or damage by fire. (The duty being payable on each Policy, if the Insurance be for one year or less, and yearly if the Insurance extends beyond one year.					
2—1869	108	(c) All Policies of Insurance or Assurance not above specified.	R. 0.13 per Rs. 1000 or part of Rs. 1000	Adh.	......	...	Duty levied on the sum insured.
......	109	(d) Every convention, subsequent to a Policy of Insurance of any kind whatsoever, and containing either the prolongation of the Insurance or an augmentation of the premium, or in the capital insured.					
28—1898 46—1898	110	(c) Floating policies of Insurance shall be subject for every endorsement to the stamp duty imposed on ordinary policies of Insurance when the stamp duty has not been paid in the Colony on the full amount expressed in such policies.	......	Emb. for every endorsement.			
29—1869 Sch. C § 6	110 bis	(f) Policies of Insurance or Assurance or other Instrument by whatever name the same shall be called, whereby an Insurance shall be made upon any Life or Lives, or upon any event depending upon any Life or Lives, on the issuing of the Policy.	R. 0.50 per Rs. 1000 or part of Rs. 1000	Adh.			

Alphabetical List of Stamp duties &c.—Continued.

Ordinance under which levied.	Reference Number.	Nature of Document on which stamp duty is levied.	Stamp. Value.	Stamp. Embossed or adhesive.	Reference to Exemptions. see pp. (C. 3-5).	Reference to Regulations. see pp. (C. 2-3).	Remarks.
		J					
		Judicial.					
46—1898	111	(a) All written conclusions of the Ministère Public except those which may be or are expressly exempted by any law.	Middle size paper with R. 0.50 extra.	Emb. Emb.	1, 3, 4, 26, 34 35, 37		
2—1869	112	(b) All orders or declarations, of the Ministere Public in judicial proceedings. See also (a) No. 111 and (e) No. 115.	According to size of paper.	Emb.	5, 26, 34, 35, 37		
2—1869 28—1898	113	(c) All affidavits, declarations, certificates, acts, deeds, instruments or writings signed by any judge or magistrate, or by any Registrar, Clerk, or officer of any Court, in the interest or upon the application of any private individual.	According to size of paper: affidavits may be on small size paper.	Emb.	26, 34 35, 37		See also Nos. 4 & 97.
2—1869	114	(d) All copies, extracts or authenticated copies of any judgment, order, deed, instrument or writing, signed by a judge or by the Master or Registrar of the Supreme Court, or by any District Magistrate or by any clerk or officer of any District Court.	According to size of paper.	Emb.	26, 34 35, 37		
46—1898	115	(e) Cahier des Charges, productions at "orders" attribution of price or contributions, petitions to the Supreme Court, writ warrants orders of court, certificates or summonses issued under the seal of the Court.	Middle size paper R. 0.50	Emb.	5, 26, 34 35, 37		
2—1869	116	(f) Bonds and other obligations taken as security against any breach of law.	Rs. 3.00	Emb.			
2—1869	117	(g) Bonds and other obligations taken as security in Courts of law for any purpose whatsoever.	Rs. 3.00	Emb.			
28—1898	118	(h) District Courts—for duties applying especially to District Courts. See 95-98.	...	...			

Alphabetical List of Stamp Duties &c.— Continued.

Ordinance under which levied.	Reference Number.	Nature of Document on which Stamp Duty is levied.	Stamp.		Reference to		Remarks.
			Value.	Embossed or Adhesive.	Exemptions. See pp. (C. 3—5).	Regulations. See pp. (C. 2—3)	
		J—*Continued.*					
		Judicial—Contd.					
2—1869	119	(i) Evidence. — All instruments or writings of any kind whatsoever, public or private, produced or used as evidence, or mentioned in any proceeding or act before any Civil Court of law.	According to size of paper.	Emb.	26, 34, 35, 37.		
2—1869	120	(j) Land Court—All written petitions, memorials or observations to the Executive Council sitting as a Land Court.	According to size of paper.	Emb.			
28—1898	121	(k) Morality—Procureur General's certificate of (Casier judiciaire).	Rs. 5.00	Adh.			
28—1898	122	(l) Minors—Approval of Procureur General to documents concerning property of					
		not exceeding Rs. 1,500	R. 1.00	Adh.			
		exceeding Rs. 1,500	Rs. 5.00	Adh.			
2—1869	123	(m)—Ushers Writings of, except " Procès-Verbaux ".	According to size of paper,	Emb.			
		Procès-verbaux (other than returns) of Ushers.	Middle size R. 0.50	Emb.			
		Repertoires of Ushers ...	According to size of paper.	Emb.			
	124	(n) Vesting orders of Procureur General to Curator of Vacant Estates.	R. 1.00	Emb.			
	125	(o) Vouchers in Court.—All writings under private signature between private parties, and generally all deeds or writings, extracts, copies or authenticated copies either public or private, destined to become or likely to be VOUCHERS or which may be produced either to prove a claim or a discharge or to justify a claim in support of an action at law or to resist the same	According to size of paper.	......	26		
		„ for sous seing privé ...	......	......	57	...	Exempted
		„ for bons	......	......	......	...	See No. 27
		L					
......	126	Land Court	......	......	......	...	See No. 120
28—1898	127	Letters of Credit issued in or out of the Colony when used in the Colony	R. 0,50	Adh.			

Alphabetical List of Stamp Duties &c.—Continued.

Ordinance under which levied.	Reference Number.	Nature of Document on which Stamp Duty is levied.	Stamp.		Reference to		Remarks.
			Value	Embossed or Adhesive,	Exemptions. (see pp. C. 3—5).	Regulations. (see pp. C. 2-3).	
		M					
		Maritime					
......	128	,, Survey reports on ships.	......	......	......	...	See No. 91
......	129	,, Survey reports on goods.	......	......	......	...	See No. 92
......	130	,, Protests.	......	......	......	...	See Nos. 89 & 90
......	131	Marriage licence	......	......	......	...	See No. 53
......	132	,, dispensation ...	......	......	......	...	See No. 54
......	133	Minors property of—approval of Pro. Gen.	......	......	......	...	See No. 122
......	134	,, adoption of	......	......	......	...	See No. 1
......	135	Molasses—permit for removal of.	......	......	......	...	See No. 88
......	136	Morality certificate—of ...	......	......	......	...	See No. 121
......	137	Mortgages—Bordereaux d'Inscription.	......	......	......	...	See No. 36
		N					
26—1890	138	Name—Permission to change or add to name, surname or family name.	Rs. 25.00	Adh.			
21—1872	139	Nationality or Alienage—Declaration of	R. 1.00	Adh.			
		,, ,, without oath of Allegiance.	R. 0.25	Adh.			
21—1872	140	Nationality— Certificates of re-admission to.	Rs. 10.00	Adh,			
21—1872	141	Naturalization—certificates of	Rs. 60.00	Adh.			
21—1872	142	Naturalization — new certificates of.	Rs. 20.00	Adh.			
		Notaries.					
2—1869	143	(a) All official acts, deeds, instruments or writings of (exceptions see *infra*).	According to size of paper.	Emb.			
46—1898	144	(b) Acts of notoriety	Mddle. size R. 0.50 with R. 0.50 extra.	Emb.			
46—1898	145	(c) First and single minutes of notaries & copies thereof (expéditions).	Mddle. size R. 0.50	Emb.			
46—1898	146	(d) Certificates of Examination of.	Rs. 10.00	Adh.			
......	147	(e) Application to act out of their districts.	Mddle. size R. 0.50 Æith R. 0.50 extra.	Emb.			

Alphabetical List of Stamp Duties &c.—Continued.

Ordinance under which levied	Reference Number.	Nature of Document on which Stamp Duty is levied.	Stamp.		Reference to		Remarks.
			Value.	Embossed or Adhesive.	Exemptions. (see pp. C. 3—5).	Regulations. (see pp. C. 2—3).	
		N.—*Continued.*					
46—1898	148	(f) Procureur General's authority on (e).	Middle size R.0,50 with R. 0.50 extra.	Emb.			
		P					
28—1898	149	Passports...	Rs. 5.00	Adh.			
46—1898	150	Patents—specification of ...	Middle size R. 0.50 with R. 0.50 extra.	Emb.			
16—1875	151	Patents—on sealing patents in addition to fee of Rs. 100 for the Procureur General's certificate of interim protection.	Rs. 20.00	Emb.			
15—1895	152	Pledges—Commercial ...	......	......	......	...	See No. 65
......	...	,, Civil	......	......	......	...	See No. 52
......	153	Policies of Insurance ...	......	......	......	...	See Nos. 106-110
......	154	Powers of attorney... ...	......	......	......	...	See No. 11
46—1898		,, to represent members of family council.	......	......	......	...	See No. 66
		,, to vote by proxy ...	......	......	......	...	See No. 64
		,, to receive dividends...	......	......	......	...	See No. 63
2—1869	155	Proctors— All official acts deeds, instruments and writings of, and all copies of.	According to size of paper.				
2—1869	156	Public Officers— Security of	......	......	......	...	See No. 31
		R					
28—1898	157	Receipts for any sum of Rs. 10 or upwards.	R. 0.04	Adh.	19,58,59	1 (b) (c) 4	
41—1888	158	Receipts for salaries &c. paid to any persons in the employ of Government, or Municipality, or Board of Commissioner of Townships.	R. 0.04	Adh.			
		S					
	159	Security Bonds— Public officers.	......	......	......	...	See No. 31
	160	Shares (See under Companies)	......	......	......	...	Nos. 61-62
2—1869	161	Signature—Legalization of ...	Rs. 5.00	Adh.			

Alphabetical List of Stamp Duties &c— Continued.

Ordinance under which levied.	Reference Number.	Nature of Document on which Stamp Duty is levied.	Stamp.		Reference to		Remarks.
			Value.	Embossed or Adhesive.	Exemptions. See pp. (C. 3—5)	Regulations. See pp. (C. 2—3).	
		S—*Continued.*					
15—1895	162	Societies—Anonymous.					
		„ Authorising the formation of	Rs. 50.00	Adh.	62		
		„ Authorising the continuation of	Rs. 50.00	Adh.			
		„ Authorising modifications in the articles of agreement of	Rs. 50.00	Adh.			
2—1869	163	Solicitors— All official acts, deeds, instruments or writings of	According to size of paper	Emb.			
2—1913	164	Sous seing privé	......	......	57	......	Exempted
46—1898	165	Surveys—Procès verbaux of	Middle size paper R. 0.50	Emb.			
2—1869	166	Sworn Surveyors—All official acts, deeds, instruments and writings of & copies of such	According to size of paper	Emb.			
		T					
2—1869	167	Translators—All official acts, deeds, instruments and writings of and copies of such	According to size of paper	Emb.			
		U					
	168	Usher — Writings : Procès-verbaux et Repertoires	......	......	......	......	See No. 123
		V					
	169	Vesting orders of Procureur General to Curator Vacant Estates	......	......	......	......	See No. 124
	170	Vouchers produced in Conrt	......	......	......	......	See No. 125

STAMPING WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Act of Colonial Legislature under which levied.	Specification of Duties.	Rates.	
	Stamping Metric Weights and Measures.	Rs.	C.
Govt. Notices Nos. 47 and 48 of 1878.	Fees for Stamps and Marks affixed by the Inspector of Weights and Measures on all measures of length :—		
	1. For every Stamp or Mark on Wood	...	10
	2. „ „ „ on Metal	...	20
	Fees for Stamps and Marks affixed on all Weights and Measures :—		
	1. For every Stamp or Mark on Wood, on a single Weight or Measure of Capacity	...	10
	2. For every Stamp or Mark on Metal, on a single Weight or Measure of Capacity	...	20
	For Stamps or Marks on a series of Weights or Measures of Capacity, the above rates shall be reduced by 20 per cent.		

List of Licences in force in 1919.

Ref. No.	Business, Profession or Trade.	Duty for 6 calendar months. Rs.	c.	Ref. No.	Remarks,
1	Agent—House, Land and Cattle ...	30	...	1a	For each—Such agencies have no right to make any transactions in the shape of payments of whatever nature to Customers or Depositors. G. N. 210 of 7.10.16.
1a	Agencies—Collecting Bank... ...	10	...		
1b	Amusement, places of	25	...		
2	Analyst	50	...		
3	Assurance or Insurance Company ...	150	...		
4	Assurance or Insurance Agency ...	150	...	4	For each agency.
5	Attorney at Law	75	...	6	With right to sell by retail but only goods (including vegetables fruit, poultry and eggs) received from residents or licensed local importers and not goods imported by himself or received direct from manufacturers outside the Colony.
6	Auctioneer keeping an Auction room ...	150	...		
7	Auctioneer keeping no Auction room ...	100	...		
8	Auctioneer in Market	30	...		
9	Baker	10	...		
10	Banker	1000	...		
11	Barber or Itinerant Hair Dresser ...	1	...		
12	Bicycles & Bicycle Accessories, dealer in.	30	...		
13	Billard room—public	250	...	8	With right to sell in a public market only fresh vegetables and fruit and dried and preserved vegetables and fruit grown and produced in the Colony.
14	Blacksmith or Farrier, with no assistant or not more than 2,	1	...		
15	Blacksmith or Farrier, with more than 2 assistants.	10	...		
16	Book binder	5	...	12	With right to repair such bicycles & accessories and with not more than 2 assistants for such repairs. —With more than 2 assistants (see No. 55).
17	Book seller or Librarian	15	...		
18	Bottles, empty & Gunny bags, dealer in.	30	...		
19	Bonded warehouse, owner or occupier of	20	...		
20	Bricks, Tiles or Cement blocks, Manufacturer & Seller of	20	...	17	Authors and compilers pay this tax also.
21	Broker, Sworn—1st Class } * ...	150	...		
22	do. 2nd Class } ...	50	...	19	For each warehouse or part of a warehouse under Crown lock appointed and approved by the Collector of Customs under the provisions of Art. 57 of Ord. No. 28 of 1892.
23	Broker, Custom House	50	...		
24	Butcher in market or elsewhere ...	10	...		
25	Buyer of Green Vanilla	1	...		
26	Cabinet Maker...	5	...		
27	Cabinet ware and furniture, dealer in ...	30	...		
28	Cartwright	5	...	21	* Not dealing in bills and loans. For brokers dealing in bills and loans see p. C. 29.
29	Carrier by land...	5	...		
30	Candle Maker	1	...		
31	Cement blocks, bricks and tiles—Manufacturer and seller of	20	...	24	If in a market a separate licence duty of Rs. 2 every six months for each stall exceeding one.
32	Charcoal & Firewood, Seller of ...	5	...		
33	China & Earthenware, Crockery and Glassware, Retailer of	30	...	29	For each cart.
34	Chocolate Maker	1	...		
35	Cigar, Cigarettes, Snuff & Plug, Manufacturer of, having not more than 5 assistants	30	...	35	This licence to be issued only to licensed retailers of tobacco.
36	Club Private	150	...		
37	Coach builder	10	...		
38	Comb Maker	1	...		
39	Compounder using still and distilling apparatus and furnishing Bond ...	150	...		
40	Compounder not furnishing any bond and not using any still or distilling apparatus	100	...		
41	Commission Agent	100	...	41	Who receives or orders from abroad goods on account of others whether the goods are imported in his own name or not.
42	Companies registered under the Companies' Ordinance 1912 and not already provided with a licence as an Assurance or Insurance Company dealing under Schedule H. ...	75	...	42	For Schedule H see p. C. 29.

Ref. No.	Business, Profession or Trade.	Duty for 6 calendar months,		Ref. No.	Remarks.
		Rs.	c.		
43	Confectioner	20	...		
44	Cooper	10	...		
45	Coppersmith	25	...		
46	Cutler	1	...		
47	Cycle owner of	5	...		
48	Cycle belonging to persons visiting the Island temporarily (monthly)	1	...	48	Provided that no tax shall be imposed on cycle landed for less than one week.
49	Dealer in Game	5	...		
50	Dealer in Firewood with Sugar Estates	25	...		
51	Dealer in articles required for Electric and Telephone purposes	75	...		
52	Dealer in Sugar Cane	50	...		
53	Dealer in Old Metal	50	...		
54	Dealer in Motor-Cars, Motor Cycles and Accessories	50	...		
55	Dealer in Bicycles and Bicycle Accessories	50	...	55	With right to repair such bicycles and accessories and with more than 2 assistants for such repairs.
56	Denaturated Spirits or Oil, Seller of	25	...	56	With right to sell lamps, stoves &c. specially designed for the Consumption of denatnrated spirits.
57	Dentist	50	...		
58	Distiller	500	...		
59	Dock owner or Agent of a Dock owner	250	...	59	With right to dock or repair vessels, to load and discharge cargoes thereof.
60	Drapery & Haberdashery, Retailer of	30	...		
61	Dressmaker or Milliner with more than 5 assistants	10	...		
62	Dyer	1	...		
63	Earthenware China, Crockery & Glassware, Retailer of	30	...		
64	Engineer having a Diploma or certificate and practising as such	50	...		
65	Engineering shop with assistants	25	...	65	*See under* Foundry.
66	Engraver	15	...		
67	Entertainment places of Owner or Manager of	25	...		
68	Fireworks, Maker of	10	...		
69	Firewood and charcoal, Seller of	5	...		
70	Firewood, Dealer with Sugar Estates	25	...		
71	Fish—Seller of, from private barachois	15	...	71	Sold at the barachois or elsewhere.
72	Fishing with large nets (grandes seine) and three boats or less	10	...	72	An additional duty of Rs. 2 per half year for every additional boat in excess of three.
73	Fishing with one large net (grande seine) without boat	5	...		
74	Fishmonger in a market or elsewhere	5	...	74	If in a market a separate licence duty of Rs. 2 every six months for each stall exceeding one. The licence to sell elsewhere than in a market is not to be issued in the town of Port Louis or in any Township where the sale of fish outside a market is prohibited.
75	Founder not having an engineering shop.	10	...		
76	Foundry or Engineering shop with not more than 5 assistants	25	...		
	with 5 but not less than 10	50	...		
	„ 10 „ „ 25	75	...		
	„ 25 „ „ 50	150	...		
	„ more than 50	200	...		
77	Funeral Monument builder	10	...		
78	Furniture and Cabinet ware, Dealer in	30	...		
79	Gandia—wholesale dealer	500	...		
80	Game—Seller of	5	...		
81	Game, Licence to shoot (master or servant)	15	...		
82	Gold and Silver, Retailer of	50	...		
83	Gilder and Plater	10	...		
84	Glassware, China & Earthenware, Crockery, Retailer of	30	...		

Ref. No.	Business, Profession or Trade.	Duty for 6 calendar months.		Ref. No.	Remarks.
		Rs.	C.		
85	Glover and Hatter	1	...		
86	Gramophones, Phonographs and Accessories, Dealer in	30	...		
87	Groceries, Retailer of	30	...		
88	Gunsmith	10	...		
89	Haberdashery and Drapery, Retailer of	30	...		
90	Hackney coachmen in rural districts ...	2	50		Annual Licence.
91	Hatter and Glover	1	...		
92	Hair dresser (having a hair-dressing room)	5	...	94	Together with an additional duty of 1 Rupee for the first porter and 4 rupees for every additional porter, 4 rupees for each beast of burthen, and of 10 rupees for every vehicle employed by any such hawker. This additional duty shall also apply to the hawkers referred to in the schedule of the Farmers Protection Ordinance of 1911.
93	Harness Maker	1	...		
94	Hawkers or Sellers of	1	...		
	(a) Baskets				
	(b) Bread				
	(c) Brushes				
	(d) Cakes				
	(e) Colonial tea				
	(f) Coral and shells				
	(g) Dairy produce and milk				
	(h) Ice or icecream				
	(i) Imported vegetables and fruits				
	(j) Lemonade, aerated water and other nonintoxicating drinks.			95	Not to be issued within the limits of the town of Port Louis or in any township or district, where the sale is prohibited outside a market. Also pays an additional duty for porters and vehicles as under No. 94 above.
	(k) Pickles and jellies				
	(l) Tea and Coffee on draught				
	(m) Tin ware				
	(n) Wooden ware—Colonial				
95	Hawkers of fish, Shrimps and Sprats ...	1	...		
96	Hawkers of fresh provisions in Port-Louis Harbour	50	...	97	Together with an additional duty of Rs. 2 for every porter, of Rs. 2 for every beast of burthen and of Rs. 5 for every vehicle employed by any such hawker.
97	Hawkers of any goods, wares, merchandize, except opium, gold and silver wares, tobacco, spirits, wine, beer, gandia and timber	10	...	98	Together with an additional duty of Rs. 2 for every porter, of Rs. 2 for every beast of burthen and of Rs. 5 for every vehicle employed.
98	Hawkers—Brass and copper jewels, Earthenware and Crockery, Fire wood and charcoal, Haberdashery, Toddy (calou)	5	...		
99	Hotel or Innkeeper	200	...		
100	Ice, Manufacturer of	50	...		
101	Ironmonger	75	...	101	With right to sell hardwere either by retail or wholesale.
102	Jewellery, Hawker of	30	...		
103	Jewellery—brass and copper ...	10	...	102	Issued only to licensed manufacturers of gold and silver wares or where the Receiver General is satisfied that the applicant is a bona fide importer of jewellery.
104	Job Contractor with not more than 5 assistants	5	...		
105	Job Contractor with more than 5 but not more than 10 assistants ...	15	...		
106	Job Contractor with more than 10 but not more than 25 assistants ...	25	...		
107	Job Contractor with more than 25 but not more than 50 assistants ...	50	...		
108	Job Contractor with more than 50 assistants	100	...		
109	Land Surveyor	30	...	111	Selling or circulating books or newspapers and if not licensed as a printer.
110	Leather and Sadlery, Dealer in ...	30	...		
111	Librarian or Bookseller	15	...		
112	Licence to shoot game (master or servant)	15	...		

Ref. No.	Business, Profession or Trade.	Duty for 6 calendar months. Rs.	c.	Ref. No.	Remarks.
113	Lime, Seller of...	10	...		
114	Lime, Manufacture of	20	...	114	With right to sell lime in any quantity at his kiln.
115	Livery stable keeper :				
	For each carriage	5	...		
	For each carriole	5	...		
116	Lodging house keeper	10	...		
117	Lucifer match maker	1	...		
118	Mattress Maker	1	...		
119	Manure, Manufacturer or Seller of ...	50	...		
120	Manure Dealer	25	...		
121	Manufacturer Fireworks	10	...		
122	Manufacturer or Seller of Varnish ...	10	...		
123	Manufacturer brass and copper jewels ...	10	...		
124	Manufacturer of Cigars, Cigarettes, Snuff and Plug having more than 5 assistants.	50	...	124	This licence to be issued only to licensed retailers of tobacco.
125	Manufacturer of Ice	50	...		
126	Manufacturer or Producer of Vinegar ...	50	...		

ERRATA SLIP.

p. C. 23. Merchant's Licences (No. 135) *see* also p. D. 48.

Ref. No.	Business, Profession or Trade.	Rs.	c.	Ref. No.	Remarks.
	... ...	50	...		ings.
133	Medical practitioner	75	...		
134	Medicines, patent drugs &c.			134	This licence to be issued only to druggists shops having a licensed pharmacist attached to the firm.
	Wholesale & Retail not in Port Louis or Curepipe...	50	...		
	Retailer only " " ...	30	...		
	Wholesale & Retail in Port Louis or Curepipe	75	...		
	Retailer only " " ...	50	...		
135	Merchant	500	...	135	With right to sell by wholesale all goods, wares & merchandize except gandia, and by retail all goods, wares and merchandize except gold and silver wares, opium and gandia. Is also authorised to be the agent of any foreign firm or manufacturer.
136	Miller	20	...		
137	Milliner or Dressmaker with more than 5 assistants	10	...		
138	Motor car, owner of, plying for hire.				
	For each car on hire	20	...		
139	Money changer...	10	...		
140	Musical instruments maker or repairer	10	...		
141	Mussel or oyster bed keeper ...	1	...		
142	Notary English...	50	...		
143	Notary, public, in Port Louis ...	150	...		
144	Notary public not having the right to practise in Port Louis	50	...		
145	Oil or denaturated spirits seller of ...	25	...	145	With right to sell lamps, stores &c.specially designed for the consumption of denaturated spirits.
146	Optician	10	...		
147	Opium retailer	150	...	147	Not issued to importers.
148	Painter and glazier	10	...		
149	Painter of badges and sign boards ...	1	...		
150	Pawnbroker	50	...		
151	Pharmacist practising in Port Louis or Curepipe	50	...		
152	Pharmacist not having the right to practise in Port Louis or Curepipe ...	30	...		
153	Phonographs, gramophones and accessories, dealer in	30	...		

Ref. No.	Business, Profession or Trade.	Duty for 6 calendar months. Rs.	c.	Ref. No.	Remarks.
154	Photographer	15	...		
155	Places of public amusement, owner or manager of	25	...		
156	Plater and gilder	10	...		
157	Printer	30	...		
158	Private club or society	150	...	158	If selling spirits, wine, beer and other beverages, victuals and tobacco to its own members only and to be consumed on the premises.
159	Proctor in Admiralty not practising as an avoué.	30	...		
160	Proprietor of a foundry or an engineering shop with more than 5 but not more than 10 assistants.	50	...		
161	Proprietor of foundry or an engineering shop with more than 10 but not more than 25 assistants.	75	...		
162	Proprietor of foundry or an engineering shop with more than 25 but not more 50 assistants.	150	...		
163	Proprietor of foundry or an engineering shop with more than 50 assistants.	200	...		
164	Purchasing agent of a Preparer of vanilla.	1	...		
165	Red earth, seller of	10	...		
166	Restaurant keeper	150	...		
167	Refreshment room keeper	100	...		
168	Retailer of gold and silver wares ...	50	...		
169	Retailer of patent medicines, drugs, chemicals surgical instruments and articles for dressing and laboratory doing business in Port Louis or Curepipe.	50	...	169	Licence to be issued only to druggist's shops having a licensed pharmacist attached to the firm.
170	Retailer of all goods, wares and merchandize (except spirits, wine, beer, tobacco, gold and silver wares, opium, gandia and timber).	50	...	170	This licence to be issued to persons having no shops but who may remain in any one place with their goods as long as they like.
171	Retailer General	75	...		
172	Retailer of Gandia, opium	150	...	171	Authorising the sale by retail of drapery, haberdashery, groceries, earthenware, glassware, china, crockery, oils and ironmongery and all other goods, wares and merchandize for which a special licence is not provided for in this Ordinance.
173	Retailer consolidated licence ...	220	...		
174	Rodrigues produce dealer in ...	30	...		
175	Sadlery and leather dealer in ...	30	...		
176	Sailmaker	10	...		
177	Salt manufacture of	20	...		
178	Sand seller of	10	...		
179	Scavenger	25	...		
180	Seller of dunnage wood	10	...	172	This licence not be issued to importers of gandia.
181	Seller of lime, red earth and sand ...	10	...		
182	Seller of manure ; the natural produce of animals reared or kept on seller's own premises.	1	...	173	Not authorised to retail gold and silver wares, opium, gandia and timber.
183	Stevedore	100	...	174	With right to sell by wholesale and retail, but the *onus probandi* as to the produce having been imported from Rodrigues shall rest with the dealer.
184	Ship chandler	50	...		
185	Shipwright	100	...		
186	Shoemaker, with no assistant or not more than 2.	1	...		
187	Shoemaker with more than 2 assistants...	10	...		
188	Soap manufacturer of	20	...		
189	Soda water manufacturer and other aerated waters.	15	...		

Ref. No.	Business, Profession or Trade.	Duty for 6 calendar months.		Ref. No.	Remarks.
		Rs.	c.		
190	Spirits, wine and beer	150	...		
191	Stationer	10	...		
192	Supplier of fresh water to ships in Port Louis Harbour.	75	...		
193	Surveyor Land	30	...		
193a	Surveyor Marine	50	...		
194	Tailor, with no assistant or not more than 2.	1	...		
195	Tailor with more than 2 assistants ...	10	...		
196	Tanner	25	...		
197	Tavern or restaurant keeper ...	150	...		
198	Tiles, bricks or cement blocks manufacturer and seller of.	20	...		
199	Timber merchant (not in Port Louis)...	75	...		
200	Timber merchant in Port Louis ...	250	...		
201	Tinsmith with no assistant or not more than 2.	1	...		
202	Tinsmith with more than 2 assistants ...	10	...		
203	Tobacco (manufactured or not) hawker of	30	...		
204	Tobacco (manufactured or not) hawker of	30	...		
205	Tobacco manufacturers of cigars, cigarettes, snuff, plug— having not more than 5 assistants.	30	...	205	This licence to be issued only to licensed retailer of tobacco.
206	Umbrella maker and mender ...	1	...		
207	Undertaker	20	...	207	Having no funeral car.
208	Undertaker	50	...	208	Having one or more than one funeral car.
209	Upholsterer	10	...		
210	Usher District Court	15	...		
211	Usher Supreme Court	20	...	222	For each warehouse or part of a warehouse under crown lock appointed and approved by the Collector of Customs under the provisions of Art. 57 of Ord. No. 28 of 1892.
212	Vanilla preparer of	25	...		
213	Vanilla green buyer of	1	...		
214	Vanilla Purchasing Agent or preparer of	1	...		
215	Varnish maker or seller of ...	10	...		
216	Veterinary Surgeon	50	...		
217	Victualler, selling cooked food to be consumed off the premises ...	10	...		
218	Victualler, selling cooked food to be consumed on or off the premises ...	20	...	226	With right to sell all goods, wares and merchandize except gandia and timber.
219	Vinegar manufacture or producer ...	50	...		
219a	Warehouseman not issuing Dock warrant	50	...		
220	Warehouseman issuing Dock Warrants	75	...	227	Licence to be issued only to druggists having a licensed pharmacist attached to the firm.
221	Washerman or Laundress	1	...		
222	Warehouse-bonded (owner or occupier of)	20	...		
223	Watchmaker	10	...		
224	Weigher (sworn)	10	...		
225	Wharfinger	25	...	228	To be issued only to druggist's shops having a licensed pharmacist attached to the firm.
226	Wholesale dealer	250	...		
227	Wholesale and retail dealer in patent medicines, drugs, chemicals, surgical instruments and articles for dressings and laboratory doing business in Port Louis or Curepipe	50	...	229	Authorizing the sale by wholesale of all goods wares and merchandize except gandia and timber, and by retail of all goods, wares and merchandize, except gold and silver wares, opium, gandia and timber.
228	Wholesale and retail dealer in patent medicines, drugs, chemicals, surgical instruments and articles for dressings and laboratory not doing business in Port Louis or Curepipe ...	75	...		
229	Wholesale and retail (consolidate licence)	350	...	230	This licence to be issued only to importers of gandia and a sale of more than 20 grams to be considered as wholesale.
230	Wholesale dealer in gandia ...	500	...		
231	Wine Manufacture of	250	...		
232	Wood—dunnage, seller of ...	10	...		

SCHEDULE C.

Occasional (Twenty-Four Hours) Licences.

Occasional (twenty-four hours) licences to be issued in virtue of Article 32 (4) and the occasions on which licenses may be issued.

Number.	Nature of Trade.	Races, Yamsé or Ghoon, Regatta, Fancy Fair "Bazar de Charité" or on the occasion of any other Charitable Function.	
		Rate per day.	
		Rs.	c.
1	Cake Sellers and Hawkers	0	25
2	Consolidated Retailer	10	...
3	Hotel Keeper	10	...
4	Retailer of Tobacco	1	...
	Seller of Gingerbeer, Soda and other aerated waters and non intoxicating drinks	0	25
5	Seller of Earthenware, China, Glassware and Crockery	1	...
6	Tavern Keeper	10	...
7	Victualler, selling cooked food on the premises	0	50
	do. on or off the premises...	1	...

Any other licence 1/20th of the half-yearly licence. But no such licence shall be issued for a smaller sum than 25 cents.

SCHEDULE D.

Half-Yearly Contractor's Licences.—(*Uunder Article 31*).

Half-yearly licences to be levied on Civil and Military Government Contractors who are not already licensed.

Number.	Nature of Contract.	Nature of Trade.	Licence duty for 6 months.	
			Rs.	c.
1	Book Binding	Binder	10	...
2	Bread, flour and biscuits	Baker, Grocer, Merchant	75	...
3	Cartage	Carrier by land (for each cart) ...	5	...
4	Clothing and Bedding	Draper and Haberdasher	20	...
5	Coals	Merchant	100	...
6	Cocoanut-Oil	Oil Vendor	25	...
7	Coffins and hearses	Undertaker	30	...
8	Colonial made boots	Shoemaker	10	...
9	Colonial Soap	Manufacturer of Soap	10	...
10	Conveyance of Mails between Petite Rivière and Chamarel.	Livery stable (for each carriole) ...	5	...
11	Conveyance of Sick paupers ...	Livery stable keeper (for each carriage or carriole)...	5	...
12	Firewood and Charcoal	Seller of Firewood and Charcoal ...	15	...
13	Fowls and Eggs	Seller of poultry	1	...
14	Fresh beef, tripe, etc.	Butcher	10	...
15	Fresh fish	Fishmonger	10	...
16	Government Gazette	Printer	20	...
17	Groceries and General stores including Tobacco.	Grocer, Retailer of Tobacco, Merchant...	75	...
18	Gunny and Flour bags	Seller of empty gunny bags ...	15	...
19	Ironmongery	Ironmonger	50	...
30	Job Printing	Printer	20	...
21	Lighterage	Stevedore	10	...
22	Lime, Coral and Sand	Lime seller	5	...
23	Milk	Seller of dairy produce	1	...
24	Repairs and winding of clocks and watches	Watchmaker	10	...
25	Timber	Timber merchant	75	...
26	Vegetables	Seller of vegetables and fruits ...	1	...
37	Washing	Washerman and Laundress... ...	1	...

SCHEDULE E.

Rates of Annual Taxes on Animals and Vehicles.—*(Under Article 47)*

Vehicle or Animal.	Rate of Tax.	
	Rs.	c.
Motor Car	60	...
Carriages on 4 wheels	22	...
Carriages or Motor Car on 3 wheels	16	50
,, ,, on 2 wheels	13	50
Cycle	5	...
Cycle belonging to persons visiting the Island temporarily : R. 1 monthly, provided that no tax shall be imposed on cycle landed for less than one week	......	...
Break on 4 wheels	22	...
Break on 2 wheels	13	50
Steam lorry under 3 tons	200	...
do, of 3 tons and under 4 tons	300	...
do. of 4 ,, 5 ,,	400	...
do. of 5 ,, 6 ,,	500	...
do. of 6 ,, 7 ,,	600	...
do. of 7 ,, 8 ,,	700	...
do. of 8 ,, 9 ,,	800	...
do. of 9 ,, 10 ,,	900	...
do. of 10 ,, 11 ,,	1,000	...
do. of 11 ,, 12 ,,	1,100	...
do. of 12 tons and over	1,200	...
Traction Engine under 7 tons	300	...
do. of 7 tons and under 9 tons	600	...
do. of 9 ,, 11 ,,	900	...
do. of 11 ,, 13 ,,	1,200	...
do. of 13 ,, 15 ,,	1,800	...
do. of 15 ,, 17 ,,	2,400	...
do. of 17 ,, 20 ,,	3,000	...
do. of 20 tons and over	3,600	...
For the Trucks attached to any traction engine, the same tax, as paid by the traction engine, whatever be their number	......	...
Traction Engine employed occasionally in transport of machinery : Rs. 2 per mile *and per trip* irrespective of weight, and R. 1 per mile *and per trip* for each truck	......	...
Triqueballe or " Diable " on 4 wheeled wagon used for the conveyance of pieces of machinery or heavy burthens or freight	26	50
Cart or Wagon on 3 wheels	19	88
Dray, Tumbrel, or large cart on 2 wheels drawn by more than one animal	13	50
Spring Cart on 2 wheels	13	50
Spring Cart on 3 wheels	15	...
Spring Cart on 4 wheels	16	50
Dray or Cart drawn by one animal	11	...
Hand cart drawn or propelled by more than 2 men	6	...
Horse or Mule used wholly or occasionally for the saddle or in carriage	6	75
Horse or Mule used only in a Cart, Dray, Tumbrel or Wagon	4	50
Ox used in Cart by a Carrier	3	60
Dog of the age of 4 months and upwards or attaining the age of 4 months at any time during the year	2	...
Donkey	3	50

SCHEDULE F.

PROPORTIONAL RATES OF TAXES ON ANIMALS AND VEHICLES.—(*Under Article 49*).

Vehicle or Animal,	Rate of Tax.											
	From 1st. April to 15th. May inclusive.		From 16th May to 30th June inclusive.		From 1st. July to 15th. Aug. inclusive.		From 16th. Aug. to 30th. Sept. inclusive.		From 1st. Oct. to 15th. Nov. inclusive.		From 15th. Nov. to 30th. Dec. inclusive.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Motor Car	45	...	37	50	30	...	22	50	15	...	7	50
Carriages Four wheels	16	50	13	75	11	25	8	25	5	50	2	75
Carriages or Motor Cars, Three wheels	12	50	10	50	8	25	6	25	4	25	2	25
Do. or Motor Cycles, Two wheels	10	...	8	25	6	75	5	...	3	50	1	75
Cycles	3	75	3	15	2	50	1	90	1	25	...	65
Breaks, Four wheels	16	50	13	75	11	...	8	25	5	50	2	75
Do. Two wheels	10	...	8	25	6	75	5	...	3	50	1	75
Steam Lorries under 2 tons	150	...	125	...	100	...	75	...	50	..	25	...
do. of 3 tons and under 4 tons	225	..	187	50	150	...	112	50	75	...	37	50
do. of 4 do. 5 do.	300	...	250	...	200	...	150	...	100	...	50	...
do. of 5 do. 6 do.	375	...	312	50	250	...	187	50	125	...	62	50
do. of 6 do. 7 do.	450	...	375	...	300	...	225	...	150	...	75	...
do. of 7 do. 8 do.	525	...	437	50	350	...	262	50	175	...	87	50
do. of 8 do. 9 do.	600	...	500	...	400	...	300	...	200	...	100	...
do. of 9 do. 10 do.	675	...	562	50	450	...	337	50	225	...	112	50
do. of 10 do. 11 do.	750	...	625	...	500	...	375	...	250	...	125	...
do. of 11 do. 12 do.	825	...	687	50	550	...	412	50	275	...	137	50
do. of 12 tons and over	900	...	750	...	600	...	450	...	300	...	150	...
Traction Engines under 7 tons	225	...	187	50	150	...	112	50	75	...	37	50
do. of 7 tons and under 9 tons	450	...	375	...	300	...	225	...	150	...	75	...
do. of 9 do. 11 do.	675	...	562	50	450	...	337	50	225	...	112	50
do. of 11 do. 13 do.	900	...	750	...	600	...	450	...	300	...	150	...
do. of 13 do. 15 do.	1350	...	1125	...	900	...	675	...	450	...	225	...
do. of 15 do. 17 do.	1800	...	1500	...	1200	...	900	...	600	...	300	...
do. of 17 do. 20 do.	2250	...	1875	...	1500	...	1125	...	750	...	375	...
do. of 20 tons and over	2700	...	2250	...	1800	...	1350	...	900	...	450	...
For the trucks attached thereto, whatever be their number, the same rate as paid for the Traction engine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Triqueballes or Diables or 4 wheeled wagons used for the conveyance of pieces of machinery or heavy burthens or freight	20	...	17	...	13	50	10	...	6	75	3	50
Carts or Wagons, three wheels	14	91	12	42	9	94	7	45	4	97	2	48
Carts, large, on Two wheels and Drays or Tumbrels	10	...	8	25	6	75	5	...	3	50	1	75
Spring-Carts on Two wheels	10	...	8	25	6	75	5	..	3	50	1	75
do. on Three wheels	11	25	9	87	7	50	5	62	3	75	1	87
do. on Four wheels	12	50	10	25	8	25	6	25	4	25	2	...
Carts small, to be drawn by one animal	8	25	7	...	5	50	4	25	2	75	1	50
Hand Cart drawn or propelled by more than 2 men	4	50	3	75	3	...	2	25	1	50	...	75
Horses or mules, used wholly or occasionally for the saddle or in a carriage	5	...	4	25	3	50	2	50	1	75	1	...
Horses or mules, used only in Carts or Wagons	3	50	2	75	2	25	1	75	1	25	...	50
Ox used in cart by carrier	2	50	2	...	1	75	1	25	...	75	...	50
Donkeys	2	50	2	...	1	75	1	25	...	75	...	50
Dogs	1	50	1	25	1	...	...	75	...	50	...	25
Road Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Road Tax claimed under Ordinance No. 9 of 1900 Art. 7.

SCHEDULE H.

Of Ordinance No. 32 *of* 1905 *is repealed and replaced by the following.*

SCHEDULE H.

DEALER IN BILLS AND LOANS.

(*a*) On each and every sum of Rs. 20,000 a licence duty of Rs. 30 per annum.

Provided that for any transactions made on or after the 1st. November the licence duty shall be Rs. 20 for every Rs. 20,000.

Provided further that for any transactions made on or after the 1st.March, the licence duty shall be Rs. 10 for every Rs. 20,000.

(*b*) An additional duty of Rs. 1.50, R. 1 or 50 cts as the case may be, shall be levied on each and every additional Rs. 1,000 or fractional part thereof for transactions made within the periods above specified respectively.

The licence duty shall be payable on every sum or sums lent whether such sum or sums have been lent to one or more persons and shall fall due on the date on which the amount aggregates Rs. 20,000 or more.

The licence duty shall be paid during the whole term for which such sum or sums aggregating Rs. 20,000 or more remain outstanding or due.

ANNUAL LICENCES FOR BROKERS.

The amount of the license to be paid by Brokers (Sworn, 1st. class dealing in Bills and Loans, as defined by Art. 61 (1) of Ordinance 32 of 1915 shall be determined as follows :

If the sums lent do not exceed Rs. 20,000, the licence shall be of Rs. 330.

If the sums lent exceed.

Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
20,000	but do not exceed	30,000	the license shall be of	350
30,000	... ...	50,000	... ...	380
50,000	... ...	80,000	... ...	410
80,000	... ...	130,000	... ...	500
130,000	... ...	200,000	... ...	600
200,000	... ...	360,000	... ...	750
300,000	... ...	500,000	... ...	1,050
500,000	the license shall be of ...		... ...	1,200

The licence duty shall be payable on every sum or sums lent whether such sums or sums have been lent to one or more persons and shall fall due on the date on which the amount aggregates Rs. 20,000 or more.

The licence duty shall be paid during the whole term for which sum or sums aggregating Rs. 20,000 or more remain outstanding or due.

TARIFF OF DUPLICATE LICENCES, TRANSFERS &C.

		Rs.	c.
Schedule I. of Ordinance 32 of 1915.	For every duplicate Licence	2	...
	For every endorsement of Transfer on Licence ...	1	...
	For every Certificate under Article 113	2	...

TRANSFER OF LICENCES.

Any licence holder desirous of transferring his licence to another party must notify his desire to do so in writing to the Receiver General, and the party to whom the licence is to be transferred must subscribe on the said notification his acceptance for such transfer.

After two notices of the projected transfer have been published in the Government Gazette by the person desirous of transferring his licence, if no valid opposition is served on the Receiver General, the transfer shall be endorsed on the licence at the Receiver General's Office.

Game licences taken out for one servant of an Employer may be transferred to another servant of the same Employer when the servant shall be dead or infirm or shall have left the Employer's service provided the name of the substituted servant is endorsed on the licence by a responsible officer.

The following licences, however, can in no case be transferred :—licences to shoot Game and possess a gun and licences issued to Attorneys-at-Law, Engraver, Photographer, Analyst, Dentist, Veterinary Surgeon, Medical practitioners, Auctioneers, Pharmacists, Sworn-Brokers, Custom-House Brokers, Engineers, Land Surveyors, Notaries, Ushers and Sworn-Weighers.

Provided also that licences issued to keepers of houses of Entertainment and to Manufacturers and Retailers of gold and silver wares shall only be transferred with the permission of the licensing Committee of the District for which such licences shall have been issued, and that no licence issued to Distiller, Compounder, Pawn-Broker, Maker or retailer of gold and silver wares or keeper of a House of entertainment shall be transferred unless the transferee do previously subscribe the bond required for the issue of such licence.

ADDITIONAL TAXES ON TRACTION ENGINES OR TRUCKS.

Ordinance 23 *of* 1903 *Art.* 92.

Any person to whom a licence has been transferred is subject to all the obligations relative to the Licence, incumbent on the original holder of a licence.

Illegal Transfers :—Every licence-holder transferring or assigning his licence and every person accepting a transferred licence otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of Art. 36 (1 & 2) of Ord. 32 of 1915 is liable to a fine provided in Art. 95 of the said Ordinance.

For the full Ordinance see 1916 issue Section D. pp. D. 47-73.

EXEMPTIONS.—*Ordinance* 32 *of* 1915.

1. Article 59 of Ordinance No. 32 of 1915.

(1) The following animals and vehicles, shall be exempt from direct taxes, viz:—

i. (a) Animals and Vehicles, except steam lorries and traction engines and trucks attached thereto, employed by their proprietor exclusively for agricultural purposes on any estate of which he is the owner or occupier, or upon any public road or other road bordering or intersecting such estate.

(b) Steam lorries and traction engines and trucks attached thereto employed by their proprietor on any estate of which he is the owner or occupier; and any such steam lorries or traction engines and trucks attached thereto sent unloaded for the purpose of being repaired, or returning unloaded afterwards.

ii. Animals and vehicles, except steam lorries and traction engines and trucks attached thereto, employed by their proprietor exclusively for conveying from one property to another, of both of which he is the owner or occupier, or from the property of another person to his own property, or from his own property to the property of another person, or from or to any Railway Station to or from his own property, canes or cane trash, to be used in the manufacture of sugar or aloe leaves for the manufacture of fibre or rope, or manure, or any substances to be manufactured as manure.

iii. Horses allowed by the King's Regulations to persons in His Majesty's service.

iv. Vehicles kept by any carriage maker or cartwright for sale or repair, motor-cars, motor cycles or cycles kept for sale or repair and which shall not be let for hire.

v. Horses and mules kept by any horse dealer for sale or by any veterinary surgeon for treatment, and which shall not be let for hire.

vi. One vehicle and one horse or other animal bearing or drawing burthen, kept and used by any clergyman or minister of religion.

vii. One vehicle and one horse or other animal bearing or drawing burthen, kept and used by Police officers, Inland Revenue officers or guards with the authority of the Inspector General of Police or of the Receiver General in and for the performance of their duties.

(2) The vehicles mentioned in sub-paragraph (*i*), (*ii*) of paragraph 1, shall not bear any number, but shall have their owner's name or names painted or branded upon them legibly, in the manner provided in Regulations; otherwise such vehicles shall be held not to come within the exemption provided in this article.

An additional Tax of 10 per centum is payable on the Direct Taxes on every Traction Engine or Truck attached thereto, when such Traction Engine or Truck is declared in Port Louis ; and a fee of Rs. 30 per half year (circulation permit) upon traction engines with not more than three trucks not declared, but used in the Town of Port Louis, and a further fee of 10 Rupees per half-year for every additional truck.

The proceeds thereof to be paid over by the Receiver General to the Mayor of Port Louis on the 30th. of June and 28th. of December of every year.

EXCISE DUTIES.

Act of Colonial Legislature under which levied.	Specification of Taxes,, &c.	Rates.	
	EXCISE DUTY.	Rs.	c.
	Duties on Spirits delivered for Home Consumption.		
Ord. 36 of 1904, Art. 81.	(*a*) Per litre of 23° Cartier	1	67
	Per litre for every degree above 23° Cartier	...	08
	(*b*) Extra duty to provide for the denaturator used under Ord. No. 21 of 1903, per litres and fraction thereof at 23° Cartier, plus	...	02
	Per 115 litres or fraction thereof, per degree above 23° Cartier	...	02

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS it is expedient to increase the import duties on certain of the goods enumerated in Schedule B of " The Customs Consolidated Tariff Ordinance, 1908 ", and to levy such increased duties forthwith and pending the passing of the necessary Ordinance ;

BE IT RESOLVED that the following import duties shall be leviable on the goods enumerated in the Schedule below from the date hereof and until the passing or otherwise of the necessary Ordinance in acordance with the provisions of " The Revenue (Temporary Protection) Ordinance, 1904.'

SCHEDULE

No.	Description of Goods.	Duty how chargeable.	Rate of duty.
			Rs. c.
1	Alcohol, denaturated	per litre ...	0 13
3	Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider and Perry.		
	A.—In bottles :		
	(1) Not exceeding 1 litre	per dozen ...	1 87
	(2) „ 5 decilitres	do. ..	0 94
	(3) „ 2½ „	do. ...	0 50
	B.—In bulk	per hectolitre ..	11 90
140	Spirits :		
	(*a*) Plain or compounded, of any strength not exceeding proof according to Syke's Hydrometer, and a further proportional duty for any greater strength	per litre ..	2 10
	(*b*) Methylated	do. ..	0 13
169	Wines :		
	A.—In casks or in any vessel not being a bottle of 1 litre or less :		
	(i) up to 14° according to Gay Lussac's alcoholometer ...	per hectolitre ..	11 25
	(ii) and for every additional degree and proportionally for fractions of a degree above 14°	do. ...	2 10
	B.—In bottles :		
	(i) not exceeding 1 litre each	per dozen ...	2 50
	(ii) not exceeding ½ litre each	do. ...	1 25
170	Sparkling wines :		
	(i) in bottles not exceeding 2 litres	do. ..	12 50
	(ii) in bottles not exceeding 1 litre	do. ..	6 25
	(iii) in bottles not exceeding ½ litre	do. ..	3 15

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS it is expedient to increase the duties on spirits fixed by article 81 of " The Distilleries Consolidated Ordinance, 1904," and to levy such increased duties forthwith and pending the passing of the necessary Ordinance.

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that the excise duty of one rupee and sixty-seven cents(R.1.67) per litre fixed by the above cited article shall be raised to two rupees and ten cents(Rs. 2.10) per litre, and that the additional duty of eight cents (R. 0.08) per litre shall be raised to ten cents (R. 0.10) per litre, and that the duty of two cents (R. 0.02) per five litres and fraction thereof shall be raised to three cents (R. 0.03) per five litres and fraction thereof, and that the additional duty of two cents (R. 0.02) per 115 litres or fraction thereof shall be raised to three cents (R. 0.03) per 115 litres of fraction thereof, and that the extra duty of four cents (R. 0.04) per four litres and fifty-four centilitres or fraction thereof shall be raised to five cents (R. 0.05) per four litres and fifty-four centilitres or fraction thereof ; and that the above increased duties shall be leviable from the date hereof and until the passing or otherwise of the necessary Ordinance in accordance with the provisions of " The Revenue (Temporary Protection) Ordinance, 1904."

Act of Colonial Legislature under which levied.	Specification of Taxes., &c.	Rates	
		Rs.	c.
	Duty on Spirits compounded.		
Ord. 36 of 1904, Art. 83.	For each four litres or fraction thereof of Spirits mixed or sweetened with any article, so that the degree thereof cannot be ascertained by Cartier's Areometer, delivered for consumption, over and above the duty fixed by Art. 81 of the same Ordinance ...	1	50
	Rum Warehouse Duty.		
Ord. No. 36 of 1904, Art. 56, as amended by Art. 3—(1) (i) of Ord. No. 29 of 1905.	On the storage of Rum in the Government Rum Warehouse, rent is chargeable at the following rates:		
	For every 18 litres and 17 centilitres of spirits or a proportional charge for every fractional part thereof, issued for home consumption	...	25
	For every 109 litres and 4 centilitres of spirits, per mensem or a proportional charge for every fractional part thereof deposited in the Rum Warehouse, whether the spirits are intended for home consumption or for exportation ...	...	25
	Note :—All spirits deposited in the course of one month pay rent from the beginning of that month.		
	Duty on Vinegar manufactured in the Colony.		
Ord. No. 16 of 1901, Art. 2	On every hectolitre not exceeding 8 degrees of acetic acid strength, issued from Bonded Warehouse	1	40
	And an additional duty of R. 0.18 per degree and per hectolitre above 8 degrees of acetic acid.	...	18
	Duty on Wine manufactured in the Colony.		
Ordinance No. 50 of 1899 as amended by No. 21 of 1904 Art. 4.	On every hectolitre issued from the Bonded Warehouse ...	9	18
	And a further duty of R. 1.67 per degree or fraction of a degree of alcohol per hectolitre and a proportional duty per fraction of a degree above 16 degrees (Gay Lussac)	...	...
Ord. 19/08.	*Denaturated Spirits.*		
Ordinance No. 21 of 1903, 17 of 1915, 7 of 1918.	Duty per hectolitre	2	...
	For every degree above 36 degrees a duty R. 0.05 per hectolitre ...	...	05
	When used as Motor Spirits Cost of denaturant plus every degree	5	...
	above 36° Cartier R. 0.05 per hectolitre	...	05
	also Rum Warehouse duty as above or 25 cents per hectolitre if removed from a distillery or Storeroom.		

Tobacco Land Tax.—Ord. 19 of 1890, Rs. 160 per arpent and proportionally at the rate of Rs. 5 per 1/32 of an arpent per year.

Customs Dues.

ORDINANCES Nos. 14 of 1908, 26 of 1909, 11 of 1912, and Procl. No. 5 of 1911, 46 of 1912, 28 of 1913, 47 and 52 of 1914, 11 of 1915, 48 of 1915, 14 of 1916, 67 of 1916, 53 of 1917 and 5 of 1918. (CONSOLIDATED CUSTOMS TARIFF).

IMPORTS.

No.	Description of Goods.	Duty how chargeable	Rate of duty.	
			Rs.	c.
1	Accacia seeds from Rodrigues	per 100 kilos... ...	0	10
	Alcohol and Spirits of Wine (see Spirits)			
2	Do. denaturated	per litre	0	10
3	Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider and Perry in casks ...	per hectolitre ...	9	50
	In bottles	per dozen bottles, each bottle not to exceed one litre	1	50
		per dozen bottles each bottle not to exceed 5 decilitres	0	75

No.	Description of Goods.	Duty how chargeable	Rate of duty.	
			Rs.	C.
	Almonds (see Nuts)			
4	Anchors and Grapnels	per 100 kilos	2	...
5	Animals Dogs*	per head	10	...
	Horses and Mules	do.	2	50
	Cattle and Oxen	do.	1	...
	Goats, sheep and pigs	do.	0	50
	Asses	do.	1	...
	Ponies	do.	2	...
	Other live stock except poultry and birds	do.	0	12
	Frozen meat	per 100 kilos	0	18
6	Animal Charcoal	do.	0	04
7	Arrowroot	do.	3	30
8	Asphaltum and Bitumen	do.	0	20
9	Bacon, hams, tongues and sausages not tinned	do.	10	...
10	Bags, pockets, jute and Calico	per 100 pockets	1	...
	,, Straw-pockets	per 100 bags	0	20
	,, Vacoa bags	do.	0	40
	,, Gunny and other sorts	do.	1	50
	,, Jute of 100 kilos	do.	2	...
11	Bark or dye wood	per 100 kilos	1	32
12	Barley, common	do.	1	25
13	,, pearl	do.	3	50
14	Beans, emberic, peas	do.	1	20
15	Beef, Pork and Tongues, salted	do.	2	40
	Beer (see Ale)			
16	Biscuits (ship not sweetened nor fancy)	per 100 kilos	1	32
17	Bitumen	do.	0	20
18	Blue Prussian, Ultramarine	do.	2	00
19	Blocks fire, for boilers or paving	do.	0	30
20	Bran and maize	do.	0	96
21	Brassware	ad valorem	15%	
22	Bread	per 100 kilos	1	32
23	Bricks and Tiles	per 100 bricks or tiles	0	15
24	Brimstone and Sulphur rolls, refined	per 100 kilos	0	04
25	Bungs and Corks	do.	0	10
26	Butter, animal and vegetable	do.	6	...
27	Camphor crude	do.	11	...
	refined and in powder	do.	15	...
28	Candles wax	do.	12	...
	other sorts	do.	4	...
29	Canvas	do.	4	...
30	Caps percussion	per 1,000 caps	0	30
31	Capsules, bottling	per 100 capsules	0	15
32	Cardamonds common	per 100 kilos	5	...
33	,, small	do.	50	...
34	Cards, playing	ad valorem	50%	
35	Cartridges empty	per 100 cartridges	0	50
	loaded	do.	1	...
36	Casks, empty, old or new	per cask	0	66
37	Cement	per 100 kilos	0	40
38	Charcoal	do.	0	12
	,, animal	do.	0	04
39	Cheese	do.	6	...
40	Chillies and turmeric	do.	4	...
41	Chocolate, Cocoa unsweetened	do.	16	...
42	Choorah	do.	1	...

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* By Ord. 12 of 1867, dogs under three months are free of duty.

No.	Description of Goods.	Duty how chargeable	Rate of duty.	
			Rs.	c.
	Cider (see Ale)			
43	Cinnamon	per 100 kilos	4	50
44	Clay, pipe and fire	do.	1	...
45	Cloves	do.	6	...
46	Coal, Coke and Patent fuel	do.	0	07
47	Coaltar and Pitch	do.	0	70
48	Cocoa and Chocolate unsweetened	do.	16	...
49	Cocoanuts	per 100 cocoanuts	0	10
50	Cocoline and cocotine Hogslard	per 100 kilos	5	...
51	Coffee raw	do.	8	...
	Coir fibre (see Fibre)			
52	Copper, old	do.	4	...
	„ (red) sheets, bars, bolts, nails, nuts, pipes, rivets and washers	do.	12	...
	„ (yellow) do. do.	do.	6	...
53	Copra or Poonac	do.	0	12
54	Cordage or Rope: Coir	do.	2	40
	„ oiled	do.	5	...
	Hemp	do.	2	64
	„ oiled	do.	6	50
	Manilla and others	do.	6	50
55	Corks Bungs	do.	0	10
56	Cotton: Wool	do.	2	30
	Waste	do.	2	40
	Wadding	do.	4	50
57	Cutch and Gambier	do.	4	...
58	Detonators	do.	0	75
59	Dholl	do.	1	14
	Disinfectants (see No. 102)			
60	Dye wood and Bark	per 100 kilos	1	32
61	Dynamite	do.	17	...
62	Eggs	per 100	0	30
63	Emberic, beans and peas	per 100 kilos	1	20
64	Enamelled ware	ad valorem	20	%
65	Felt sheathing	per 100 sheets	0	75
	Fertilisers (see No. 102)			
66	Fibre of all sorts	per 100 kilos	4	...
67	Firewood	per cubic metre	0	18
68	Fireworks	ad valorem	20	%
69	Fish: dried or salted	per 100 kilos	1	...
	pickled	do.	1	60
70	Fruits: dried	ad valorem	20	%
	fresh, and fresh vegetables	per 100 kilos	0	60
71	Gambier and Cutch	do.	4	...
72	Gandia	ber kilo	40	...
73	Ghee	per 100 kilos	6	...
74	Ginger, dry	do.	4	...
75	Glass: bottles empty ordinary	per 100 bottles	0	12
	special, for aerated water, whether plain or decorated	do.	0	15
76	Glue	per 100 kilos	4	...
77	Grain: Rice	do.	0	62$\frac{40}{100}$
	Lentils	do.	0	67$\frac{60}{100}$
	Dholl	do.	1	14
	Beans, peas, emberic	do.	1	20
	Barley in husk	do.	1	25
	Gram and oats	do.	1	32
	Bran and maize	do.	0	96
	Wheat	do.	0	72
	Wheat flour, pollard, and maize flour	do.	0	94

No.	Description of Goods.	Duty how chargeable	Rate of duty.
			Rs. c.
78	Grapnels and Anchors	per 100 kilos... ...	2 00
78a	Grease cart	do.	1 50
79	Guano Manure	do.	0 10
80	Gum arabic not powdered...	do.	3 ...
	copal, raw	do, ...	2 ...
81	Gunpowder sporting	do.	10 ...
	blasting	do.	1 50
82	Hams, Bacon	do.	10 ...
83	Hay and Straw	do.	0 20
84	Hemp, undressed	do.	3 30
85	Hessian Cloth	100 yards	0 72
86	Hides raw and salted	per 100 kilos... ...	4 ...
	tanned	do.	6 ...
87	Hogslard, Cocoline, Cocotine	do.	5 ...
88	Honey...	per hectolitre	3 60
89	Horns...	per 100 horns.. ...	0 10
90	Horse hair	per 100 kilos... ...	6 60
91	Vegetable hair	do.	3 ...
92	India rubber and caoutchouc	do.	25 ...
93	Indigo, Prussian Blue, Ultramarine Blue	per kilo	2 ...
94	Iron wire netting and galvanized wire netting ...	per 100 kilos... ...	4 ...
	„ pig	do.	0 30
	„ bars, hoops, pipes, wire, nails, plates, sheets, rigging, nuts, bolts, rivets, washers and tubes, &c. galvanised	do, ...	1 50
	„ do. not galvanised	do.	1 ...
95	Iron pipes with or without flanges	do.	1 ...
96	Lead, sheets and pipes	do.	2 ...
97	Lead, shot	do.	5 ...
98	Leather, sole	do.	10 ...
99	Lentils...	do.	0 67$\frac{40}{100}$
100	Lime	do.	0 25
101	Machinery or apparatus		
	(*a*) By whomsoever imported, for the manufacture of sugar, rum, alœ-fibre, pistachio oil or for the preparation of tea, vanilla pods, tanned leather, dairy produce, salt, copra or of any such other produce of the Colony which may be added to this item by Proclamation of the Governor in Executive Council.	per 1,000 kilos ...	1 32
	(*b*) Parts of Machinery or apparatus,— when imported by or on behalf of the local manufacturer or the owner of a mill,— for the manufacture of sugar, rum, alœ-fibre pistachio oil or for the preparation of tea, vanilla pods, tanned leather, dairy produce, salt, copra or of any such other produce of the Colony which may be added to this item by Proclamation of the Governor in Executive Council.	do.	1 32
	(*c*) Either (*a*) or (*b*) above when the crane is used...	do.	2 32
101a	Maize and Bran	do.	0 96
102	Manures, Fertilizers Disinfectants.		
	(*a*) Manures, Fertilizers of all sorts	per 100 kilos	0 10
	(*b*) Fish and other substances condemned by Sanitary Authority or the Customs Sanitary Inspectar as unfit for human food, which may be used as a manure or fertilizer	do.	0 40

No.	Description of Goods.	Duty how chargeable.	Rate of duty.	
			Rs.	c.
	Manure, Fertilizers, Disinfectants—*Contd.*			
	(*c*) The following substances when imported for use as disinfectants in the Colony :—			
	Bichloride of Mercury	per 100 kilos	0	50
	Carbolic acid	do	0	05
	Chloride of Lime			
	Permanganate of Potash			
	Sulphuric and Hydrochloric acid			
	Copper sulphate			
	Sulphate of iron			
	Formaline			
	Creoline			
	Lysol			
	Boric acid			
	Izal			
	Sanophen			
	Zinyl, Pinesyl, Aniodol* except Aniodol intern			
	Krysyl and Germolin			
	and any other substance which may be added to this list by Proclamation of the Governor in Executive Council.			
	(*d*) The following substances when imported for use in local manufactures—			
	Sulphate of Lime			
	Silicate of Soda			
	Caustic Soda			
	Hydrochloric Acid			
	Carbonate of Ammonia			
	Concentrated Superphoshate			
	Muriate of Ammonia			
	Sulphuric Acid			
	Ether			
	Salts of Baryta			
	Carbonate of Soda			
	Bloomar			
	Phosphoric Acid			
	Precipitate Phosphate			
	Carbonic Acid			
	Caustic Potash			
	Chloride of Potassium			
	Carbonate of Potassium			
	Hydrosulphite Powder (Blankit)			
	Phosphate of Soda			
	Chloride of Methyl, Bi-Sulphite of Soda, and any other substance which may by Proclamation of the Governor in Executive Council, be added to the list.			
	(*e*) Substances imported by Agriculturists to be used in the destruction of animals, vermin, insect or other parasites prejudicial to agriculture.			
103	Margarine or other substitutes for butter	do.	6	...
104	Matches { In boxes not exceeding 60 matches	per gross	1	50
	„ „ 110 matches	do.	3	...
		and for every additional 60 or part of 60 matches	1	50
105	Meat, frozen	per 100 kilos	0	18
106	Molasses and Treacle	per 100 kilos	1	50

No.	Description of Goods.	Duty how chargeable.	Rate of duty.	
			Rs.	c.
107	Nuts			
	Areca	per 100 kilos... ...	6	...
	do. (boiled)	do.	10	...
	Almonds hard shell	do.	4	...
	do. soft shell	do.	5	...
	Barcelona and Brazilian	do.	5	...
	Gall	do.	3	...
	Pistachio	do.	1	50
	Walnuts and all other nuts in shell ...	do.	5	...
108	Nutmegs (unground).	do, ...	6	00
109	Oakum	do.	4	...
110	Oats (and Gram)	do.	1	32
111	Oils			
	Castor, Gingely, Mustard, Colza, Bistachio ...	do.	5	...
	Cocoanut (when not imported from Oil Island)	per hectolitre... ...	2	...
	Do. (when imported from the Oil Islands)	do.		07$\frac{20}{100}$
	Linseed	do.	3	...
	Neatsfoot	do.	5	...
	Olive and other salad in cases	per case not exceeding 12 litres.	1	...
	Do. in casks and demi-johns	per hectolitre... ...	9	...
	Petroleum	do.	4	80
	Petrol spirits	do.	6	...
	All other oils (except perfumed)	do.	4	...
112	Opium			
	Crude	per kilogram	40	...
	Refined...	do.	50	...
113	Paper, Cigarette and muslin or tissue paper, in any shape of form	ad valorem	25	%
114	Peas (Beans, Emberic)	per 100 kilos	1	20
	Pepper unground (see Spices).			
115	Petrol Spirits	hecto	6	00
	Perry (see Ale).			
116	Pitch and Coaltar	per 100 kilos	0	70
117	Plaster of Paris	do.	5	...
	Pockets empty (see Bags)			
118	Pollard	do.	0	94
119	Poonac (and Copra)	do.	0	12
120	Pork salted (see Beef).	do.	2	40
	Porter (see Ale).			
121	Prussian Blue	per kilo	2	00
122	Rattan	do.	0	70
123	Rice	do.	0	62$\frac{40}{100}$
	Rope (see Cordage).			
124	Rosin	do.	0	90
125	Sago	do.	1	20
126	Salt common	do.	3	...
127	Sand moulding	do.	1	...
128	Sausages	do.	10	...
129	Seeds...			
	Aniseed and Coriander	do.	5	...
	Gingely, Linseed, Mustard, Metty, Millet, Poppy and others	do.	2	...
130	Shingles not exceeding 12″ × 5″ or 15″ × 4″ ...	per 1,000	3	...
131	do. not exceeding 15″ × 5″	do.	4	...
132	Larger sizes	....	pro	rata
133	Shooks, per bundle containing not more than sufficient to make one barrel, cask or tierce (tierçon) and a proportional rate if containing more than the above quantity	per bundle	0	75

No.	Description of Goods.	Duty how chargeable.	Rate of duty.	
			Rs.	c.
134	Skins, sheep and goat (tanned)	per 100 kilos	8	...
135	Slates and Stones for building	per 100	0	30
136	Soap ordinary, not scented	per 100 kilos	1	75
137	Soda, caustic	do.	1	...
138	Solder	do.	5	...
139	Spices Chillies and tumerics	do.	4	...
	Cinnamon	do.	4	50
	Cloves	do.	6	...
	Ginger, dry	do.	4	...
	Nutmegs, unground	do.	6	...
	Pepper „ white	do.	19	80
	do. „ black	do.	15	20
	Tamarinds	do.	2	...
140	Spirits, plain or compounded, of any strength not exceeding proof according to Syke's Hydrometer, and a further proportional duty for any greater strength. All alcoholic preparations of any kind are held to be spirits and pay duty as such (see p. C. 42 as to restrictions)	per litre	1	67
141	Spirits, methylated	do.	0	10
142	Spirits of Wine	do.	see Alcool	
143	Starch	per 100 kilos	1	50
144	Steel, unwrought	do.	2	75
145	Stone, for building and paving (see Slates).	per 100	0	30
146	Straw	per 100 kilos	0	20
147	Sugar raw	do.	2	...
	refined and Sugar candy	do.	4	50
148	Sulphate of iron	do.	0	70
	of copper	do.	2	...
149	Sulphur	do.	0	04
150	Tallow	do.	3	...
151	Tamarinds	do.	2	...
152	Tea	per kilogram	0	60
153	Tiles	per 100	0	15
154	Tin Plates and sheets	per 100 kilos	2	...
155	Tin Slabs	per 100 kilos	11	...
156	Tinctures When not prepared according to formulæ of British Pharmacopeia or French Code. (see p. 42).	per litre of any strength not exceeding proof according to Syke's hydrometer and a further proportional duty for any greater strength	1	67
157	Tobacco Manufactured	per kilogram	4	...
	Unmanufactured, butted or stemmed	do.	3	...
	Unmanufactured, not butted or stemmed	do.	2	40
	Grown and produced in any of the Dependencies of Mauritius unmanufactured	do.	0	40
	Ditto. manufactured	do.	0	55
	Cigars, Cigarettes, and Snuff	do.	5	...
158	Tongues (see also Bacon and Beef).	per 100 kilos	2	40
159	Treacle	do.	1	60
160	Turmeric	do.	4	...
161	Turpentine, Commercial spirits of	per hectolitre	3	...
162	Twine, hemp, and all other sorts	per 100 kilos	2	60
163	Vanilla unprepared	per kilogram	2	...
	prepared	do.	3	...
164	Varnish, all kinds	per hectolitre	7	...
	Vegetables (see Fruits).			

No.	Description of Goods.	Duty how chargeable.	Rate of duty.	
			Rs.	c.
165	Vinegar, not exceeding 8 degrees according to Selleron's acetimeter	do.	1	70
166	Do. above 8 degrees for each degree	do.	0	18
167	Wax bees	per 100 kilos	8	...
	Wax bottling	do.	3	...
168	Wheat	do.	0	72
169	Wines In casks or in any vessel not being a bottle of one litre or less	per hectolitre up to 14 degrees of alcohol according to Gay Lussac's alcoholometer. ...	9	...
		Above 14 degrees for every degree and proportionally for fractions of degree ...	1	67
	Wines In bottles	per dozen bottles not exceeding 1 litre each...	2	...
		per dozen bottles not exceeding ½ litre each...	1	...
170	Wines—Sparkling— Champagne and others	per dozen bottles not exceeding 2 litres ...	10	...
		per dozen not exceeding 1 litre	5	...
		per dozen not exceeding ½ litre	2	50
171	(i) Articles not otherwise enumerated, landed from vessels carrying coolies or live animals, being surplus stores or fittings or from vessels in distress or wreckage, if sold by public auction, shall be charged on sale price	ad valorem	12	%
	(ii) Articles not otherwise charged with duty, and not mentioned above, or not specially exempted, shall be liable to	do.	12	%
	(iii) Articles imported by postal parcel, except those specified in items 24 and 26 of the Exemption List (page C 40) shall be charged a landing fee.	per parcel	0	25

EXPORTS.

No.	Description of Goods.	Duty how chargeable.	Rate of duty.	
			Rs.	c.
1	Sugar, the produce of Mauritius	per 100 kilos... ...	0	30
2	Goods exported from Bond	per 1,000 kilos or per ton metric measure ...	1	...
3	Goods landed at the Port in transit for other ports ...			
4	Goods landed from vessels in distress, and re-shipped or transhipped			
5	Molasses	per cask of 300 kilos gross ... ... and a proportional duty on casks weighing less or more.	0	40
6	Aloe Fibre	per 1,000 kilos ...	1	...

For the purpose of the levying of the export duty on Sugar, allowance will be made for Tare in accordance with the following scale as fixed by the Chamber of Commerce on the 27th. June 1910 & 29th. October 1914.

1.	For one gunny bag containing not more than eighty one (81) kilos	...	1 kilo	100	grams.
2.	For two gunnies do. do. do.	...	2 kilos	200	„
3.	For one gunny bag and one vacoa bag do. do.	...	2 „	150	„
4.	For two vacoas bags do. do.	...	2 „	—	„
5.	For a single gunny bag containing more than eighty-one and not exceeding one hundred (100 kilos)...	...	1 kilo	500	„
6.	Calcutta Hessian pockets 35–40 kilos	...	0 „	340	„
7.	„ „ „ 25–30 „	...	0 „	260	„

CRANE DUES.

		Rs. c.
For the use of the Crane for lifting heavy goods ... (Except in the case of machinery imported, and paying duty, in which case the charge is R. 1.00 per 1,000 kilos).	per 1,000 kilos ...	2 ...

SCHEDULE C.

EXEMPTIONS.

Ordinance 14 *of* 1908 *and* 26 *of* 1909.

No.	Description of Goods.
1	Ballast, when the same consists of sand or stone.
2	Glass bottles, imported full (except fancy bottles or decanters).
3	Instruments and accessories for Regimental Bands.
4	Regimental plate, cutlery and mess requisites.
5	Ice.
6	School Materials for use of Free Schools.
7	Articles of Civil, Naval and Military Uniform, and materials for same intended for the personal use of the Importer.
8	Articles for the Official use of Foreign Consulates.
9	Provisions and Stores of every description imported by or issued from Bond for the Colonial Government or, for the use of His Majesty's Ships of war or under special authority from the Governor for the Ships of war of Foreign nations.
10	Wearing apparel arriving as baggage or luggage or any instrument intended for Professional use, being the property of a person coming to the Colony, and for his personal use, whether arriving with the person or within *three months* before or after the arrival of the person.
11	All goods upon which the full amount of duty shall have been paid on their first importation into Mauritius, legally exported and afterwards returned : provided such goods shall be returned within two years from the date of their exportation, and if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs that they are the identical goods exported from Mauritius ; and provided the property of such goods continue in the person by whom or on whose account they were exported.
12	Objects and Specimens (animal. mineral and vegetable) illustrative of Natural History, including live plants and vegetable productions connected with the study of Botany.
18	Animals and goods (except Oils, Spirits and Tobacco) the produce of any of the Dependencies of Mauritius.
14	Music, Books containing printed matter and newspapers, catalogues, price lists and other similar printed papers.
15	Coin.
15	Seeds and bulbs intended for Agricultural or Horticultural purposes.
17	Poultry and Birds.
18	Goods imported into Mauritius by the proper Naval and Military authorities for the public use of His Majesty's land and sea Forces.
19	Goods in transit transhipped direct from vessel to vessel.
20	Sugar, molasses and aloe fibre, the produce of Mauritius if re-imported within one year,

EXEMPTIONS.—*Continued.*

No.	Description of Goods.
21	Copper on which duty has been paid on importation, stripped off vessels.
22	Quinine and its simple salts, but not patent drugs containing same.
23	Cinchona and its official preparations, as defined in the British and French pharmacopeias.
24	Samples of no commercial value arriving by Parcel Post.
25	Family photographs not framed.
26	Contents of Postal Packets of less than 50 cents value, or those, the duty whereon, according to their weight or capacity does not exceed 5 cents.
27	Private and commercial documents or registers.
28	Medals and decorations offered by any Government or Scientific body.
29	Articles re-imported after repairs, upon proof that they were sent from the Colony (duty to be levied on the repair value only).

RATE OF EXCHANGE.*

ORDINANCE 14 OF 1908.—Pound Sterling is equivalent to Rs. 15.*

As regards value of goods expressed in the currency of other countries having a gold standard, the equivalent of sterling will be as follows :—

France and French Colonies, Switzerland and Belgium ...	... 25 francs.	*
Germany	... 20 marks.	
Italy	... 25 lires.	
Austria, Holland and Java	... 12 florins.	
Norway and Sweden	... 18 kronors.	
United States and Canada	... 5 dollars.	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—PROHIBITIONS.

ORDINANCE 14 OF 1908 and PROCLAMATION 46 OF 1912.—Vine plants and cuttings.

Base or counterfeit coins.

Articles of foreign manufacture, and any package of such articles, bearing any names, brands, or marks being, or purporting to be, the names, brands or marks of manufactures in the United Kingdom.

Indecent, obscene, seditious or inflammatory prints, paintings, books, cards, lithographic or other engravings, or other indecent, obscene, seditious, or inflammatory articles, or any writings, newspaper, pamphlet, or other printed matter, books, or any drawing, engraving, picture, emblem, or image against good morals or against public and religious morality.

Infected animals.

Cast-off clothes.

(By Ordinance 22 of 1883, these are defined as any articles of dress or wearing apparel, or any article of bedding not being new but having been already worn or used, if intended for sale or for other purposes of trade. A special permit for the landing of any package of wearing apparel for purposes of trade shall be issued only after a declaration by the importer in the form of the Schedule to the Ordinance.)

PROCLAMATIONS NOS 29 AND 39 OF 1904, 59 OF 1905 AND 18 OF 1914.—Dead cattle, horses, asses and mules ; fresh offal, hoofs, horns, bones ; horse-hair, hairs and wool ; straw, hay, litter, raw leather, untanned hides, fresh hides ; manures not pressed or manufactured, and shipped as cargo,—coming from India and Persian Gulf ports, and live cattle from the Persian Gulf ports.

PROCLAMATIONS NOS. 61 OF 1905, 29 OF 1907 AND 32 OF 1913.—Cattle dead or alive ; fresh offal, hoofs, horns, bones, horse-hair, hairs, raw silk, wood ; straw including straw used as packing materials, hay, litter, raw leather, untanned and fresh hides ; milk, fresh butter, cheese, and all dairy produce ; rags and drills, except rags packed under hydraulic pressure conveyed in bales as merchandize ; manures** and other fertilizers of animal or vegetable origin ; old or second hand clothes, and old or new gunny bags ; soil of every description, and ballast of earth and mud-sand from Natal, Basutoland, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and Beira.

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* See Section E. Rate of Exchange. Special rates were declared during 1919,

** Does not apply to Fish manure,

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—PROHIBITIONS.—*Continued.*

PROCLAMATION NO. 67 OF 1905.—Bovines, litter and manure from all places situated in the provinces of Tulear, Fianarantsoa, Farafanga, and in the military circles of the Mahafaly and of Port Dauphin in Madagascar.

PROCLAMATION NO. 29 OF 1908.—Dogs, cats, and lemurs from Madagascar.

PROCLAMATION NO. 22 of 1909.—Cattle—not including horses, asses and mules—or any carcase as well as straw, hay, fodder, litter or raw manure—from Ceylon.

ORDINANCE NO. 5 OF 1911.—Matches made with white phosphorus.

PROCLAMATION NO. 52 OF 1913.—Living insects from any country including Dependencies.

PROCLAMATION NO. 81 OF 1913.— Grape-vine cutting and plants, except when covered by a certificate from the Board of Agriculture (or other competent authority) of the country of origin that the vines have not been exposed to the infection of phylloxera for the six weeks prior to the date of shipping ; earth, and leaf and garden mould ; sugar canes or cuttings thereof, live plants of all sorts including roots, tubers, cuttings, and grafts in any description of earth or soil ; dung or animal droppings (except guano); forage ; timber with the bark on.

PROCLAMATION NO. 20 OF 1914.—The exportation of the following birds and of the plumage and skins thereof is absolutely prohibited :— Pingo, bengali, serein du pays, tourterelle du pays, petite hirondelle, grosse hirondelle, oiseau blanc, oiseau manioc, merle de Maurice, coq de bois, cuisinier, oiseau banane, cateau de Maurice, pigeon des Mares, martin ou mina, mangeur de poules, paille-en-queue de terre ou à bec jaune, poule sultane.

PROCLAMATION NO. 55 OF 1915.—Serpents and mangooses except when introduced for theatrical purposes and all living insects.

RESTRICTIONS—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

ORDINANCE NO. 14 OF 1908.—The shell of the *Tortue de mer* or *green turtle* (known at *Kashouane*), and turtle oil, cannot be imported from any dependency except under a special permit from the Collector of Customs.

PROCLAMATION NOS. 29 AND 39 OF 1904, 59 OF 1905 AND 18 OF 1914.— Animals, dead or alive, except cattle, horses, asses and mules, can be imported from the Indian and Persian Gulf, ports only with the permission of the Governor, and dogs with the permission of the Collector of Customs after examination by the Veterinary Surgeon.

Articles not enumerated in the prohibition list under the Proclamation mentioned above may be imported from the said ports after disinfection, if considered necessary, by the Sanitary Authorities.

Cattle, alive, from Indian ports shall be allowed to be landed on production of a certificate from the Civil Veterinary Department of India stating :—

(*a*) That each animal comes from a District which has been free from infectious diseases, for six months previous to the shipment.

(*b*) That each animal has before shipment, been inoculated with Rinderpest anti-serum, if obtained from a district where Rinderpest has ever occurred or shipped from a port at which Rinderpest exists at time of shipment.

(*c*) That each animal has been subjected to the tuberculin test with a favourable result.

(*d*) That each animal was, at time of embarkation free from contagious or infectious diseases and from animal parasites.

The cattle shall on landing be quarantined under Veterinary supervision for a period of one month in a place and under conditions approved by the Director of the Health Department should he consider such a course desirable.

PROCLAMATIONS NOS. 61 OF 1905 AND 29 OF 1907.—Same restrictions as above enumerated regarding importations from Natal, Basutoland, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and Beira. Old books and newspapers from these places can only be landed with the approval of the Governor.

PROCLAMATION NO. 32 OF 1913.—Horses, asses, or mules from South Africa shall be allowed to be landed on production of a certificate from a Veterinary surgeon at the port of embarkation stating that each animal has, within 10 days of the shipment, been subjected to the mallein test with a favourable result, and that the animal is free from contagious or infectious disease. The animal must besides have passed before embarkation, or must undergo on arrival, a sufficient number of days in quarantine to make a total of fourteen days,— the quarantine on arrival to be carried out in a place and under conditions approved by the Director of the Health Department. No animal shall be allowed to land until it is proved to the satisfaction of the Director that it has not suffered from equine piroplasmis (biliary fever).

PROCLAMATION NO. 81 OF 1913.—Sugar canes or cuttings thereof ; living plants or bulbils of Agave or Fourcroya ; tea plants ; may not be introduced unless written permission has previously been obtained from the Director of the Department of Agriculture.

Sugar canes or cutting thereof ; live plants of all sorts, including roots, tubers, cuttings, grafts

RESTRICTIONS.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—*Continued.*

and buds; fresh citrus fruits except from the Dependencies, will be inspected at the port of entry.

Are not considered Alcoholic Preparations.

(a) Eau de Cologne, other perfumed spirits and patent pharmaceutical alcoholic preparations imported in bottles provided such bottles not exceeding one litre in capacity be properly secured and bear the label & trade-mark of the manufacturer.

(b) Pharmaceutical alcoholic preparations made with alcohol of the degree indicated by the British Pharmacopoeia or the French Codex.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

ORDINANCES 18 OF 1868 AND 8 OF 1913.—Any person wishing to register a trade-mark which he has right to use shall, by himself or by any party duly authorised by him, make application to the Collector, joining thereto a *fac-simile* of the trade-mark to be registered, which application shall subsequently be returned to the applicant with the certificate of registration endorsed thereon.

Notice shall be given by the party of such registration in three daily newspapers, and a fee of Rs. 10 shall be paid for each certificate so endorsed by the Collector.

For law concerning Trade Marks see Section D.

DANGEROUS GOODS.—*Ordinance* 17 *of* 1913 *and Government Notices* 175 *of* 1914 *and* 84 *of* 1917.

INFLAMMABLE SUBSTANCES.—The following substances, hereinafter referred to as " Inflammable substances " are considered to be specially dangerous, and shall not be landed or introduced into Port Louis unless the true name or description of such substances, with the addition of the words *specially dangerous*, is distinctly written, printed, or marked on the outside of the package, viz :— Petroleum; Rock oil; Rangoon oil; Burmah oil; any product of them and any oil made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or other bituminus substances (such as motor spirits), which give off inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than 73° F.; Ether; Strong concentrated Sulphuric, Nitric and Hydrochloric acids (fuming).—Inflammable substances shall, on importation, be conveyed by sea direct from the ship to any jetty, quay, or landing stage, authorized by the Collector who may reject any packages which shall be deemed insecure and who may order the destruction of such packages by immersion in the sea.

EXPLOSIVES.—The following substances, hereinafter referred to as " Explosives " are declared to be specially dangerous, viz :— Gunpowder; Nitroglycerine; Dynamite; Guncotton; Blasting powder; Fulminate of Mercury or of other metals; coloured fires; every other substance (whether similar to those above-mentioned or not) used or manufactured with a view to produce a practical effect by explosion; for signals; fireworks; fuses; percussion caps; rockets; detonators; cartridges; ammunition of all description.

Explosives shall, on importation, be conveyed by sea to be stored at the Martello Tower which is under the charge and control of the Collector of Customs. No explosives shall be removed from the Magazine without a permit issued by the Collector and in quantities not exceeding 50 kilos at one time. Rent payable in advance, shall be charged at the rate of Rs. 3 per annum or fraction of a year for every 50 kilos or under, of any explosive stored at the Magazine.

KING'S WAREHOUSE.—*Ordinance* 28 *of* 1892 *and G.N. No.* 9 *of* 1912.

All goods lodged in the King's Warehouse must be cleared within three months, failing which the said goods shall be sold by public auction.

The rent shall be calculated in respect of the whole consignment of each class of goods and shall commence on the day on which the first portion of such consignment is landed. Provided that where there has been undue delay in the landing of several lots comprising a consignment not arising by default of the consignee, the Collector of Customs may remit the rent payable under these regulations for such periods not exceeding 15 days in all from the date of landing of the first lot as may seem to him reasonable.

The weight or measurement shall be calculated on the basis of the charge for freight by the importing vessel, or by actual weight or measurement as the Collector of Customs shall determine.

The rent shall be levied on goods landed by sufferance under Art. 21 and 23 of Ord. 28 of 1892, or by Bill of Sight to be lodged in Warehouse, and also on articles and packages so lodged by order of the Collector.

Tariff King's Warehouse.

1.—Not exceeding 250 kilos.	
a. Not exceeding 15 days	Rs. 0.25
b. Above 15 days up to one month, and per month or portion of a month ...	0.50
2.—Above 250 up to 500 kilos.	
a. Not exceeding 15 days	0.50
b. Above 15 days up to one month, and per month or portion of a month ...	1.00

Dangerous Goods.—*Continued.*

3.—Above 500 up 750 kilos.	
a. Not exceeding 15 days	0.75
b. Above 15 days up to one month, and per month or portion of a month ...	1.50
4.—Above 750 up to 1,000 kilos.	
a. Not exceeding 15 days	1.00
b. Above 15 days up to one month, and per month or portion of a month ...	2.00
5.—For every 1,000 kilos or part thereof in excess of the first 1,000 kilos.	
a. Not exceeding 15 days	1.00
b. Above 15 days up to one month, and per month or portion of a month...	2.00

These charges shall be levied according to the weight or the equivalent by measurement, as the Collector of Customs shall decide, the ton of 1,000 kilos being reckoned as equal to 40 cubic feet.

Goods and Ballast Licences.—*Government Notice No.* 168 *of* 1913.

Boats, lighters, barges, and other crafts supplying and discharging ballast, loading and unloading vessels, and transporting goods, effects and merchandize shall be under the immediate inspection and control of the Collector of Customs to whom application for licence shall be addressed. There shall be paid for every such boat, lighter, barge, or craft a duty at the rate of Rs. 2 per ton per calendar year with a proportional reduction when the original licence is granted in the course of a year, fractions above 15 days being counted as a month. The words "*goods and ballast*" shall be required to be marked conspicuously on each boat, lighter, or craft.

Shipping (Lighterage).—*Regulations under Art.* 14 *of Ord.* 38 *of* 1844.

1. In these Regulations "Collector" shall mean the Collector of Customs and Harbour Master.

2. The different services of the Port and Harbour as far as concern the supply and discharge of ballast, the loading and unloading of ships or vessels, and in general the transport of all goods, effects and merchandize from the ships to the wharf and from the wharf to the ships, shall be done under the immediate inspection and control of the Collector.

3. Licences shall be delivered for the services mentioned in the above article, to all persons who shall produce satisfactory proofs of their being possessed of a sufficient number of properly manned boats.

Any person who without having obtained a licence as aforesaid, shall employ any boat of any kind or description for any of the purposes above stated, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees (Rs. 500) and to imprisonment not exceeding three months.

4. All applications for licences shall be addressed to the Collector. They will contain the name of the person to whom the licences should be delivered,—the place of his usual residence,—the kind of employment for which the licence is required—the number of boats proposed to be employed. with their description, dimension and burthen;—the number of persons employed on them,—and the names of the owner and cockswain (patron).

On receipt of such application, the boats will be inspected by the Collector for the purpose of verifying their burthen, and after verification the Collector will issue the licence.

5. There shall be paid for every boat, lighter, barge and craft of any kind or description a duty at the rate of two Rupees (R. 2) per ton in respect of every calendar year. but when the original licence is granted in the course of the year, the duty shall be proportionately reduced; fractions of a month above fifteen days shall be counted as a month.

6. All persons authorised by the aforesaid licences, shall be required to mark conspicuously on their boats or lighters, as will be pointed out to them by the Collector, the number and tonnage thereof, as well as the following words, viz: *Goods and Ballast.*

7. The licences shall be borne and entered on a register kept at the Custom House for the purpose. They must afterwards be countersigned by the Collector: none of the said licences, under a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees (Rs. 500), can be made use of until they have been countersigned by the Collector who will certify to their having been registered in the office, and will refuse his signature, unless and until the provisions of the 6th. article have been duly complied with.

8. The above licence cannot be transferred by the parties obtaining it to any other person.

9. All masters and captains of ships will be at liberty to use their own means for unloading their vessels, and to employ their boats and craft for this purpose, at the same time conforming to the laws and regulations in force in this Colony, both as relating to matters connected with this service and the police of the Port, under such penalties as are specified therein; but they can in no case be allowed to assist other ships or vessels. They may also employ their boats for the conveyance of provisions and all other objects or articles for the use of their own ships.

10. All persons who, by virtue of the above licences, shall be authorised to employ their boats as is specified in the present regulation, shall be obliged to keep them in a good and serviceable state in order that they may at all times answer the purposes for which they are intended, likewise, to see that they are immediately repaired whenever the same is required, and to replace them by others

SHIPPING (LIGHTERAGE).—*Continued.*

when they can no longer be made use of without inconvenience or risk—and in general to conform to what may be recommended and enjoined by the Collector.

In case of the non-performance of what is prescribed in the present article, such persons as shall not conform thereto in the course of the day or within the least possible delay, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees (Rs. 500) and to imprisonment not exceeding three months for each contravention,—and they will further be liable to a prosecution for costs and damages on the part of any person or persons who may have suffdered from the said proceedings.

14. In conformity with the foregoing articles, complete and detailed lists of all the boats to be employed for the several above mentioned purposes, shall be kept at the office of the Collector, the said lists shall contain the names of the owners and of the persons to whom the licences have been delivered, shall specify the classes to which the several boats belong, their burthens and the number, the purpose or employment for which they are intended and the number of persons to be employed in each of them, as well as other particulars which may be deemed necessary in these respects.

The said lists to have a blank column or space for the purpose of inserting observations relating to the state and condition of the said boats or other circumstances having reference to their service or employment.

At the end of every three months the Collector will make or cause to be made a general inspection of all the boats and craft of every description in actual service according to the aforesaid lists.

CAREENING HULKS.

Ordinance Nos. 24 *of* 1875 *and* 19 *of* 1877 *Section VI.*	Rs.	c.
For every Hulk mooring in any spot of the Trou Fanfaron, there shall be paid a Licence duty of, per annum	1,000	...
For every Hulk moored ontside the limits of the Harbour of Port Louis or moored in the shallow parts of the Harbour of Port Louis, there shall be paid a Licence duty of, per annum	600	...

EXAMINATION OF ANIMALS.

Fees chargeable by Veterinary Health Officer attached to the Custom House Ordinance No. 11 *of* 1879.	Rate of duty.	
1.—EXAMINATION WITHIN THE HARBOUR.	Rs.	C.
For examination and Report on the following animals :		
Dogs not exceeding 5	3	...
do. exceeding 5 and not exceeding 10	4	...
do do. 10	5	...
Asses, Horses, Mules and Ponies not collectively exceeding 10 heads	4	...
do. exceeding 10 and not exceeding 20 heads	6	...
do. do. 20 do. 50	10	...
do. do. 50 do. 100	15	...
For every additional 50 or less.	7	50
Horned cattle, and small Animals other than those above mentioned :—		
Not collectively exceeding 10 heads	2	...
Exceeding 10 and not exceeding 20 heads	4	...
do. 20 do. 50	5	...
do. 50 do. 100	8	...
For every additional 50 or less	3	...

EXAMINATION OF ANIMALS OUTSIDE THE HARBOUR.

The above charges to be increased by 25 %.

☞ In all cases a boat for Veterinary Health Officer must be supplied by importers.

DOGS.— *Ordinance No.* 11 *of* 1915.

No dog shall be permitted to be landed from any vessel without a written certificate from the Government Veterinary Surgeon stating that the animal is free from disease or that it is to be landed under his supervision in quarantine.

HARBOUR DUES.

Ordinance No. 3 *of* 1890 *and No.* 21 *of* 1897 *as amended by Ord.* 5 *of* 1902, *Ord.* 9 *of* 1904, *Ord.* 19 *of* 1905 *and Ord.* 28 *of* 1909.

Particulars.	Charges.	
	Rs.	c.
(1) PILOTAGE.*		
a. For pilotage inwards, and mooring per ton of register	......	04
b. For unmooring, and pilotage outwards per ton register	......	04
c. For the pilotage inwards and mooring of any steamer entering the Harbour merely for the purpose of taking coals, provisions, or water ; per ton of register	......	04
d. For the unmooring and pilotage outwards of any such Steamer per ton of register	......	04
Provided that in each case, the minimum charge shall not be less than twenty Rupees (Rs. 20).		
e. For taking a Pilot to the Light Buoy and not entering the Harbour :		
For vessels under 500 tons	15	...
For vessels above 500 and under 1500 tons	20	...
For vessels above 1,500 tons	25	...
(2) TOWAGE.		
a. For every vessel not above 100 tons register	20	...
b. For every vessel above 100 tons and not exceeding 200 tons register	25	...
c. For every vessel above 200 tons and not exceeding 400 tons ; per ton of register	......	15
d. For every vessel above 400 tons for the first 400, tons	60	...
and for every additional ton	.....	10
e. Similar charges shall be leviable for the services of tugs employed in assisting stranded vessels—per hour or part of an hour	......	...
Provided that the Masters of vessels agree to use their own tow rope and to make good any damage done to Government hawsers, when used	......	...
The time to be reckoned from the hour at which the services commences to the hour at which it ceases. Minimum charge Rs. 20.		
f. Towage from beyond Roadstead to Roadstead or *vice versa* per mile and per ton of register	......	05
Provided in case of (*e*) and (*f*) the minimum shall be	20	...
(3) ANCHORAGE.		
a. For every vessel breaking bulk, or receiving cargo ; per ton register	......	38
b. For moving any vessel from one berth to another in the harbour :		
For vessels under 200 tons register	20	...
For vessels over 200 tons register for the first 200 tons	20	...
For every ton of register over 200 tons	......	02
c. For every Colonial registered vessel trading with Madagascar, Reunion Island or the Dependencies of Mauritius, per ton register *Provided that the last charge of* 25 *cents per ton on any such vessel shall not be levied more than twice in one year*	......	25
d. For every vessel not breaking bulk or receiving cargo, per ton of register	......	23
e. For swinging any vessel alongside a hulk	20	...
f. For re-mooring any vessel	20	...
g. For any vessel remaining swung on warps above 24 hours, or above 48 hours, when the Harbour Master has certified in writing that the vessel was prevented by unfavourable winds from leaving the Harbour at the end of 24 hours after having been swung :—		

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* See also next page.

HARBOUR DUES.—*Continued.*

Particulars.	Charges.	
	Rs.	c.
If under 100 tons	10	...
If above 100 tons but under 1,000 tons	30	...
If above 1,000 tons but under 1,500 tons	60	...
Above 1,500 tons	70	...
h. Steamers entering the Harbour for exclusive purpose of coaling:—		
For a period of 24 hours day light per ton register	......	08
Every subsequent 12 hours or part thereof day light per ton register	......	05
The total charge in no case to exceed 23 cents per ton register	......	...
i. Cargo hulks and receiving ships, per ton register per month	......	04
(4) HIRE OF CHAINS, WIRES, ANCHORS AND BOATS.		
a. For every vessel not above 150 tons:		
One anchor per diem	......	50
One chain or wire per diem	......	50
b. For vessels above 150 tons:		
One anchor per diem	1	25
One chain or wire per diem	1	25
c. For the use of mooring chains or anchors placed around Trou Fanfaron	......	...
For each vessel not above 100 tons: per diem	......	50
For each vessel above 100 tons and under 400: per diem	1	...
For each vessel above 400 tons: per diem	2	...
d. For the use of a manned launch; per diem	15	...
e. For the use of a Mud boat for 3 hours alongside the vessel	15	...
For every additional hour or part of an hour	5	...

VESSELS ABANDONED.—All vessels abandoned in the Harbour and not broken up within three months or sold and not broken up or fitted for sea within the same period from the date of sale, shall be subjected to a Harbour fee of two cents per ton of register per month; provided that the said fee shall in no case be less than ten Rupees a month.

VESSELS USED AS CARGO HULKS OR RECEIVING SHIPS.—*Ordinance* 19 *of* 1905 *&* *G.N.* No. 14 *of* 1906.—All goods, except tobacco, gandia and opium forming the cargo of a ship may, by permission of the Collector, be transhipped on board of a licensed cargo hulk and these shall not be removed therefrom until due entries have been passed in the usual way. On the exportation of any goods from a hulk entries inwards and outwards shall be passed and bond given under Article 56 of Ord. 28 of 1892 and such goods shall be liable to Export duty and all other dues according to the tariff in force.

EXEMPTIONS.—1. No pilotage or Anchorage dues shall be charged on the following vessels;

a. British or Foreign Men-of-War and Transports, or vessels belonging to the Government of Mauritius.

b. Vessels breaking bulk at the outer anchorage, and discharging cargo to the extent of not more than 25 tons, or landing not more than 5 horses, mules, donkeys, or 20 sheep, pigs or goats.

c. Vessels touching at Port Louis without entering the Harbour.

2. No pilotage dues shall be charged on Vessels under 100 tons burthen on entering or leaving unless the Commander or Master has requested to be supplied with a pilot.

LIGHT DUES.

LOCAL LIGHT DUES. *Ordinance No. 3 of 1890.*	R.	c.
On all vessels (excepting Coasters) employed on the coast of Mauritius entering the Harbour, or discharging or shipping Cargo or Immigrants in the Roadstead of Port Louis, per ton of register	...	09
(The above dues shall not be levied more than twice within twelve calendar months on any one vessel.		

HARBOUR DUES.—*Continued.*

Light Dues for the Great Basses Light House, the Little Basses Light House and the Minecoy Light House.

Government Notice No. 100 of 1917.

CEYLON AND MAURITIUS.—The dues henceforth to be levied in respect of the Great Basses Lighthouse and the Little Basses Lighthouses shall be three-eighths of one penny per ton, and in respect of the Minicoy Lighthouse, one-eighth of a penny per ton of the burthen of every ship on every voyage in which she passes or derives benefit from the said lights respectively.

SCALE ON QUAYS.—Licence duty for placing Scales on the Quays (G. N. 267 of 1902 and 160 of 1911 ... ... Rs 150 per annum

SWORN WEIGHERS.—Sworn weighers are appointed under and subject to the provisions of Proclamation Code Farquhar 194 and 197 dated 22nd. and 29th. 1816.

FEES FOR THE SURVEY OF PASSENGER STEAMERS, *under Art.* 21 *Ord. No.* 19 *of* 1910.

	Rs.
For Steamships of less than 200 tons	60
,, ,, 200 ,, and up to 350 tons	80
,, ,, 350 ,, ,, 700 ,, ...	90
,, ,, 700 ,, ,, 1000 ,, ...	100
,, ,, 1000 ,, ,, 1500 ,, ...	150
,, ,, 1500 ,, and upwards	140

MERCANTILE MARINE FEES.

Scale of Fees to be charged for transactions at the Mercantile Marine Office under Ord. No. 19 of 1910.

SCHEDULE A.

1.—EXAMINATION OR DISCHARGE OF CREWS.

	Rs.	c.
Vessels under 60 tons	2	...
,, from 60 to 100 tons	3	50
,, ,, 100 ,, 200 ,, ...	7	50
,, ,, 200 ,, 300 ,, ...	10	...
,, ,, 300 ,, 400 ,, ...	12	50
,, ,, 400 ,, 500 ,, ...	15	...
,, ,, 500 ,, 600 ,, ...	17	50
,, ,, 600 ,, 700 ,, ...	20	...
,, ,, 700 ,, 800 ,, ...	22	50
,, ,, 800 ,, 900 ,, ...	25	...
,, ,, 900 ,, 1,000 ,, ...	27	50
,, above 1,000 tons	30	...

and so on for ships of larger tonnage adding for every 100 tons above 1,000, two rupees and fifty cents. Engagement or discharge of seamen separately at the Shipping Office, R. 1 each.

2. Engagement or discharge of crews, or engagement or discharge of seamen separately when performed on board ship, the above rates to be increased by one-half.

3. The whole of the above fees shall accrue to Treasury.

4. No other shipping fees shall be claimed from the ship, provided the engagement or discharging is performed during office hours—viz : on ordinary days 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. and on Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Provided that should the Officer be required before the hour of 10 A.M. or after 4 P.M on ordinary days, or before 10 A.M. or after 1 P.M. on Saturdays, or any hour on any Sunday or Public Holiday—whether to engage or discharge crews or seamen separately, either on boardship or at the Mercantile Marine Office,—the ship shall pay the Officer for overtime on the following scale, in addition to the fees due to the Treasury as mentioned above, that is to say :—

	Rs.
Superintendent or Deputy per hour	5.00
Clerk (when employed) per hour...	0.75
Messenger per hour	0.25

Fractions of an hour to be counted as a full hour.

SCHEDULE B.

Sum to be deducted from wages by way of partial repayment of the fees in Schedule A.

	Rs.	c.
1. In respect of engagements and discharges of crews, upon each engagement and each discharge :		
From wages of any Mate, Purser, Engineer, Surgeon, Carpenter, or Steward.	...	75
All others (except Apprentices)	...	50
2. In respect of engagements and discharges of seamen separately, upon each engagement and each discharge	...	50

TARIFF FOR PLYING BOATS IN THE HARBOUR OF PORT LOUIS.

Fares for the hire of Plying boats shall be charged at the following rates.

For a boat with a pair of oars ; to the inner harbour and not beyond the two inner large red mooring buoys and returning :

For one person	R. 0. 50
„ each additional person	0. 12
„ luggage weighing (12½ kilos and under 50 kilos) ...	0. 12
„ each additional 50 kilos	0. 08

For the outer harbour (that is between the line above mentioned and a line supposed to be drawn from the flagstaff of Fort George to that at Fort William) and returning :

For one person	R. 1.60
„ each additional person	0.25
„ luggage weighing (12½ kilos and under 50 kilos) ...	0.25
„ each additional 50 kilos...	0.16

To the outer anchorage and returning :

For one person	R. 2.00
„ each additional person	0.50
„ luggage weighing (12½ kilos and under 50 kilos) ...	0.50
„ each additional 50 kilos...	0.32

For a boat with four oars, double to amount allowed above.

The above rates are applicable for boats employed from 5 o'clock in the morning to 5 o'clock in the evening, after which time double the above fares are allowed to be charged.

Plying boats are to remain in waiting alongside of a vessel for half an hour without additional charge ; but, after the expiration of the first half hour, fifty cents of a Rupee are allowed to be charged for every half hour during which a boat with two boatmen shall be detained, and seventy five cents of a Rupee, for each half hour during which a boat with four boatmen shall be detained.

17. No owner or boatman shall demand payment of any fare in excess of that prescribed above, or any tip or reward in addition to such fare, which shall include the handing of the passengers baggage into and out of the boat alongside any vessel, quay or landing place. Any agreement or stipulation to the contrary shall be null and void.

18. The proprietor or boatmen in charge of any plying boat shall be required to produce, on demand, to any person employing or proposing to employ the same, printed copy of the fares authorised to be charged.

19. The Harbour Master of the Senior Officer present in charge of the Harbour Department at the time shall determine all questions that arise in regard to the correctness of the fares charged.

CONTROL OF PLYING BOATS AND BOATMEN.

22. All boats licensed under these Regulations shall ply for hire at the Fountain steps only, except in the following circumstances :—

(*i*) unless authorised by the Harbour Master to ply elsewhere.

(*ii*) unless upon the arrival of any vessels from ports beyond the sea when they may put off to such vessel, but shall not attempt to go alongside until authorised by Pilot in charge of the vessel.

(*iii*) unless upon signal made by any vessel or person upon any vessels in the Harbour that their services are required.

23. The owner of any plying boat or any boatmen therein found plying for hire or loitering in the waters of the Harbour of Port Louis contrary to the foregoing article will be deemed guilty of a breach of these Regulations.

CONTROL OF PLYING BOATS AND BOATMEN.—*Continued.*

24. All boats licensed under these regulations when not plying for hire shall be moored in such place as shall be appointed for the purpose by the Harbour Master.

25. Every boat plying for hire shall be bound to start on the requisition of any person engaging it unless the weather be such that it would be unsafe at the time to ply in the harbour or for other reason to the satisfaction of the Harbour Master.

26. No plying boat that is engaged by any person shall carry other passengers at the same time without the consent of the person who has so engaged the boat.

27. If the owner of a plying boat or any boat or any boatmen finds any article left in his boat he shall forthwith deliver the same at the office of the Harbour Master and answer any question put to him with regard thereto which may be instrumental in tracing the owner of the article. All articles so found, if not claimed within six months of their delivery at the Harbour Office, and after advertisement in the Government Gazette, may be sold and the proceeds shall be divided half to the owner or boatmen who delivered the same at the Harbour Office and the other half to the Revenue.

28. No boat licensed under these Regulations may land passengers with baggage or dutiable articles any where except at the Customs steps.

Registration and Mortgage Office Tariff.

Registration Branch.

ERRATA SLIP.

P. C. 49. Registration and Mortgage Tariff. No. 5 Sale of vessels *for* Rs. 50 *read* R. 0.50. No. 6 *for* Ord. 26 of 1552 *read* 1852.

	Rs. c.	
Emancipation of Minors — [illegible] pated &c.	1 25	Ord. 16 of 1898.
3. Attributions of price of sales made by the Master Sup : Court ...	2 00	
4. On immoveables abandoned to creditors	10 00	
5. Sale of Vessels	50 ...	Ord. 5 of 1839.
6. Proportional duty of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent in negotiable instruments, obligations, leases &c., Cession of Dock Warrant's as a guarantee and judgments cancelling deeds containing sales or leases of immoveables for non-payment of the price or part thereof, or for non-fulfilment of the conditions.		Arrêté of 16 Frimaire Year XII. Ord. 26 of 1552.
7. ,, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on Sugar Cane and other Land Produce transactions.		Ord. 23 of 1896.
8. ,, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on Openings of Credit. ...		Ord. 6 of 1898.
9. ,, of 2 per cent on sales, transfers, &c. of moveable property		Arrêté, 16 Frimaire Year XII
,, and on sales at outcry		Ord. 3 of 1838.
10. Duty on mutations of real property, graduated as follows :—		
2 per cent on... ... ... first	Rs. 10,000	Ord. 26 of 1852.
$1\frac{1}{2}$,, ... second	10,000	
1 ,, ... next	100,000	
$\frac{3}{4}$,, ... sum above	120,000	
11. Duty on donations not by marriage contract :—		
(*a*) In direct line, 1 per cent on moveables		Ord. 26 of 1852.
2 ,, immoveables		
(*b*) To collaterals and others not of kin, 2 per cent on moveables ...		
5 ,, immoveables ...		
12. Duty on Successions and Donations *mortis causa.*		

Degree of relationship.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Exceeding Rs. 5,000 but not exceeding Rs. 15,000.	Exceeding Rs. 15,000 but not exceeding Rs. 50,000.	Exceeding Rs. 50,000 but not exceeding Rs. 150,000.	Exceeding Rs. 150,000.	
(a) Spouse or children*	1 per cent.	2 per cent.	3 per cent.	4 per cent.	5 per cent.	Ord. 47 of 1914 (in force since 1st January 1915).
(b) Other descendants or ascendants* ...	2 do.	3 do.	4 do.	5 do.	6 do.	
(c) Collaterals ...	4 do.	5 do.	6 do.	7 do.	8 do.	
(d) Not of kin ...	6 do.	7 do.	8 do.	9 do.	10 do.	

* (*a*) and (*b*) : R. 0.50 cents *only* to be levied on successions less than Rs. 1,000.

13. Searches in Registration Books, 50, cents for each year ... ... Ord. 26 of 1898.

14. Extracts from Books, at the rate of 17 cents per folio of 90 words ... Ord. 26 of 1852 & Schedule E to Ord. 19 of 1877.

MORTGAGE BRANCH.

Transcription Dues.

	Rs.	c.	
For transcribing any deed of sale or transfer of property for every Rs. 1,000 or fraction thereof	...	50	Ord. 24 of 1898.
and for every folio	...	25	
For transcribing any deed of lease: for every Rs. 1,000 or fraction thereof, to be calculated on the amount of the rent for the whole term of the lease	...	25	
and for every folio	...	25	
For transcribing any other deed which does not contain transfer or lease of property per folio	...	25	
Where the mutation of property is made gratuitously, or where the rent is payable in kind, the duty shall be levied on the value of the property or rent payable for the whole period of the lease.			
For transcribing seizures and notifications thereof : per folio ...	...	25	
For noting on the memorandum of seizure the day and hour at which it is presented	...	50	
For every entry made in the margin of transcription of any seizure or other document	...	60	
For erasure of a seizure	...	60	
For certificate of such erasure	...	60	
For certificate refusing to transcribe a seizure on account of transcription of a previous seizure	1	...	
For every certificate that a deed has not been transcribed or that a formality has or has not been fulfilled, or for any other certificate of transcription or of entries in the Transcription Books ...	1	...	
together with a search fee, per year or fraction of year indicated	...	50	
For copies or extracts from Transcription Books : per folio	...	25	
together with a search fee of	...	50	
Mortgage Dues.			
For inscribing privileged or mortgaged claims : per Rs. 1,000 or fraction thereof	1	...	
and for every folio	...	25	
For inscribing *ex-officio* the privilege of the vendor for every inscription ...	1	...	
In the case of a privilege *co-partageant* (the inscription to be only made on *bordereaux* presented to the Conservator), the same duty and fee to be charged as for inscribing an ordinary mortgage claim...			

Transcription Dues.—Continued.

	Rs. c.	
For inscriptions or renewal of former inscriptions: per folio and 1 Rupee per Rs. 1,000 or fraction thereof to be charged on any new capital or on all sums on which no proportional duty shall have already been paid.	... 25	Ord. 24 of 1898.
For inscriptions in subrogation; per folio and 1 Rupee for Rs. 1,000 or fraction thereof.	... 25	
For noting any subrogation or change of creditors in the margin of an inscription	... 25	
For every radiation of inscription	... 60	
For every certificate of radiation: per inscription erased and 25 cents per folio for drawing up the certificate.	... 60	
For every certificate that a property is mortgaged or is free from mortgage:		
For every person certified together with a duty of 25 cents per folio for drawing up the certificate and copying inscriptions, if any.	... 60	
For every certificate of entries in the margin of inscriptions and 25 cents per folio for drawing up the certificate.	... 60	
For copies of extracts from the Mortgage Books: per folio	... 25	
together with a search fee of	... 50	
Miscellaneous.		
For making searches in the Mortgage or Transcription Book: per day or fraction of a day	... 50	
per month	5 ...	
For extracts from the *Répertoires* (to be made on unstamped paper) per folio and a fee of 50 cents.	... 25	
For every certificate of entries in the Presentation Book together with a search fee of 50 cents and 25 cents per folio for drawing up the certificate.	... 30	
For every duplicate of any certificate issued under this Schedule, or duplicate of any receipt for fees or duties paid and 25 cents per folio for drawing up the duplicate.	1 ...	

Surcharge.

A surcharge of 10 per cent. on proportional registration dues, and on mortgage and transcription dues, has been enacted by Ordinance 16 of 1895.

Quarantine Fees.

QUARANTINE FEES, PASSENGERS.—*Charges for maintenance*—(1) All necessaries, food and attendance will be supplied to persons in quarantine at a fixed rate per diem, any difference between the actual cost and the rate recoverable being borne by Government.

(2) The following changes are payable by and recoverable before the proper Court from persons who have classed themselves or have been classed by the Steward.

For 1st. class passengers	Rs. 5.00 per diem.
„ 2nd. „	3.00 „
„ 3rd. „	1.50 „
„ 4th. „	0.75* „

Immigration Fees.

TABLE OF FEES TO BB LEVIED IN THE IMMIGRATION OFFICE.

		Rs.	c.
1.	For every duplicate of a ticket (Article 15)	5	...
2.	For every passport (Article 16)	1	...
3.	For every release from Industrial Residence	1	...
4.	For every Certificate of Engagement (Article 27)	...	75
5.	For every transfer of a contract	1	...
6.	For every Certificate under Articles 104 and 105 of Schedule 22.	...	50

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* The charge to be reduced to 50 cents per diem, when the passengers are willing to cook their own food.

Commercial Commission as revised by The Mauritius Chamber of Commerce 1907.

Art. 1.	—On sale of Goods imported, of all descriptions, on the nett amount, if sold by auction, and on the gross amount of all other sales	5	per cent :
Art. 2.	—On sales of Colonial Sugar and Colonial produce	2½	”
Art. 3.	—Purchase of Goods :		
	On purchases effected when the Agent is in funds	2½	”
	On purchases effected when funds are provided by the Agent ...	5	”
Art. 4.	—On the sale of Specie or Encashment of Bills of Exchange	1	”
Art. 5.	—On remittances of proceeds on the sale of Goods, Specie, Bills of Exchange etc.	1	”
Art. 6.	—On Goods consigned and afterwards withdrawn, on Invoice value ...	2½	”
Art. 7.	—On Goods landed on account of damage incurred by the Vessel and re-shipment of the same—		
	When the value does not exceed Rs. 20,000	2½	”
	Exceeding Rs. 20,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 ...	Not less than R. 500 or 2 per cent.	At the option of the consignees.
	” 50,000 ” ” 100,000 ...	Not less than Rs. 1,000 or 1½ per cent.	
	” 100,000 ” ” 200,000 ...	Not less than Rs. 1,500 or 1 per cent.	
	” 200,000	Not less than Rs. 2,000 or ¾ per cent.	

(The Chamber of Commerce consider the sliding scale not as a commission but as a means of fixing a fair remuneration for the risk and trouble incurred).

Art. 8.	—On freight or passage Money procured	5	per cent :
Art. 9.	—For collecting Freight or Passage Money	2½	”
Art. 10.	—On ships disbursements, when the Agent is in funds	2½	”
Art. 11.	—On ships disbursements, when the Consignee furnishes the funds ...	5	”
Art. 12.	—On disbursements, for vessels under repairs	5	”
Art. 13.	—On letters of credit and advances of funds from which no other Commission is derived	2½	”
Art. 14.	—On effecting Marine Insurance, on the amount issued	½	”
Art. 15.	—On sales or purchase of houses, or other immoveable property under power of attorney	5	”
Art. 16.	—On sales or purchase of vessels whether abandoned or whether purchased or sold under power of attorney	5	”
Art. 17.	—For recovery of rent	5	”
Art. 18.	—On affairs in dispute	5	”
Art. 19.	—On affairs before the Courts and attended with legal proceedings, according to the delay and trouble but not less than 5 per cent on the amount received.		
Art. 20.	—On affairs in dispute and withdrawn before being brought to a settlement upon the actual value of claim	2½	”
Art. 21.	—On protested Bills returned for recovery on the amount recovered ..	2¼	”
Art. 22.	—On funds employed at interest for parties absent, on the amount of interest received	10	”
Art. 23.	—On guarantee of sales (del credere) when the term does not exceed six months	2½	”
	and half per cent additional on each month beyond six months		
Art. 24.	—Indorsement of Bills of Exchange or Local Bills	2½	”

N.B.—Brokerage and Auction dues are a separate charge.

TAXI MOTOR CAR.

Extract from the Regulations published by Government Notice No. 216 of 1917.

10. The driver shall be bound under the penalty prescribed to make known his name and residence to the occupier of the motor-cars as soon as the occupier shall ask for it.

14. All drivers shall be bound to carry their Municipal licence with them and to exhibit the same whenever required to do so by any person using their Motor-cars under the penalties prescribed.

16. All drivers shall be bound, whenever required, to deliver to any person engaging or making use of their Motor-cars, a printed card bearing the number of such Motor-car and the name of the owner thereof.

19. It shall not be lawful for any driver to claim any sum above the price charged in the tariff. Any agreement made contrary to the said tariff shall be reputed void. All sums, thus paid extra may be recovered before the Court and the owner's driver who shall receive the same, shall be liable to the restitution thereof and the fine prescribed.

20. It shall not be lawful for any driver to admit any person into a taxi motor-car already hired, except with the consent of the person occupying the same.

28. The following fares shall be claimed for Hackney motor-cars in the town of Port Louis.

Fare by the Job and Hour.

For any distance within the limits of the Town.

(a) For one or two persons R. 1 (b) For any additional person 50 cts. (c) Fare by the hour Rs. 4 The first hour may not be fractioned ; any subsequent hour may be fractioned by quarter.

29. Any person who shall send for a Taxi motor-car for the purpose of employing it, and who shall decline to do so, shall be bound to pay to the driver One Rupee and any person having by threats or otherwise, compelled the driver to go beyond the limits of the Town of Port Louis, shall be liable to the fine prescribed and, besides, to pay for the hire of such motor-car.

THE UNION CASTLE MAIL STEAMSHIP Cy. Ld.

FARES TO ENGLAND

	1st. Class	Single.		2nd. Class	Single.
A 1.	Outer Deck Cabin ...	£ 85.10.—	D 1.	Outer Deck Cabin ...	£ 57.—.—
A 3.	Outer Main Deck Cabin ...	80. 5.—	D 3.	Outer Main Deck Cabin...	54.18.—
A 4.	Special Inner Cabin ...	76. 1.—	D 4.	Inner Cabin ...	52.16.—
A 5.	Inner Cabin	72.18.—			

	3rd. Class	Single.
F 1.	2 Berth Cabin	£ 34. 4.—
F 2.	4 Berth Cabin Outside	33. 3.—
F 3.	4 Berth Cabin Inside	32. 2.—

The fares to Madeira, Las Palmas and Teneriffe, from all South and East African Ports, are five guineas less first class, three guineas less second class, and two guineas less third class, than the corresponding fares to England.

	1st. Class—Single	2nd. Class—Single	3rd. Class—Single
To Cape Town	£ 31,10.—	£ 21.—.—	£ 15,15.—
Mossel Bay	29.18. 6	19.19.—	14.19. 3
Algoa Bay	26.15. 6	17.17.—	13. 7. 9
East London... ...	23.12. 6	15.15.—	11.16. 3
Natal...	20. 9. 6	13.13.—	10. 4. 9
Laurenzo Marques ...	18.18.—	12.12.—	9. 9.—
Beira	18.18.—	12.12.—	9. 9.—

☞ No Return. Fares are issued at present.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Cy. Ld.

	1st. Class	2nd. Class
To Plymouth or London by sea...	Rs. 1280.00	Rs. 922.00
Marseilles and Genoa...	1250.00	892.00
Colombo	275.00	172.00
Bombay or Calcutta	375.00	235.00

To bona fide members of one family travelling 1st. or 2nd. Class, to or from England a reduction of **10 %** is allowed on the steamers rates, if equivalent to three full fares is paid and **15 %** for equivalent of four full fares.

From Mauritius to London and back both ways viâ Colombo two years return :

1st. Class... ... Rs. 1,341 and **2nd. Class** ... ... Rs. 1,040—paid.

Tarif des Prix de Pas-

Ligne de l'Océan Indien de Marseille à Maurice et

To ...	MOMBASSA				ZANZIBAR				MAYOTTE				MAJUNGA				NOSSI-BE			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Marseille ...	1715	1170	690	445	1715	1170	690	445	2105	1405	770	555	2105	1405	770	565	2105	1405	770	570
Port Said ...	1405	1045	600	385	1405	1045	600	385	1870	1250	690	500	1870	1250	690	505	1870	1250	690	515
Suez	1365	1025	590	375	1365	1025	590	375	1780	1185	650	455	1780	1185	650	460	1780	1185	650	470
Djibouti ...	850	615	335	190	850	615	335	190	1315	870	480	330	1315	870	480	335	1315	870	480	340
Mombassa ...					80	50	35	15	500	390	220	170	635	500	290	190	780	560	330	230
Zanzibar... ...									475	385	210	170	615	480	265	190	755	545	310	220
Mayotte													155	110	70	50	280	200	115	70
Majunga ...																	155	110	70	45

	PORT-SAID				SUEZ				DJIBOUTI				ADEN			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Marseille ...	585	390	235	170	665	455	275	210	1475	1025	545	395	1475	1025	545	395
Port Said ...					130	105	50	40	1285	940	500	345	1285	940	500	345
Suez									1285	940	500	345	1285	940	500	345
Djibouti ...													50	40	25	15

Mise en application le 1er *Juillet* 1919.

sages et Nourriture

vice versa, viâ Aden, Diégo Suarez

	DIEGO-SUAREZ				STE. MARIE				TAMATAVE				LA REUNION				MAURICE			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Marseille ...	2105	1405	770	575	2260	1495	815	530	2340	1560	860	650	2455	1640	905	690	2455	1640	905	700
Port Said ...	1870	1250	690	520	1990	1325	735	520	2105	1405	770	550	2225	1480	815	630	2225	1480	815	640
Suez	1780	1185	650	475	1900	1260	695	475	2015	1340	740	505	2130	1415	780	605	2130	1415	780	615
Djibouti ...	1315	870	480	345	1430	950	525	340	1545	1025	570	360	1665	1105	605	390	1665	1105	605	400
Mombassa ...	850	615	355	250	...	...	...	...	1040	865	485	310	1195	890	575	360	1285	960	615	380
Zanzibar ...	850	615	355	250	...	...	...	...	1040	865	485	310	1195	885	575	355	1285	960	620	375
Mayotte ...	395	300	170	100	...	...	...	...	625	455	265	165	830	615	340	210	935	675	385	235
Majunga ...	265	195	115	70	...	...	...	...	495	355	210	130	695	505	295	180	810	585	335	210
Nossi-Bé ...	130	105	70	45	...	...	...	...	375	280	160	100	600	455	250	140	675	505	290	190
Diégo-Suarez...					190	150	90	55	265	195	115	80	495	355	200	115	570	430	245	145
Sainte Marie...									115	80	45	30	280	220	115	70	355	275	160	95
Tamatave...													225	170	90	50	305	225	120	80
La Réunion ...																	125	90	55	45

Table of Distances from Port Louis, and altitude above sea-level of stations on the North, Midland, Savanne, Moka and Black River Lines.

Stations.	Miles from Central Station Port Louis.	Height of Rails above Mean Sea Level.	Stations.	Miles from Central Station Port Louis	Height of Rails above Mean Sea Level.	Stations.	Miles from Central Station Port Louis	Height of Rails above Mean Sea Level.
North Line	Miles.	Eng. feet.	*Mid. Line.* (Ctd.)	Miles.	Eng. feet.	*B. Riv B.* (Ctd.)	Miles.	Eng. feet.
Central ...	...	8	Quatre Bornes ...	10	1,083	Belle Vue ...	8	...
Albion Dock ...	1	20	Phœnix ...	12	1,311	Albion ...	9	72
Roche Bois ...	2	44	Vacoas ...	13	1,371	Médine ...	12	284
Riche Terre ...	3	106	Curepipe Road ...	15	1,784	Palmyre Siding...	15	...
Terre Rouge ...	4	137	Curepipe ...	16	1,806	Clarens ...	16	...
Notre Dame ...	7	420	Forest Side ...	17	1,812	Tamarin ...	17	155
Montagne Longue	8	450	Midlands ...	19	1,467	*Moka Branch*		
Calebasses ...	6	192	Cluny ...	23	1,000	Rose Hill ...	9	923
Pamplemousses ...	7	208	Rose Belle ...	25	874	Réduit (Pass.		
Mapou ...	10	296	New Grove ...	26	...	Platform) ...	11	1,030
Poudre d'Or ...	13	172	Mare d'Albert ...	27	559	Moka ...	12	1,130
R. du Rempart ...	17	134	Union Vale ...	30	253	Mon Désert Sid.	13	...
Flacq ...	22	78	Mahebourg ...	36	4	St Pierre ...	14	1,210
Argy ...	24	147				Verdun ..	15	1,420
Rivière Sèche ...	29	100	*Savanne Branch*			Alma Siding ...	17	...
Gd. River S.E. ...	31	38				Quartier Militaire	19	1.337
			Rose Belle ...	25	874	Providence Sid...	21	...
Midland Line			Riv. du Poste ...	28	920	Camp de Masque.	23	995
			„ Dragon ...	30	753	Mont. Blanche ...	25	906
Port Louis ...	...	8	„ des Anguilles	32	426	Sébastopol ...	27	641
Cassis ...	1	19	Souillac ...	36	42	Etoile ...	29	418
Pailles ...	2	165	*Black River*			Olivia ...	31	376
Richelieu ...	4	218	*Branch*			Bel Air ...	33	242
Petite Rivière ...	5	392				Rivière Sèche ...	36	100
Beau Bassin ...	7	737	Richelieu ...	4	218	Port Louis (Cir-		
Rose Hill ...	9	923	Petit Verger ..	6	...	cular Journey),	65	...

Railway Goods Tariff.

CONVEYANCE OF GOODS : TARIFF & EXTRACTS FROM BYE-LAWS.

Note.—The principal regulations only for the conveyance of goods have been published and the following Reference Index added. The Arts. refer to the numbered paragraphs of this publication.

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N.B.—Figures in brackets are serial numbers of this publication. The other figures refer to the official Bye-Laws.

EXTRACTS FROM BYE-LAWS CONCERNING TRANSPORT OF GOODS.

Payment for loading and unloading—(1) 238. The rates do not include the loading and unloading of goods, nor their collection and delivery at the domicile of the sender or consignee.

(2) 239. If, however, on arrival of a consignment of goods at a station, there is no truck available in which to load the goods, they shall be unloaded into the Goods Sheds by the sender and will be loaded as soon as possible by the Railway Department at its own expense.

(3) 240. This however does not apply to Goods under Class I nor to big timbers, builder's implements such as ladders, scaffold poles &c., &c., artillery and ammunition, hay, roofing leaves, large marquees or tents, boats and buoys, machinery, rails and sleepers in large quantities, and, in general, heavy and bulky goods which necessitate a large number of men to be employed in the loading. These will, in all cases, be loaded by the sender, who shall give warning 24 hours in advance so that the necessary wagons and **cranes** be placed at his disposal. When **cranes** are used the wages, of men supervising have to be paid and transport from one station to another.

Responsibility of Railway Department.—(4) 254. The Railway Department shall not be responsible for loss of marketable value of the goods unless unduly delayed in transport and delivery.

(5) 256. The Railway Department shall not be responsible for the non-delivery or mis-delivery of parcels or packages of any kind improperly or insufficiently directed, or for the loss of or injury to goods mis-described or improperly packed, or so packed that the breakage or leakage of one or more of the articles would be likely to injure the rest, nor for loss by leakage occasioned by bad or imperfect casks or cooperage, nor for loss, waste or damage by fermentation.

(6) 257. The Railway Department is not responsible for the loss of or injury to, any goods, packages or parcels left till called for, or deliverable to order, or warehoused for the accommodation of any of the parties interested therein, unless such loss or damage shall be shown to have happened by the default or negligence of the servants of the Railway Department.

(7) 258. The Railway Department is not responsible for the loss of, or damage to any goods, arising from fire, civil commotion, tempest, war, act of God, or of the King's enemies.

(8) 259. The Railway Department is not responsible for the loss of, or damage to, packages containing gold or silver coins, British, Colonial or Foreign gold or silver in a manufactured or unmanufactured state, precious stones, jewellery, watches, clocks or time pieces of any description, trinkets, bills, banknotes, orders, or securities for payments of money, English, Colonial or Foreign stamps, maps, writings, title deeds, paintings, engravings, pictures, gold and silver plate, plated articles, glass, china, silks, furs, lace or any other valuable articles, when the value of such articles shall exceed Rs. 150 unless the nature and value of such articles has been declared and an increased charge for insurance premium paid, 1 per cent, on the declared value.

(9) 260. The Railway Department shall not be responsible for the loss of, or injury to marbles, musical instruments, furniture, toys, or any other articles which from their brittleness, fragility

delicacy or liability to ignition are more than ordinarily hazardous, unless these articles are packed to the satisfaction of the Railway officials and the packages distinctly labelled so as to show the nature of the contents. In any case of loss or damage to such articles, the Railway Department shall be responsible only to the extent of Rs. 50 unless the goods have been declared and insured, the insurance premium being 1 per cent of the value declared.

(10) 261. The Railway Department shall, in every case of claim, be justified in demanding proof by independent evidence of the actual value of the articles damaged or lost, and shall be responsible only for such damage proved, not exceeding the declared value.

Consignment Notes.—(11) 245. The consignment note must be clearly and legibly filled in and signed by the sender or his duly authorized agent.

(12) 250. All consignment notes should be written out in ink and all erasures and alterations should be initialled by the consignor.

(13) 247. The term " transport " is to be understood to mean all charges involved in delay in loading and unloading, storing, and carriage of goods ; and the party who accepts liability for the transport is chargeable with the total expenses incurred by the Railway Department in connexion with the consignment

(14) 248. Reference to a second party for any part of these charges will not be accepted by the Railway Department.

Marking of Goods.—(15) 252. All goods handed over to the Railway for convenience should be distinctly marked to facilitate identification. Goods not so marked are liable to be refused.

Delay in Transmission.—(16) 253. The Railway Department does not bind itself to convey any goods within any particular time, but undertakes to use all possible despatch in forwarding the goods.

(17) 255. The Railway Department reserves the right to refuse to forward consignments of goods not properly packed, or wagons not properly loaded, unless the consignor accepts in writing all risks for damage that may be occasioned to the goods during transport.

Dangerous Goods.—(18) 262. The Railway Department will not, except under special contract, receive for carriage any gunpowder or other explosive, aqua fortis, oil of vitriol, spirits of salt, corrosive acids, matches, or any highly combustible, corrosive or explosive articles, on any terms, and persons consigning such articles shall be held liable for any loss or damage that may happen by reason thereof.

(19) 263. Senders of other articles more than ordinarily dangerous will be held liable for all damage caused thereby, unless the contents of the packages are legibly declared upon the direction or address.

Perishable Goods.—(20) 264. Fruit, fish, meat, poultry, game, vegetables and other perishable articles, not taken away, or not paid for within six hours after arrival, if directed to be kept till called for or to the like effect, or not directed at all, or directed to a place not known in the Railway officials, or refused by the person at the place to whom or where directed, may be forthwith sold, without any notice to the sender or consignee, for the benefit of all concerned, by auction or otherwise ; and payment or tender of the net proceeds of any such sale after deduction of freight, charge and expenses, shall be accepted as equivalent to delivery.

Time allowed for loading and unloading.—(21) 266. The time allowed for loading of a wagon is twelve working hours from the time the wagon is handed over to the sender of the goods or from the time the applicant for the wagon was notified of its arrival. Loading is considered to be completed only when consignment note for the goods has been handed over to the Railway agent.

For each day or fraction of a day the wagon is kept after the twelve hours, there shall be charged for the first day.

Rs. 2 for a ten or twelve ton wagon.
Rs. 3 for a fifteen ton wagon.
Rs. 4 for any larger wagon—and double these rates for each succeeding day or fraction of a day.

(22) 267. On arrival of goods at a station, and within twelve hours of such arrival, an advice note will be sent to the consignee, and he shall be bound to have the wagon containing the said goods unloaded within 18 working hours in the case of Central Station, and 12 working hours in the case of other stations, of delivery of the advice note to him. The advice note shall be considered to be delivered to the consignee :—

a. On signing the Advice Note despatch book.
b. If he cannot be readily found 24 hours after the posting of a registered letter to him forwarding the advice note.

Delivery of wagons in private sidings.—(23) 271. When a wagon sent to a private siding for loading or unloading is ready for removal, the owner of the private siding or other person authorized by him shall give notice to this effect, in writing to the Station Master or other Railway official in charge of the siding, and until such notice is given, the wagon shall be considered to be still loaded or unloaded and demurrage may be claimed accordingly.

Demurrage and Storage charges.—(24) 272. In case the consignees fail or neglect to have the said wagons unloaded within the delay mentioned it shall be lawful for the Railway Department, at the risk and peril of the Consignee either—

a, To unload the wagons, and charge 50 cents per ton thereof, in which case the Railway Department will place (at the risk and peril of the consignee) the goods in a safe store and charge 13 cents per ton per day for storage on all consignments over 500 kilos in in weight and 5 cents per day on all articles or packages weighing less than 500 kilos.

(Heavy and bulky goods not liable to be damaged by exposure to the weather may be, at the option of the Railway Department, left in the open).

b. To leave the goods in the wagons and charge demurrage on such wagons, at the rate of for the first day :—

Rs. 2 for a ten ton or a twelve ton wagon.
Rs. 3 for a fifteen ton wagon.
Rs. 4 for any larger wagon, and double these rate for each succeeding day or fraction a day.

In reckoning demurrage charges Sundays and Holidays are not to be counted.

275. Station masters permission must be obtained before loading or unloading. Penalty Rs. 50.

Goods undelivered.—(25) 276. If a consignee refuses to accept goods, or to pay the freight and other expenses thereon, or the consignee's address is unknown, demurrage and storage shall be charged on the goods as per paragraph (24) until the consignor has been communicated with : and should he desire the goods to be returned to him, they shall be returned at half the forwarding rates plus the amount due for demurrage, unloading, storing, reloading, &c.

(26) 277. If instructions as to the disposal of goods are not received within three months of the date of forwarding the same, they shall be sold and the proceeds of the sale, after deduction of the charges for transport, storage and other expenses, paid to the owner on application.

Receipt to be given to Consignee. (27) 279. On taking delivery of goods at a station, the Consignee shall be requested to sign a receipt for same, and once the goods thus receipted and removed from the Railway premises, the Railway Department will not accept any claim for loss or damage.

Claims. (28) 280. Claims must be made at once to the Station Master and confirmed in writing to the General Manager.

Weights. (29) 281. In calculating the charges for transport, the Railway Department may :—

1o. Accept the weights borne on the consignment notes.
2o. Weigh the wagons on a Railway or a private wagon weigh-bridge.
3o. Weigh the goods on a cart weigh-bridge.
4o. Charge for the weight according to the class of the wagon.

(30) 282. All charges shall be made in tons and fractions of tons of 1000 kilos.

(31) 283. The minimum charge shall be R. 1.

(32) 284. The fractional part of a mile beyond an integral number of miles shall be deemed to be a mile.

Accuracy of weights found. (33) 285. The Railway Department does not admit any responsibility in respect of the weights found on their weigh-bridges as regards their absolute accuracy as between buyer and seller.

Schedule of weights according to classification of wagons. (34) 286. Wagons fully loaded with one species of goods only, will be weighed when practicable and the weight thus found charged for.

287. If no wagon weigh-bridge is available, the charge will be according to the class of the wagon as per following table :

Species of Goods.	4 Wheel small (covered wagon) A.	4 Wheel small (W)	E	L (1)	R	X or Y	Z	V.M.	G	F	J
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Canetops	7	7	7	10	12	14	...	...	18	15	...
Firewood Filao & Forest Wood ...	9	13	7	10	12	14	13	...	20	20	...
Bois Noir, Accacia & Bois d'Oiseau	6	9	4½	8	9	10	9	...	15	15	...
Red Earth Sand & Stones ...	10	15	10	10	12	15	...	...	20	20	...
Manure	10	15	8	10	12	15	...	...	20	20	...
Hay-Straw and Leaves ...	1½	2¼	1	1½	2	2¼	...	...	...	3	...
Furniture	2	3½	...	...	...	...	3½	6	4½	4	...
Canes	...	...	7	10	12	14	...	...	...	18	8
Demolitions	7	9	7	10	12	14	...	...	...	17	...
Aloe-Leaves	...	...	6	8	10	12	...	...	...	15	...

"Provision" Rates from Intermediate Stations. (35) 297. When goods are sent from one Station or siding to another on behalf of an Estate entitled to the benefit of "Provisions" rates, if the distance between the Stations is less than that between Central and the receiving Station, while second class rates are higher than the Provisions rates from Central, then the transport may be charged for at the lower rates.

Average weight charged in certain cases. (36) 289. Goods, the weight of which is known to be practically always the same, are not weighed, average being charged for as follows :

1 Bag rice, gram, dholl and sugar ...	75	kilos.
1 „ Oats, barley and bran ...	60	„
1 „ Lime	40 *	„
1 „ Flour	90	„
1 „ Australian Flour	68	„
1 Pocket flour	45	„
1 Bale Bomly "large"	75	„
1 „ „ "small"	25	„
1 „ Soap	12½	„
1 Boucaut Spirits	75	„
1 Bale dates "large"	75	„
1 „ „ "small"	35	„
1 Cask Portland cement	200	„
1 Sm. Bct. Roman cement ...	100	„
1 Bale Snook and salt fish	50	„
1 Packet of 25 shingles	7½	„
1 „ 50 „	15	„
1 „ Am. „	25	„
1 Cask oil, wine, rum, beer and porter.	250	„
4 Tins oil or ghee	75	kilos.
1 Case Soap	25	„
1 „ Petroleum oil (2 tins) ...	38	„
1 Tin matches	15	„
1 Drum turpentine, linseed oil and cocoanut oil	25	„
1 Cowen or Atlas brick	3½	„
1 Demi-John vinegar	13	„
1 Tin ghee	10	„
1 Tierce Rum	25	„
1 Bundle staves	33	„
1 Gunny or vacoa bag (per bag) ...	1	„
1 Keg of paint	12½	„
1 Empty cask	50	„
1 Tierce	33	„
Timber ... 30 cubic feet will be reckoned as	1	ton
Singapore board ... 48 boards	1	„

First Class Goods.—(37) 290. The minimum charge for small consignments of 1st. Class goods will be as for 5 tons. Smaller quantities are chargeable at 2nd. Class rates or as for 5 tons at 1st. Class rates—whichever amounts to less.

(38) 291. In the case of large consignments of 1st. Class goods requiring more than one wagon, a minimum charge as for two thirds the capacity of the wagon marked on it will be made. Above two thirds the capacity of the wagon, the actual weight found will be charged. When the wagon is loaded to its full capacity, a rebate of 5% will be granted on the rates. Provided that if the wagon is fully loaded with the goods but through the nature of the goods a full load does not weigh as much as two thirds the loading capacity of the wagon, then only the weight of the goods which the wagon can contain will be charged for.

(39) 292. A reduction of 25% on the usual tariff will be allowed on any sum in excess of Rs. 1,000. to every person sending first class goods between the first of February and the thirty-first of August.

(40) 293. The reduction will be made to the person, whether sender or consignee who paid for the transport.

"Provisions" Rates.—(41) 294. Estates whose sugar is sent to Port Louis by Railway are granted special "Provisions" rates which apply to all articles—except machinery, furniture and dangerous goods—carried from Port Louis to the Estates. The special rates apply only to consignments of not less than five tons, otherwise the goods are charged for as five tons, or according to ordinary classification, whichever comes to less. These rates may also be granted with the Governor's approval to planters having large estates although they have no factories, provided the sugar made from their canes is carried by rail.

(42) 295. In case a planter who has thus been granted the provisions rates and has enjoyed the privilege during the entrecoupe in any one year, fails to send by rail at least 75% of sugar from his canes during the next crop, he shall be liable to refund to the Railway Department the difference between the ordinary rates and the provisions rates for all goods transported and charged at provision rates during the entrecoupe i.e. from 1st. January of the same year.

Shopkeepers' goods.—(43) 296. (a) Shopkeepers' goods will also be carried at "Provisions" rates if in consignments of at least 5 tons; smaller consignments than 5 tons will be charged as 5 tons or according to ordinary classification whichever will amount to less.

(b) Shopkeepers and other consignors of "Provisions" may, if they prefer to do so, load their goods themselves in wagons, giving a consignment note for the wagon as for "so many" tons of provisions. The Railway Department will then issue a receipt for "so many" tons of provisions, details of contents "unknown". The wagon will be padlocked by the sender and sealed in his presence. The responsibility of the Railway will be limited in the case of goods thus carried as follows :—

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* Minimum charge for large consignments of lime is :— G. wagon 11,200 kilos
„ „ „ „ „ :— W. „ 10,000 „

1o. If the wagon is delivered to the consignee in good condition and with seal and padlock in good condition, the responsibility of the Railway will cease.

2o. If the seal or padlock or both are found to have been tampered with when the Consignee comes to take delivery of the wagon, the wagon if the Consignee so desires, will be reweighed at the expense of the Railway Department and if the weight found is less than that originally found and if the Consignee in taking delivery of his goods finds some missing, the Railway will be responsible for weight found short and at a rate not exceeding Rs. 500 per ton.

" Provisions " Rate for intermediate Stations

(43) 297. When goods are sent from one station or siding to another on behalf of an Estate entitled to the benefit of " Provisions " rates, if the distance between the stations is less than that between Central and the receiving station, while the second class rates are higher than the Provisions rates from Central, then the transport may be charged for at the lower rates.

(44) 298. For guano and other " provisions " sent from Roche Bois, Albion Dock or any Siding between Roche Bois and Central to a Station viâ the Midland Line, 50 cents per ton will be charged in excess of the " provisions " rate between Central and the Station concerned.

(45) 299. In all cases if there is a siding rate it shall be charged in addition to the above rates.

45 (a) 300. A rebate of 10 % will be made on consignments of " Provisions " in the following rates.

Between the 1st. January and the 15th. August.

On all consignments of 15 tons over and on the Midland, Savanne and Moka-Flacq Lines, and on all consignments of 10 tons and over on the North and Black River Lines.

Between the 16th. August and 31st. December.

On all consignments of 10 tons and over, on all lines.

Sugar and Molascuit.

(46) 301. Special rates are charged for sugar and molascuit sent to Port Louis.

Sugar is rated at 3 kilos per bag below the gross weight of the bag and ½ kilogram for gunny pockets.

(47) 302. *Schedule of rates for Sugar, molascuit and provisions.*

Between Central and	Sugar and molascuit per ton	Provisions per ton	Between Central and	Sugar and molascuit per ton	Provisions per ton
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Roche Bois	...	1.02	Beau Bassin	...	1.45
Terre Rouge	1.52	1.02	Rose Hill	2.15	1.45
Calebasses	...	1.02	Quatre Bornes	2.35	1.80
Pamplemousses	2.05	1.02	Phœnix	2.55	1.95
Mapou	2.30	1.30	Vacoas	2.81	1.95
Poudre d'Or	2.55	1.80	Curepipe	...	2.95
Rivière du Rempart	3.05	2.05	Midlands	...	3.32
Flacq	3.60	2.30	Fressanges	...	3.32
Argy	3.60	2.55	Cluny	...	3.62
Rivière Sèehe	3.60	2.81	Rose Belle	4.70	3.62
Gd. Riv. S. E.	3.60	2.81	Mare d'Albert	5.10	3.82
Montagne Longue	2.25	1.02	Union Vale	5.10	3.82
Bel Air	4.10	3.28	Mahebourg	5.10	3.82
Olivia	4.50	3.60	Rivière du Poste	5.10	3.86
Etoile	4.75	3.80	Rivière Dragon	5.10	4.10
Sébastopol	...	4.08	Rivière des Anguilles	5.10	4.10
Montagne Blanche	5.00	4.00	Souillac	5.10	4.10
Camp de Masque	4.75	3.75	Richelieu	...	1.25
Quartier Militaire	4.00	3.00	Petit Verger	...	1.50
Verdun	3.00	2.25	Belle Vue	...	1.50
St. Pierre	2.75	2.10	Albion	2.50	1.50
Moka	2.50	2.00	Médine	3.00	2.00
Réduit	1.65	...	Tamarin	3.50	2.50
Petite Rivière	1.70	1.25			

Load of Wagons with Sugar.—		75 kilos bags.	80 kilos bags.
V	Wagon ...	400 ...	375
W	„ ...	200 ...	190
G	„ ...	300 ...	290

Reduction of rates in certain cases.—(48) 303. The Sugar and "Provisions" rates at the Station of Mare d'Albert, Union Vale, Mahebourg, Rivière du Poste, Rivière Dragon, Rivière des Anguilles and Souillac may be reduced to Rs. 4.75 per ton for Sugar and Rs. 3.00 per ton for provisions, if the Governor so decides after consideration of any application made by an Estate for such reduction—provided that estates to which such reduction shall be granted shall bind themselves to send by rail their whole traffic for a period of 18 years as a condition for the granting of the reduced rates.

Furniture.—(49) 304. Whenever a separate wagon is required for the transport of furniture, the following minimum charges will be made :

For a small four wheeled wagon	2 tons	For a "G" wagon	4½ tons
For a "W" wagon	3½ tons	For a "V" (Bogie) wagon ...	6 tons

305. Furniture not properly packed or not properly loaded to the satisfaction of the Railway Department shall not be forwarded unless the sender accepts in writing all risk as to damage.

Molasses.—(50) 306. The rates for the transport of Molasses for exportation to Central Station and the Albion Dock and New Mauritius Dock Sidings from February 1st. to August 31st will be as follows .

Rates for Transport of Molasses.

From and to Central, Albion Dock or New Mauritius Dock and	Rate per ton		From and to Central, Albion Dock or New Mauritius Dock and	Rate per ton	
	Rs.	c.	„	Rs.	c.
Mahebourg	3	75	Camp de Masque	3	60
Union Vale	3	75	Montagne Blanche	3	75
Mare d'Albert	3	75	Etoile	3	75
Souillac	3	75	Bel Air	3	75
Rivière des Anguilles	3	75	Grand River S.E.	3	00
Rivière Dragon...	3	75	Rivière Sèche	3	00
Rivière du Poste	3	75	Argy	3	00
Rose Belle & Rose Belle Estate ...	3	75	Flacq	3	00
Astrœa Siding	3	75	Rivière du Rempart	2	50
Midlands	3	75	Schœnfeld	2	30
Fressanges	3	75	Poudre d'Or	2	10
Vacoas	2	25	Espérance	2	10
Phœnix	2	10	Mapou	1	80
Quatre Bornes	2	10	Mon Rocher	1	80
Rose Hill	1	80	Pamplemousses	1	80
Petite Rivière	1	50	Beau Plan	1	80
Moka	1	80	Terre Rouge	1	25
St. Pierre & Mon Désert Estate ...	2	10	Montagne Longue	1	80
Alma	2	75	Albion	2	00
Verdun	2	25	Médine	2	50
Quartier Militaire & St. Julien ...	3	00	Tamarin	3	00

(51) 307. The siding rate of 17 cents per ton from Central Station to Albion Dock Siding for molasses will not be charged from February 1st. to August 31st.

(52) 308. Empty casks and tierces to be used for the transport of molasses will be sent free from the Central Station and the Albion Dock Sidings to Country Stations,

(53) 309. All empty casks remaining at a station after the transport of molasses from that station is completed, will be returned to Central at the rates given in above table.

(54) 310. From the 1st. September in one year to the 31st. January in the next year, the molasses for exportation shall be carried at 2nd. class rates and the casks at half third class rates.

Molasses for distilleries-—(55) 311. During the whole year molasses for distilleries sending their rum by railway shall be carried at the following rates :

For the first 10 miles 10 cents per ton per mile.
From 10 to 20 „ 7.5 „ „ „
„ 20 to 30 „ 5.5 „ „ „
„ 30 to 40 „ 3.7 „ „ „
„ 40 to 50 „ 2.5 „ „ „

(56) 312. The actual weight found will be charged for. In case no weigh-bridge is available 10 tierces shall be considered as weighing 3 tons.

(57) 313. In calculating distance, the length of the siding shall be included, and fractions of a mile shall be counted as a whole mile, also distance under three (3) miles shall be reckoned as 3 miles.

(58) 314. Empties will be returned free.

(59) 315. A distiller desiring to have molasses conveyed to his distillery must give notice in writing to the Station Master of the Station at which they are to be loaded two days beforehand and notice shall be given to him two days previous to the day the wagons shall be placed at his disposal.

(60) 316. After the wagons are placed at his disposal, he will be allowed a working day for the loading of five wagons; if he exceeds that time, he will pay demurrage at the rate of Rs. 3 per wagon per 24 hours of detention. As regards unloading at the other end, the same delay will be granted as for loading.

Molasses used as Manure.—(61) 317. Molasses intended for use as manure, shall be carried at first class rates, and empty casks having contained such molasses shall be returned at half first class rates to the Station where the molasses were loaded.

Nothing in this bye-law shall affect the siding rates actually charged in respect of molasses.

Ballast.—(62) 318. From February 1st. to August 31st. the following reduced rates are charged for ballast.

From Roche Bois to Central	36 c. per ton.	From Terre Rouge to Central	72 c. per ton.
,, Riche Terre and Pastourel Siding ,,	50 c. ,,	,, Pailles ,,	36 c. ,,
		,, Coromandel ,,	50 c. ,,

Sugar Canes.—(63) 319. Persons desiring to have canes conveyed by railway must apply in writing to the General Manager giving the following particulars at least one week before the transport is to commence:

1o. Number of wagons required daily; approximate number of tons it is proposed to transport daily.
2o. Station or Siding at which the canes are to be loaded, and Station or Siding at which the canes are to be unloaded.
3o. Period for which the wagons are required (if possible).
4o. Date of commencement of transport.

(64) 320. In reply the General Manager will state the number of wagons which can be supplied if any, and the date on which they will be at the loading station. He will also state by what trains the loaded wagons will be taken to their destinations, and by what train the empties will be called for, allowing a reasonable delay to be agreed upon with the General Manager for loading and unloading the wagons.

(65) 321. The following charges per ton of 1000 kilos shall be made for transport, the minimum distance charged for being 3 miles:

R. 0.15 per ton per mile for the 1st. 10 miles.
R. 0.10 per ton per each additional mile after 10 mles up to 20 miles.
R. 0.06 per ton per each additional mile after 20 miles.

(66) 322. As it is important that there should be no unnecessary delay in the loading, unloading and forwarding of cane wagons, the following detention fees will be charged in case the wagons are not ready to be forwarded by the trains agreed upon—namely:

For 7 ton trucks	R. 1.40	per working day	or portion of a working day	the wagon is delayed.
,, 10 ,,	Rs. 2.00	do.	do.	do.
,, 14 ,,	,, 2.80	do.	do.	do.
,, 17 ,,	,, 3.50	do.	do.	do.

(Working days mean all days except Sundays and Holidays.)

(67) 323. When wagons are loaded with canes at a regular station, the person in charge of the loading shall give notice thereof to the Station Master at least half an hour before the train by which they are to be forwarded is due. The same shall be done as regards empties at the station of discharge.

At sidings, if possible, such notices must also be given.

(68) 324. Notice must be given to the Station Master when the wagons are no longer required.

(69) 325. The Station Master at any Station and the Driver and Guard of the train at sidings shall have full power to reject all wagons which they consider unsafe to travel, through bad loading or excessive loading, and the sender shall have no claim for compensation, if in fault.

(70) 326. If canes are transported to or from private sidings, in calculating the rates, the distance of the siding from this station and the length of the station shall be taken into account.

(71) 327. If there is a wagon weigh-bridge belonging to the Railway Department on which the canes can be conveniently weighed *en route*, the weight thus found will be the one charged for.

(72) 328. If there is a no such wagon weigh-bridge but there is one on the Estate to which the canes are sent, the canes will be weighed on it, and the weight thus found will be the one charged for the Railway Department reserving to itself the right of testing such weigh-bridge at any time and of sending an "employé" to supervise the weighing at any time.

(73) 329. In the event of there being no Railway wagon weigh-bridge and no Estate wagon weigh-bridge available, then the charge shall be according to the size of the wagon—namely :

If the wagons are weighed and the loads are found under the minimum weight the minimum weights given above are charged. If they are over the minimum weight but under the full load marked on the wagon less 5% then the actual loads found are charged for.

7 tons per a E. wagon with min. charge 6 tons	14 tons per a X. wagon with min. charge 6 tons
10 ,, ,, L. ,, ,, 8½ ,,	18 ,, ,, F. ,, ,, 15 ,,
12 ,, ,, R. ,, ,, 10 ,,	

The Railway Department reserving the right of refusing all overloaded wagons.

(74) 331. The rates enumerated in paragraph 65 and 73 apply only to canes forwarded to an Estate sending the whole of its sugar to town by rail. If the Estate to which the canes are consigned sends none, or part only of its sugar by rail, then the rate for the conveyance of the canes shall be increased by 50 per cent.

Rum. (75) 332. All rum to be transmitted by the Railway to Port Louis must be forwarded to the Station by the Inspector at the Distillery accompanied with the usual permit.

When it is intended to send a parcel of Rum by Railway the distiller must before 10 a.m. inform the Station Master of the number of wagons required. The Station will inform the Distiller when the wagons are ready and the Distiller must make arrangements for forwarding the Rum at the time specified. The rum must be placed in the wagons in presence of a trustworthy agent sent by the Distiller, and government seals and padlocks shall be placed on them in his presence. The keys sealed up in a parcel in presence of the Distiller's agent, must be forwarded direct to the Central Rum Warehouse, and on arrival there, the proper officer shall open and receive the same. The Railway Department shall not be liable for any deficiency in the quantity of rum so declared, unless it is proved that the seals have been tampered with after the wagon has been closed and sealed in the presence of the agent sent by the Distiller (Vide G.N. No. 103 of 1872, para. 65 and following :)

Transport must be prepaid at the station of departure unless transport is charged to a ledger account.

Alœ leaves. (76) 333. Alœ leaves are carried at the following rates :

For the first 10 miles at 12 cents per ton mile.
,, second 10 ,, 10 ,, ,,
,, third 10 ,, 8 ,, ,,

and after 30 miles at 6 cents per ton per mile. The minimum distance charged for to be 3 miles.

(77) 334. In the event of there being no wagon weigh-bridge available to weigh the leaves, the charge shall be according to the size of wagon namely :

For a E. wagon ... ... 6 tons.	For a X. or Y. wagon ... ... 12 tons.
,, L. ,, ... 8 ,,	,, F. ,, ... 15 ,,
,, R. ,, ... 10 ,,	

Ledger Accounts.—(78) 335. Persons desiring to open ledger accounts with the Government Railways should apply for particulars to the General Manager.

Private Sidings.—(79) 340. The following are the conditions under which the Railway Department will undertake to construct and work private sidings :—

i. The owner shall pay the cost of labour for construction and repair.

When on account of repairs, old permanent way materials in the siding have to be taken out and replaced, the owner of the siding will be responsible for the difference in marketable value between the materials removed and those put in.

ii. The owner may supply materials for construction and repairs provided the materials are accepted by the Railway Department, in which case they remain his property.

iii. If the Railway Department supplies the materials, they shall remain its property and the owner shall pay 4 % interest per annum on the value of the materials.

iv. The owner shall pay the wages of a pointsman Rs. 16 a month.

Other particulars can be obtained on application to the General Manager. Special sidings rates are charged for transport of goods to be despatched to such sidings.

Classification of Goods.—Schedule A.

1st. Class.

80. The Goods in this Class being loaded and unloaded exclusively by the owners and carried in quantities of not less than 5 tons, otherwise chargeable at 2nd. Class rates, or as for five tons at 1st Class rates.

1st. Class.

Alœ stalks and leaves
Alœ plants unpacked
Bambous
Banana shoots

1st. Class.—*Continued*

Bones
Brick (building and fire)
Cane tops
Cement blocks

Classification of Goods—Schedule A.—*Continued.*

1st. Class—*Continued*

Chalk
Charcoal
Cocoanuts
Coal
Coral
Demolitions
Engrais and Colonial Manure
Firewood
Lath wood
Lime
Manioc stalks
Manioc roots
Materials for road repair, such as macadam, gravel &c.
Patent Fuel
Pig iron
Pig lead
Rafia
Roofing slates
Sand
Scrap iron
Sleepers
Stones
Tiles (of all kinds)
Timber (Colonial, unwrought or roughly squared and hewn)

2nd. Class.

Acacia seeds
Amchoor
Asphalte, bitumen, coaltar, pitch &c.
Aloe fibres
Axles, wheel tyres, springs
Chemicals for agricultural or industrial purposes (in casks, bags, cases or jars)
Bags—Gunny and Vacoas
Baggage—If sent alone (See also 5th class)
Builders' implements (such as ladders, planks, scaffold, poles, &c., not less than for 1½ ton per 10 ton truck and 2 tons per truck of 15 tons).
Cement, Chains & Cables, Chairs & rails (iron or steel), Chimney pots (earthenware or iron), Cisterns (iron), Cocoanut fibre, Colonial rum.
Furniture : Tables, Bedsteads, Chairs &c. if sent separately. See 5th Class goods
Grain of all kinds (provisions)
Grease (common)
Guano and chemical manures
Lead, iron & tin (whether plain or galvanized) in rods, sheets, bars, tubes, plates
Molascuit
Nails (iron)
Oils (cocoanut & lubricating in casks & tins
Plaster
Potatoes & other edible roots except manioc (in bags or casks)
Ropes, including wire ropes
Salt fish
Tallow
Timber (wrought)

3rd. Class.

Artillery and ammunitions
Bells (of all kinds)
Bellows, smiths
Canvas
Canes and rattan (and goods manufactured of)
Cocoa-nut and other matting
Colours and paints
Confectionery
Crockery
Copper, brass and zinc in sheets, bars, rods, pipes, tubes and plates
Drapery
Earthenware
Empty packages
Flax and hemp
Groceries of all kinds
Gas and Water Metres
Goods (heavy not specified)
Hardware and Ironmongery of all kinds (except articles mentioned in Class II)
Haberdashery
Hay and roofing leaves (no less charges for a wagon load than 15 % of the total load the wagon can carry
Joiner's work
Japan and tin ware
Leather and hides
Millinery
Marquees or tents, but when requiring two or more wagons, no less charge than 1½ tons per wagon
Hanging paper
Sails
Sugar
Tarpaulin
Tobacco leaves
Vegetables of all sorts and fruits

4th. Class.

Agricultural implements and tools
Anchors
Anvils
Boats and Buoys (minimum charge 1½ ton per wagon
Clocks
Drugs
Harness
Machinery in general, in pieces not exceeding 1 ton
  Pieces exceeding 1 ton but not exceeding 4 tons. 50 % in addition
  Pieces exceeding 4 tons but not exceeding 10 tons, double rate
  Pieces exceeding 10 tons, by special agreement
  N. B.—Senders are requested to give the weight of each piece of machinery they send on their consignment note

Classification of Goods—Schedule A.—*Continued.*

4th. Class.—*Continued*

Stationery in general and books
Tea
Tobacco (manufactured)
Toys of all kinds in cases
Wines and spirits in casks & cases except "vin ordinaire" (for which see Groceries).

5th. Class.

Baggage if consigned with furniture (see also 2nd. Class goods).
Glassware (at owner's risk)
Chinaware
Coffins
Fish, Fresh
Furniture if sent en bloc (see also 2nd Class goods when sent separately)
Game

5th. Class.—*Continued*

Gilt moulding in cases
Gravestones
Lamps and chandeliers
Luggage, trunks, &c.
Marbles
Meat, fresh
Military Baggage
Mirrors (at owner's risk)
Musical instruments of all sorts.
Oysters
Panoramas and Theatrical scenery
Paints
Plated goods
Poultry
Petroleum
Works of art (pictures, statues), &c.

NOTE.—The term "Provision" for which special rates are made to some Stations, is to include all articles,—except machinery, furniture and dangerous goods—carried from Port Louis to the Estates for Planters whose sugar is brought to Port Louis by Railway, provided they are sent in lots of not less than 5 tons, otherwise they will be chargeable according to this classification. Provisions for shopkeepers and others not sending sugar may also be carried at the special rate when sent in full wagon loads of 5 tons, and upwards, but in this latter case, the term includes Grain, Salt Fish, Rum Vin Ordinaire and Oil—smaller quantities being chargeable according to classification.

Goods' Rate per ton carried.

Miles.	Classes.					Miles.	Classes.				
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1	1.02	1.52	2.55	3.40	4.25	31	3.48	5.44	7.00	7.95	9.90
2	1.02	1.52	2.55	3.40	4.25	32	3.56	5·54	7.14	8.11	10.05
3	1.20	1.58	2.62	3.53	4.38	33	3.64	5.64	7.28	8.27	10.20
4	1.30	1.64	2.69	3.65	4.50	34	3.72	5.74	7.42	8.43	10.35
5	1.33	1.70	2.76	3.77	4.62	35	3.80	5.84	7.56	8.59	10.50
6	1.36	1.85	2.82	3.89	4.74	36	3.88	5.94	7.70	8.75	10.65
7	1.39	2,00	2.88	4.01	4.86	37	3.96	6.04	7.84	8.85	10.79
8	1.42	2.15	2.94	4.13	4.98	38	4.04	6.14	7.96	8.95	10.93
9	1.46	2.30	3.00	4.25	5.10	39	4.12	6.24	8.08	9.05	11.07
10	1.50	2.45	3.35	4.44	5.47	40	4.20	6.34	8.18	9.15	11.21
11	1.60	2.68	3.50	4.63	5.84	41	4.27	6.44	8.28	9.25	11.35
12	1.70	2.91	3.74	4.82	6.21	42	4.34	6.53	8.37	9.35	11.49
13	1.80	3.14	3,98	5.01	6.57	43	4.41	6.62	8.46	9.45	11.63
14	1.90	3.37	4.22	5.19	6.93	44	4.48	6.71	8.55	9.50	11.77
15	2.00	3.60	4.46	5.37	7.29	45	4.55	6.80	8.64	9.55	11.91
16	2,10	3.82	4.70	5.55	7.65	46	4.62	6.86	8.73	9.60	11.97
17	2.20	3.94	4.86	5.71	7.80	47	4.69	6.92	8.82	9.65	12.03
18	2.30	4.06	5.02	5.87	7.95	48	4.76	6.98	8.91	9.70	12.09
19	2.40	4.17	5.18	6.03	8.10	49	4.83	7.04	9.00	9.75	12.15
20	2.50	4.28	5.34	6.19	8.25	50	4.90	7,10	9.04	9.80	12.21
21	2.59	4.39	5.50	6.35	8.40	51	4.97	7.16	9.08	9.85	12.27
22	2.68	4.50	5.65	6.51	8.55	52	5.04	7.22	9.11	9.89	12.33
23	2.77	4,61	5.80	6.67	8.70	53	5.11	7.28	9.14	9.93	12.39
24	2.86	4.72	5.95	6.83	8.85	54	5.18	7.34	9,17	9.97	12.45
25	2.95	4.83	6.10	6.99	9.00	55	5.25	7.40	9.20	10.01	12.50
26	3.04	4.94	6.25	7.15	9.15	56	5.32	7.45	9.23	10.05	12.55
27	3.13	5.04	6.40	7.31	9.30	57	5.39	7.50	9.26	10.09	12.60
28	3.22	5.14	6.55	7.47	9.45	58	5.46	7.55	9.29	10.13	12.65
29	3.31	5.24	6.70	7.63	9.60	59	5.53	7.60	9.32	10.17	12.70
30	3.40	5.34	6.85	7.79	9.75	60	5.60	7.65	9.35	10.21	12.75

Extract from the Bye-Laws of the Mauritius Railways.

(1.)—GENERAL

(1.) Tickets,—1st, 2nd & 3rd class single tickets and 1st & 2nd return tickets are issued between all stations. 3rd class tickets are only issued to and from Central Station, Port Louis.

Single tickets are available only for the day of issue. *Return tickets* are available both for the day of issue and for the following day if the distance between the station is not more than 20 miles; if the distance is over 20 miles, the return portion is available for the day of issue and the two following days: when issued on Saturday it is available until the following Monday. If issued on the day before a Public Holiday it is available until the next working day. No tickets—contract or ordinary—are transferable.

(2.) Travelling without tickets.—Persons travelling without tickets with intent to defraud the Railway are liable for the double fare from the station of departure of the train and a penalty not exceeding Rs. 50.

If a passenger has had no time or has omitted to take his ticket he must warn the guard who will provide him with an excess slip which must be paid to the Station Master at the station of destination. A return excess slip can also be obtained from the guard and must be paid for in the same manner, in which case the receipt must be signed by the Station Master to whom the amount is paid; otherwise it will not be available for the return journey.

(3.) Travelling beyond distance. — Persons travelling beyond the station for which their ticket is available must warn the guard and obtain an excess slip which is not issued for the return journey. They may however be re-booked at Rose Hill, Curepipe and Rose Belle. The penalty for not doing so is Rs. 20 in addition to the double fare.

(4.) Travelling in superior class to that mentioned on ticket, renders passengers liable to a penalty of Rs. 20, in addition to the full fare, if an excess slip has not been obtained from the guard.

(5.) Break of Journey before reaching destination.—Passengers may break their journey at intermediate stations on warning the Station Master of their intention of doing so and delivering up their ticket to him for special marking.

(6.) Refund on Lost or other tickets.—No refund is made on a lost ticket unless the passenger can give the number of the ticket, or the ticket is afterwards found and returned to the Railway Dept. or is not collected from any other passenger.

(7.) Tickets applied for by mistake may be refunded on application to the General Manager.

(8.) Return Journey by different route.—Passengers from any station travelling to any Station on the loop formed by the Moka-Flacq, North and Midland Lines (Rose Hill, Rivière Sèche, Central, Rose Hill) may travel right round the loop by paying the return fare for half the total distance:—

i.e. 1st. Class	...	Rs. 7.92
2nd. Class	...	4.95
3rd. Class	...	3.30

(9.) Circular Journey by Railway and by Motor Boat between Grand River S. E. to Mahebourg.

Circular tickets for complete journey round the Island via Grand River South East and Mahebourg including the fare for the motor boat plying between Grand River South East and Mahebourg will be issued at the following rates.

	Via Port Louis.	Via Moka-Flacq.
1st. Class	Rs. 9.50	Rs. 8.00
2nd. ,,	6.35	5.45
3rd. ,,	3.90	3.30

If the Station of departure is one of the branches the cost of the return ticket from the Station to the junction will be added to the above fares.

The Railway is not responsible for delay or accident to Motor Boat.

(10.) Free tickets.—Vouchers for free tickets may be issued as under:—

(*a.*) by heads of departments and such other officers as they may depute with the approval of the Governor (notification of such approval being first communicated by the Head of Department to the General Manager) to officers and employees travelling on duty.

(*b*) by the Clerk of the Council of Government to unofficial members attending the meetings of the Council or any Committee of the Council.

(*c*) by the Chairman or Secretary of any duly appointed Commission, Committee or Board to the members thereof for the purpose of attending meetings of the same.

(*d*) by the Master and Registrar of the Supreme Court to persons sitting on juries, with the summons for their attendance.

Extracts from the Bye-Laws.—*Continued.*

(*e*) by the Chairman or Secretary of any duly appointed Commission, Committee or Board to any witness summoned to give evidence at any meeting of the same.

The class of ticket so issued shall be in the case of (*a*) according to that appointed for the officer's or employee's grade under the general travelling Regulations, in the case of (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) first class, and in the case of (*e*) in accordance with the scale authorised for the travelling of witnesses of the same grade by any Ordinance, rule or order of Court in judicial proceedings.;

Free third class passes may be granted to—

(*a*) pupils entered at the Royal College or College School, Curepipe, who reside in Port Louis.

(*b*) pupils of the Royal College who are entitled under the Education Codes to free tuition.

Such passes will be issued only on the certificate of the Director of Public Instruction that the applicant is so entitled ; they will be available only during term time but not on Sundays or College holidays. Holders of such tickets may be required to travel in such carriages as may be reserved by the Railway authorities for their use.

Free third class passes may be granted to girls upon the certificate of the Director of Public Instruction holding primary scholarships and needlework apprenticeships.

Free passes may be issued as under in connexion with the annual examination upon the certificate of the Director of Public Instruction.

(*a*) To candidates for the boys and girls Primary School Scholarships—3rd Class.

(*b*) To candidates for the examinations of the Associated Schools—3rd Class.

(*c*) To candidates at the examinations for the Girls Higher Education Scholarship—2nd Class.

(*d*) To candidates for the Teachers Certificates of Competency (Primary School)—3rd Class.

(*e*) To candidates for the Needlework, Handicraft, Horticultural, Mechanical and Civil Engineering Apprenticeships—3rd Class.

(*f*) To candidates at the examinations held by the " Alliance Française "—2nd Class.

(*g*) To masters and pupils of the Royal College and College Schools and to prize winners of the Associated Schools and Higher Education of Girls to attend the distribution of prizes—2nd class.

In the case of female candidates the passes of the same class may be issued to the teacher or guardian accompanying the pupil.

School-boys of any age who are not contract ticket holders are entitled to travel to or from school with half tickets.

Unpaid Students in the following professions :—

(*a*) Civil and Mechanical Engineering.

(*b*) Analytical, Agricultural or Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

(*c*) Medicine and Surgery, including Veterinary Surgery.

(*d*) Unpaid learners in the Post Office.

(*e*) Such other profession as may from time to time be added with the sanction of the Governor, are allowed to travel 3rd Class from their houses to their place of study on payment of School-boys fares. A certificate of the Head of the Workshop, Laboratory or Hospital should be produced, declaring that the applicant is an upaid student.

Officers of the Army and Navy including Military Chaplains stationed on duty in Mauritius, and the Matron and Nurses of the Military hospital, are entitled to travel 1st Class with 2nd Class tickets.

Officers of the British and Foreign Navies visiting Mauritius are granted free First Class tickets during their stay in the Island.

Warrant Officers and non-commissioned officers of the Army and Petty Officers of the British and Foreign Navies, in uniform are entitled to travel Second Class with third Class tickets.

Private soldiers of the Army and Seamen of the British and Foreign Navies, in uniform are entitled to travel return journeys, 3rd Class, with single tickets.

Regimental Bandsmen in uniform travelling to play at Public Gardens are allowed to travel free by ordinary trains.

Non-commissioned officers and soldiers in uniform are entitled to travel free to visit their wives, if stationed in a different locality. The General Manager will issue a free pass to them on a certificate from their Commanding Officer.

The wives of non-commissioned officers and Private soldiers are entitled to travel free to visit their husbands in hospital. The General Manager will issue a free pass to them on a certificate from the Unit Commanding Officer.

Volunteers of all ranks in uniform are allowed to travel without tickets from their home station to the Drill station and back if in possession of their identity card. Officers travel 1st., N.C.O's 2nd. and privates 3rd. Class.

Schools-boys and girls on holiday excursions with their teachers may be allowed to travel return journeys with single tickets. This privilege only applies to parties of at least twenty children.

The boy scouts when in uniform, are entitled to travel 2nd. class with 3rd. class tickets on a voucher issued by their scout master,

Extracts from the Bye-Laws.—*Continued.*

Peons or servants accompanying or awaiting their employers on a station must be provided with station tickets at certain Railway platforms under G. N. 123 of 1914.

(11) RESERVED ACCOMMODATION can be obtained on application to the Traffic Superintendent under the following conditions :—

First and Second Class on payment of six full shares by compartment.

Third Class on payment of eight full fares by compartment.

Minimum distance for which accommodation can be reserved is 10 miles.

Reserved accommodation cannot be guaranteed on Race days, Regatta days, Excursion trains or when there is unusually heavy traffic.

(12) CHILDREN under three years travel free ; over three and under twelve years, pay half fares.

(13] TRAVELLING IN BRAKE VAN is only allowed on Passenger trains in case of absolute necessity, Station Masters are authorised to allow passengers to travel in the Brake Van of Goods trains on payment of 2nd class fares at the passengers own risk.

(14) CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.—No person suffering from a contagious disease is allowed admission to a railway station or carriage. Penalty for infringment of this bye-law Rs. 50.

(15) LEPERS AND LUNATICS are only allowed to travel in special reserved compartments on payment of the usual rates for reserved accommodations (see § 11 above).

(16) WAITING ROOMS & CARRIAGES RESERVED FOR LADIES.—Persons of the male sex above 12 years of age are liable to a penalty of Rs. 50 for entering or travelling in carriages or waiting rooms reserved for Ladies.

(17) NUISANCE IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE OR STATION.—Persons committing a nuisance in a railway carriage or station or interfering with the comfort of other passengers are liable to a penalty of Rs. 20 and removal from the Railway premises as well as forfeiting the fare.

(18) SPITTING in a Railway carriage or station is considered a nuisance and is punishable as in § 17 above.

(19) SMOKING is prohibited in waiting rooms and in carriages labelled " not-smoking ". It is tolerated in carriages labelled " smoking ".

(20) ENTERING AND LEAVING CARRIAGES WHILE IN MOTION is forbidden. Penalty Rs. 20.

(21) ALIGHTING FROM OR ENTERING THE TRAIN except on the Station platform is forbidden. Penalty Rs. 50.

(22) RESERVED SEATS FOR INTENDING TRAVELLERS is authorised at the Central Station only, until the ringing of the bell 3 minutes before the time of departure, after which all unoccupied seats may be taken by passengers.

(23) FIREARMS.—Persons entering or remaining in a Station or carriage with loaded arms are liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 50.

(II).—CORPSES.

(24) CORPSES may be transported either in ordinary goods trucks or in special funeral wagons. The body of a child not exceeding one year of age may be conveyed in a reserved compartment. For rates see under " tariff " (p. C. 86).

(IV).—BICYCLES, TRICYCLES.

(26) Special bicycle tickets are issued at R. 0.25, the ticket being available over any distance if accompanying the passenger, but for one journey only. If the passenger leaves the train and removes his bicycle he must take another ticket.

(27) BICYCLES are carried in the brake-vans and are only booked provisionally, that is to say the Railway does not guarantee transport by any particular train.

Passengers are expected to attend at Brake-van at the Station of arrival and at all junctions to take delivery of the bicycles.

(28.) BICYCLES, TRICYCLES &c. may be way-billed as for any other parcel when not in charge of a passenger, at the rate of R. 0.50.

(29.) MOTOR-CYCLES & MOTOR-TRICYCLES are carried on the same conditions as ordinary bicycles but Motor-cycles pay double rates and Motor tricycles four times the rates for bicycles. Motor-cycles with side car pay double the rates of Motor-cycles alone.

(30.) BICYCLE CONTRACT TICKETS are issued to persons holding passengers contract tickets for the same period and distance as their passengers tickets ; for rates see under tariff. (See page C. 86.).

No bicycle contract ticket will be issued for less than one month and all expired bicycle contract tickets must be returned to the Railway, otherwise holders are liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 2.50

Extracts from the Bye-Laws.—*Continued.*

(V.)—PASSENGER CONTRACT OR SEASON TICKETS.

(31.) The following classes of contract tickets are issued.

Ordinary Contracts.
1 Monthly 1st. 2nd. and 3rd. class. (p. C. 74 to 83)
2 Quarterly „ „ „
3 Half yearly „ „ „
4 Three quarterly „ „ „
5 Yearly „ „ „

Special Contracts.
6 School children's tickets 1st. and 2nd. class (p.C. 75
7 Under 18 years of age 2nd. class (p.C. 83
8 Industrial 3rd. class
9 Messenger's tickets 3rd. class
10 Plaine Lauzun workmen's tickets 3rd class.
11 All to all tickets 1st., 2nd. and 3rd. (p. C. 75

For general and special conditions, see below.

(i) GENERAL CONDITIONS :

Note.—Renew your ticket within 48 hours after expiry.—Sundays and Public Holidays are "*dies non*" as well as Saturday in case of School children.

(*a*) Contract tickets are issued at any station and on any day of the month except Sundays and are available between the stations named on the ticket and by all passenger trains on the regular time-table (except when otherwise specified.)

(*b*) A Requisition form has to be signed.

(*c*) (31a)—A. Contract tickets should be renewed within 48 hours after expiry, failing which the renewal will only be made subject to an extra charge of R. 1 for a first class ticket, R. 0.75 c. for a 2nd class ticket, R. 0·50 c. for a third class ticket, for each day between the date of expiry of the ticket and the date of the renewal.

B. If the holder does not wish to renew the ticket, he should so inform the Station Master or the Railway Head Accountant, not later than the date of expiry of the ticket. If he fails to do so, he will be considered as having continued to travel without ticket and will be liable for the return fare for each day between the date of expiry of the ticket and the date he intimates his intention of not renewing it.

C. Provided however that if the Contract ticket holder can prove to the satisfaction of the General Manager that he did not travel during the interval and that he was prevented by serious reason from renewing or giving notice in due time of his intention not to renew the ticket, the General Manager shall be authorized to remit the claim as per A & B wholly or partly.

D. Lapsed tickets, if not renewed, must be returned to the Railway not later than the day of expiry. The holder will otherwise be liable to a fine not exceeding.

Rs. 2.50 c.	in the case of a	first class ticket		in addition to the penalties A & B above.
„ 2.00 „	do.	second	do.	
„ 1.50 „	do.	third	do.	
„ 1.00 „	do.	School boys ticket.		

Tickets taken within 7 days of expiry are considered as renewals.

(*d*) Contract tickets are not transferable. If a person is found travelling with a contract ticket issued to another person, both are liable to a fine of Rs. 50

(*e*) Only in special cases will a contract ticket be issued for shorter periods than one month :—
Such as Change of residence.
Extension of school term.

(*f*) Contract tickets available for a certain class and over a certain portion of the line can be transferred to another class or another portion of the line or both, for any number of consecutive days not less than seven, on payment of the proportional difference.

(*g*) Refunds on contract tickets not used are made under certain conditions which may be ascertained on application to the General Manager.

(*h*) Contract tickets must be produced whenever asked for.

(ii). SPECIAL CONDITIONS APPLYING TO CONTRACTS NO. 6 TO 10 ABOVE.

(*a*) *School children's tickets 1st. and 2nd. class* are issued at the rates noted on page C. 75 to children attending any school, private tutor or in training.

Certificates of teachers are required.

The children may have to travel in such carriages as may be reserved for them.

(*b*) For persons "*Under 18 years of age*" special reduced 2nd class contract tickets are issued. For rates (see p. C. 83).

(*c*) *Industrial* "*monthly*" *tickets* 3rd. class are issued, available between any two stations, on week days only, by certain specified trains which are noted on the back of the ticket.

Extracts from the Bye-Laws.—*Continued,*

If the holder travels by another train between the stations mentioned on the contract ticket he must warn the guard and ¾ the regular fare extra will be charged. For rates (see p. C. 83).

(*d*) *Messenger's tickets* are issued at the same fare and for the same period as ordinary 3rd. class contract tickets. They enjoy the advantage of being transferable at a charge of R. 0.25 for each transfer.—For 3rd. class rates (see p. C. 74 seq).

(*e*) Plaine Lauzun tickets—Rates (on application to Railway Authorities).

(VI).—PERSONAL LUGGAGE.

(32.) Passengers are entitled to carry free of charge, in the Brake-van, the following amounts of personal luggage.

1st. Class Passengers	50 kilos per passenger
2nd. „ „	37½ „ „
3rd. „ „	24 „ „

Carriage for weights in excess of this must be paid for at the current rates for the carriage of parcels.

(33). Personal luggage comprises :

Wearing apparel.

Private "Bazar" (baskets or cases containing provisions).

Instruments and tools of professional men and artizans.

Samples carried by commercial travellers.

(34). The Railway Department is not responsible for damage to or loss of personal luggage unless it is proved to be due to negligence on the part of the Railway officials. In no case will the Department be responsible for damage exceeding Rs. 50 for 1st class passengers, Rs 37.50 for 2nd class and Rs 25. for 3rd class unless declared and insured.

(35.) Baggage placed in the Brake-van must be properly packed and bear the name and address of the passenger.

(36). Passengers are responsible for seeing their luggage put into and taken out of the Brake-van and transferred from one train to another when such transfer is necessary.

All articles to be carried in the Brake-van must be addressed.

Personal luggage liable to prepayment must reach the Station at least 10 minutes before the departure of the train.

(37.) "Military kit" belonging to officers and men of His Majesty's troops and of the Mauritius Volunteer Corps travelling on duty shall be carried free in accordance with the following scale.

Generals	not exceeding	40 cwts.
Lieutenant-Generals	„	36 „
Major Generals	„	36 „
Brigadier Generals	„	30 „
Colonels	„	30 „
Lieutenant Colonels	„	20 „
Majors	„	15 „
Captains	„	10 „
Lieutenants, 2nd Lieutenants	„	9 „
Warrant officers	„	3 „
Sergeants	„	2 „
Privates	„	1 „

Staff officers are allowed weight corresponding to those of the army rank next above that which they hold.

(VII.)—ANIMALS.

General Bye-Laws carriage of animals. (for tariff see p. C. 86).

(38.) Small animals :

a. All small animals must be carried in a dog box : they must be properly secured and bear a label with the owner's name and address.

b. Dogs may travel in the carriage with owner provided that other passengers do not object.

(39.) Other animals :

a. Loading and unloading to be performed by and at risk of the sender and consignee.

b. Carriage must be prepaid.

c. Railway Department may refuse to transfer wild, sick, unmanageable or dangerous animals.

d. Railway Department is not responsible for damage to or loss of animals in transport unless due to fault or negligence of a railway servant.

e. When at fault the maximum liability is :

For each horse	Rs. 500
„ mule and donkey	300
„ cattle	100
any other animal	20

Extracts from the Bye-Laws.—*Continued.*

f. Animals may be insured for a premium of 1½ % of the declared value, the minimum premium for each animal being Rs. 2.50, in which case the Department is responsible for full value.

g. Consignee must take delivery on arrival or pay R. 1.50 per diem for each horse, mule, cow calf, donkey or other large animal, and R. 0.50 for each dog, sheep, pig, goat, or other small animal.

h. If not claimed within a week, the animal will be sold by the Department.

(VII.)—PARCELS. (For tariff see p. C. 85 & seq.)

(40.) Parcels are conveyed by the Railway under the following conditions :

a. Parcels weighing not more than 25 kilos or of a capacity not exceeding 9 cubic feet shall be sent by passengers brake-vans.

b. Parcels exceeding 25 kilos or of a capacity over 9 cubic feet shall be sent by Goods train at the option of the Railway Department.

c. For large consignments weighing in the aggregate over 500 kilos at least 12 hours' notice must be given.

d. Parcels must reach the station to be registered at least 19 minutes before the departure of the train.

e. Rates must be prepaid.

f. Dangerous or explosive goods are not accepted as parcels. Persons sending such goods incur a penalty of Rs. 200.

g. Fragile and valuable articles are accepted as parcels but the Department is not responsible for value exceeding Rs. 150 unless packed to the satisfaction of the officials.

h. Claims for damaged parcels.—Receipts are given for registered parcels and these receipts must be produced when claims referring to the parcel are made.

i. Advice notes are sent to the consignees at all the principal stations. At way-side stations they are sent when practicable and a list posted up at the station.

j. Delivery.—No parcels will be delivered unless a proper receipt is given by the consignee or by a person duly authorized by the consignee. Delivery must not be taken without the previous authorisation of the Station Master. Parcels for which R. 0.25 porterage has been paid will be delivered in Port Louis only.

k. Parcels not claimed within 24 hours after their arrival at the station of destination pay 5 cents per parcel per diem.

l. Perishable goods refused by the person to whom addressed or addressed to persons not known by the Railway officials may be sold within 6 hours after arrival or before, if they show signs of decay, and the payment of the proceeds of such sales after deduction of expenses shall be considered as equivalent to delivery.

m. Contract parcels tickets are issued to holder of passenger contract tickets at the rate of Rs. 4 per month. Such tickets entitle the holder to forward and receive daily at any one station mentioned on the tickets, parcels not exceeding 15 kilos in weight

n. Empties.—Empty boxes, cases or baskets which have been paid for as parcels when full shall be returned free to the station whence they came, but boxes, cases, &c., which have been carried free as personal luggage must be paid for at the ordinary parcels rates if sent back empty. However empty cases of provisions, spirits or baskets of bread &c., whether they have been carried as personal luggage or parcels when full, shall be returned as empties to the traders at Central on payment by the *consignees* of 5 cents per basket, and per case, for cases under 6 cubic feet in capacity ; and 10 cents per case exceeding that size.

(*o*) *Reduced rates.*—The Governor may authorize the conveyance by rail of parcels by special agreement at reduced rates or otherwise for merchants, shopkeepers or other persons who have a large quantity of parcels to send every day.

(IX.)—SPECIAL TRAINS.

Special Trains.—For Tariffs see p. C. 85.

41. Special passenger trains will be run on application being made 24 hours in advance.

42. The Railway Department shall fix the hours of running of the trains and reserves the right to refuse to run a special train. if, by so doing, the ordinary traffic of the Railway may be inconvenienced.

43. Special trains may be run in two ways :—

1o, The Railway Department issues tickets in the ordinary way, in which case, the person for whom the train is run pays only the difference, if any, between the earnings of the train and the cost of the train.

2o. The RailwayDepartment issues no tickets, in which case, the cost of the train must be paid for in advance, and none but those authorized by the person for whom the train is run can travel in it.

Special tickets are issued by the Railway (for distribution, not more than ten passengers being allowed to travel in any compartment.

44. Contract and official tickets are not available for special trains.

(X).—Tariff.

All passenger tariffs on the main and branch lines (with the exception of certain contract tickets) are computed on the following scale. The distances of the various stations from central are given on page C. 56.

The following is a special War Tariff and was substituted for that previously in force under G. N. 151 of 30th. July 1917. All contract tickets 1st & 2nd class have been increased by 10% and 5% respectively.

Miles.	1st. single.	1st. return.	IInd. single.	IInd. return.	IIIrd. single.	IIIrd. return.	Miles.	1st. single.	1st. return.	IInd. single.	IInd. return.	IIIrd. single.	IIIrd. return.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1	0.16	0.24	0.10	0.15	0.05	0.10	36	5.76	8.64	3.60	5.40	1.80	3.60
2	0.32	0.48	0.20	0.30	0.10	0.20	37	5.92	8.88	3.70	5.55	1.85	3.70
3	0.48	0.72	0.30	0.45	0.15	0.30	38	6.08	9.12	3.80	5.70	1.90	3.80
4	0.64	0.96	0.40	0.60	0.20	0.40	39	6.24	9.36	3.90	5.85	1.95	3.90
5	0.80	1.20	0.50	0.75	0.25	0.50	40	6.40	9.60	4.00	6.00	2.00	4.00
6	0.96	1.44	0.60	0.90	0.30	0.60	41	6.56	9.84	4.10	6 15	2.05	4.10
7	1.12	1.68	0.70	1.05	0.35	0.70	42	6.72	10.08	4.20	6.30	2.10	4.20
8	1.28	1.92	0.80	1.20	0.40	0.80	43	6.88	10.32	4.30	6.45	2.15	4.30
9	1.44	2.16	0.90	1.35	0.45	0.90	44	7.04	10.56	4.40	6.60	2.20	4.40
10	1.60	2.40	1.00	1.50	0.50	1.00	45	7.20	10.80	4.50	6.75	2.25	4.50
11	1.76	2.64	1.10	1.65	0.55	1.10	46	7.36	11.04	4.60	6.90	2.30	4.60
12	1.92	2.88	1 20	1.80	0.60	1.20	47	7.52	11.28	4.70	7.05	2.35	4.70
13	2.08	3.12	1.30	1.95	0.65	1.30	48	7.68	11.52	4.80	7.20	2.40	4.80
14	2.24	3.36	1.40	2.10	0.70	1.40	49	7.84	11.76	4.90	7.35	2.45	4.90
15	2.40	3.60	1.50	2.25	0.75	1.50	50	8.00	12.00	5.00	7.50	2.50	5.00
16	2.56	3.84	1.60	2.40	0.80	1.60	51	8.16	12.24	5.10	7.65	2.55	5.10
17	2.72	4.08	1.70	2.55	0.85	1.70	52	8.32	12.48	5.20	7.80	2 60	5.20
18	2.88	4.32	1.80	2.70	0.90	1.80	53	8.48	12.72	5.30	7.95	2,65	5.30
19	3.04	4.56	1.90	2.85	0.95	1.90	54	8.64	12.96	5.40	8.10	2.70	5.40
20	3.20	4.80	2.00	3.00	1.00	2.00	55	8.80	13.20	5.50	8.25	2.75	5.50
21	3.36	5.04	2.10	3.15	1.05	2.10	56	8.96	13.44	5.60	8.40	2.80	5.60
22	3.52	5.28	2.20	3.30	1.10	2.20	57	9.12	13.68	5.70	8.55	2.85	5.70
23	3.68	5.52	2.30	3.45	1.15	2.30	58	9.28	13.92	5.80	8.70	2.90	5.80
24	3.84	5.76	2.40	3.60	1.20	2.40	59	9.44	14.16	5.90	8.85	2.95	5.90
25	4.00	6.00	2.50	3.75	1.25	2.50	60	9.60	14.40	6.00	9.00	3.00	6.00
26	4.16	6.24	2.60	3.90	1.30	2.60	61	9.76	14.64	6.10	9.15	3.05	6.10
27	4.32	6.48	2.70	4.05	1.35	2.70	62	9.92	14.88	6.20	9.30	3.10	6.20
28	4.48	6.72	2.80	4.20	1.40	2.80	63	10.08	15.12	6.30	9.45	3.15	6.30
29	4.64	6.96	2.90	4.35	1.45	2.90	64	10.24	15.36	6.40	9.60	3.20	6.40
30	4.80	7.20	3.00	4.50	1.50	3.00	65	10.40	15.60	6.50	9.75	3.25	6.50
31	4.96	7.44	3.10	4.65	1.55	3.10	66	10.56	15.84	6.60	9.90	3.30	6.60
32	5.12	7.68	3.20	4.80	1.60	3.20	67	10.72	16.08	6.70	10.05	3.35	6.70
33	5.28	7.92	3.30	4.95	1.65	3.30	68	10.88	16.32	6.80	10.20	3.40	6.80
34	5.44	8.16	3.40	5.10	1.70	3.40	69	11.04	16.56	6.90	10.35	3.45	6.90
35	5.60	8.40	3.50	5.25	1.75	3.50	70	11.20	16.80	7.00	10.50	3.50	7.00

The fares for the Circular Journey—Rose Hill, Port Louis, Rivière Sèche and back to Rose Hill by the Moka Flacq are :

1st. Class	... ...	Rs. 7.92
2nd. „	... ...	4.95
3rd. „	... ...	3.30

Tariff for ordinary Contract Tickets.

BETWEEN INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.

All these fares should be increased by 10% for 1st. class and 5% for 2nd. class. Third class remain unchanged. *For the duration of war conditions.*

No. of miles.	YEARLY.			THREE QUARTERLY.			HALF YEARLY.		
	Class.			Class.			Class.		
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1	38 40	27 25	19 20	30 60	21 80	15 30	21 50	15 40	10 80
2	76 80	55 20	38 40	61 20	44 ...	30 60	43 25	31 05	21 60
3	124 80	82 65	57 60	99 45	65 80	45 90	70 25	46 45	32 40
4	168 ...	118 55	75 85	133 85	94 50	60 45	94 50	66 70	42 75
5	192 ...	144 95	93 10	153 ...	115 50	74 20	108 ...	81 55	52 30
6	216 ...	153 60	96 95	172 10	122 40	77 25	121 50	86 40	54 65
7	240 ...	175 70	109 90	191 25	140 ...	87 60	135 ...	98 90	61 80
8	264 ...	197 30	126 70	210 35	157 20	101 ...	148 50	111 ...	71 30
9	283 20	215 05	139 20	225 65	171 35	111 90	159 25	120 95	78 30
10	302 40	232 80	152 15	241 95	185 50	121 25	170 ...	130 95	85 60
11	321 60	248 15	164 65	256 25	197 75	131 20	181 ...	139 60	92 05
12	336 ...	263 50	181 45	267 70	210 ...	144 60	189 ...	148 25	102 05
13	360 ...	272 15	190 10	286 85	216 90	151 50	202 50	153 05	106 90
14	374 40	285 10	197 30	298 35	227 25	157 25	210 50	160 40	111 ...
15	388 80	298 55	204 95	309 80	237 90	163 35	218 75	167 95	115 20
16	407 ...	307 20	211 20	325 10	244 80	168 30	229 50	172 80	118 80
17	412 80	311 05	215 50	328 95	247 85	171 75	232 20	174 95	121 25
18	415 20	315 85	221 75	330 85	251 70	176 70	233 55	177 65	124 75
19	417 60	319 70	227 50	332 75	254 75	181 30	234 90	179 80	128 ...
20	420 ...	321 60	232 30	334 65	256 30	185 10	236 25	180 90	130 70
21	422 40	322 55	236 65	336 60	257 05	188 55	237 60	181 45	133 10
22	427 20	325 90	240 ...	340 45	259 75	191 25	240 30	183 35	135 ...
23	430 ...	327 85	242 90	344 25	261 25	193 55	243 ...	184 45	136 60
24	456 ...	333 60	244 80	363 35	265 85	195 10	256 50	187 70	137 70
25	465 60	338 40	246 25	371 ...	269 70	196 25	261 90	190 40	138 50
26	472 80	342 25	247 20	376 75	272 75	197 ...	265 95	192 50	139 05
27	480 ...	345 60	247 20	382 50	275 40	197 ...	270 ...	194 40	139 05
28	499 20	348 ...	247 20	397 80	277 30	197 ...	280 80	195 75	139 05
29	528 ...	355 70	250 10	420 75	283 45	199 30	297 ...	200 ...	140 70
30	540 ...	361 90	253 45	430 30	288 40	202 ...	303 75	203 60	142 55
31	547 20	368 65	256 30	436 05	293 75	204 25	307 80	207 35	144 20
32	554 40	370 40	258 70	441 80	298 35	206 15	311 85	210 60	145 55
33	559 20	380 15	261 60	445 60	302 95	208 40	314 55	213 85	147 15
34	566 40	385 45	263 05	451 35	307 15	209 55	318 60	216 80	147 95
35	576 ...	390 70	264 05	459 ...	311 35	211 10	324 ...	219 80	149 05
36	576 ...	390 70	264 05	459 ...	311 35	211 10	324 ...	219 80	149 05

	Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.
N.B.—Present fares are as follows : —1 mile,—1st. Class	38 40	2nd. Class	27 25
+	3 84		1 37
	Rs. 42 24		Rs. 28 62

Tariff for ordinary Contract Tickets.—*Continued.*

BETWEEN INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.

All these fares should be increased by 10 % for 1st. class and 5 % for 2nd. class. Third class remain unchanged. *For the duration of war conditions.*

No. of miles.	QUARTERLY.						MONTHLY.							
	Class.						Class.						School * Boys contract ticket.	
	1st.		2nd.		3rd.		1st.		2nd.		3rd.		2nd.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
1	11	50	8	25	5	75	4	...	2	85	2	...	1	25
2	22	75	16	50	11	50	8	...	5	75	4	...	2	50
3	37	...	24	50	17	25	13	...	8	60	6	...	3	...
4	50	...	35	25	22	50	17	50	12	35	7	90	3	65
5	57	...	43	...	27	75	20	...	15	10	9	70	4	25
6	64	25	45	50	28	75	22	50	16	...	10	10	5	25
7	71	25	52	25	32	75	25	...	18	30	11	45	6	25
8	78	50	58	50	37	50	27	50	20	55	13	20	6	75
9	84	...	63	75	41	25	29	50	22	40	14	50	7	25
10	89	75	69	...	45	25	31	50	24	25	15	85	7	75
11	95	50	73	75	49	...	33	50	25	85	17	15	8	25
12	99	75	78	25	53	75	35	...	27	45	18	90	8	75
13	106	75	80	75	56	50	37	50	28	35	19	80	9	25
14	111	25	84	75	58	50	39	...	29	70	20	55	9	75
15	115	50	88	75	60	75	40	50	31	10	21	35	10	25
16	120	50	91	25	62	75	42	50	32	...	22	...	10	50
17	122	50	92	25	64	...	43	...	32	40	22	45	11	75
18	123	25	93	75	65	75	43	25	32	90	23	10	13	...
19	124	...	95	...	67	50	43	50	33	30	23	70	13	50
20	124	75	95	50	69	...	43	75	33	50	24	20	14	15
21	125	50	95	75	70	25	44	...	33	60	24	65	14	75
22	127	...	96	75	71	25	44	50	33	95	25	...	15	75
23	128	50	97	25	72	...	45	...	34	15	25	30	16	75
24	135	25	99	...	72	75	47	50	34	75	25	50	17	25
25	138	25	100	50	73	...	48	50	35	25	25	65	17	75
26	140	25	101	50	73	50	49	25	35	65	25	75	18	25
27	142	50	102	50	73	50	50	...	36	...	25	75	18	75
28	148	25	103	25	73	50	52	...	36	25	25	75	19	25
29	156	75	105	30	74	25	55	...	37	05	26	05	19	75
30	160	25	107	50	75	25	56	25	37	70	26	40	20	25
31	162	50	109	50	76	...	57	...	38	40	26	70	20	75
32	164	50	111	25	76	75	57	75	39	...	26	95	21	...
33	166	...	112	75	77	50	58	25	39	60	27	25	22	25
34	168	25	114	50	78	...	59	...	40	15	27	40	23	50
35	171	...	116	..	78	75	60	...	40	70	27	60	24	...
36	171	...	116	...	78	75	60	...	40	70	27	60	25	65

* School children's 1st. Class contract tickets are issued at half ordinary rates.

" All to all " Contract Tickets are issued at the same rates as for 36 miles,

Passenger Fares.

Ordinary Passenger fares are calculated as follows per mile. Distances are given in the table on page C. 56.

These fares have been determined on for the duration of war conditions.

1st. single	1st. return	2nd. single	2nd. return	3rd. single	3rd. return
R. 0.16	R. 0.24	R. 0.10	R. 0.15	R. 0.05	R. 0.10

Passenger Fares from Port Louis.

To	Mileage.	Single.			Return.	
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	1st.	2nd.
NORTH LINE.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Albion Dock	1	0 16	0 10	0 05	0 24	0 15
Roche Bois	2	0 32	0 20	0 10	0 48	0 30
Riche Terre	3	0 48	0 30	0 15	0 72	0 45
Terre Rouge	4	0 64	0 40	0 20	0 96	0 60
Calebasses	6	0 96	0 60	0 30	1 44	0 90
Pamplemousses	7	1 12	0 70	0 35	1 68	1 05
Mapou	10	1 60	1 00	0 50	2 40	1 50
Poudre d'Or	13	2 08	1 30	0 65	3 12	1 95
Rivière du Rempart	17	2 72	1 70	0 85	4 08	2 55
Flacq	22	3 52	2 20	1 10	5 28	3 30
Argy	24	3 84	2 40	1 20	5 76	3 60
Rivière Sèche	29	4 64	2 90	1 45	6 96	4 35
Grand River S. E.	31	4 96	3 10	1 55	7 44	4 65
MONTAGNE LONGUE LINE.						
Notre Dame	7	1 12	0 70	0 35	1 68	1 05
Montagne Longue	8	1 28	0 80	0 40	1 92	1 20
MIDLAND LINE.						
Cassis Road	1	0 16	0 10	0 05	0 24	0 15
Pailles	2	0 32	0 20	0 10	0 48	0 30
Richelieu	4	0 64	0 40	0 20	0 96	0 60
Petite Rivière	5	0 80	0 50	0 25	1 20	0 75
Beau Bassin	7	1 12	0 70	0 35	1 68	1 05
Rose Hill	9	1 44	0 90	0 45	2 16	1 35
Quatre Bornes	10	1 60	1 00	0 50	2 40	1 50
Phœnix	12	1 92	1 20	0 60	2 88	1 80
Vacoas	13	2 08	1 30	0 65	3 12	1 95
Curepipe Road	15	2 40	1 50	0 75	3 60	2 25
Curepipe	16	2 56	1 60	0 80	3 84	2 40
Forest Side	17	2 72	1 70	0 85	4 08	2 55
Midlands	19	3 04	1 90	0 95	4 56	2 85
Cluny	23	3 68	2 30	1 15	5 52	3 45
Rose Belle	25	4 00	2 50	1 25	6 00	3 75
New Grove	26	4 16	2 60	1 30	6 24	3 90
Mare d'Albert	27	4 32	2 70	1 35	6 48	4 05
Union Vale	30	4 80	3 00	1 50	7 20	4 50
Mahebourg	36	5 76	3 60	1 80	8 64	5 40

Passenger Fares from Port Louis.—*Continued.*

To	Mileage.	Single.			Return.	
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	1st.	2nd.
MOKA-FLACQ LINE.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Réduit	11	1 76	1 10	0 55	2 64	1 65
Moka	12	1 92	1 20	0 60	2 88	1 80
Mon Désert Siding	13	2 08	1 30	0 65	3 12	1 95
St. Pierre	14	2 24	1 40	0 70	3 36	2 10
Verdun	15	2 40	1 50	0 75	3 60	2 25
Alma Siding	17	2 72	1 70	0 85	4 08	2 55
Quartier Militaire	19	3 04	1 90	0 95	4 56	2 85
Providence Siding	21	3 36	2 10	1 05	5 04	3 15
Camp de Masque	23	3 68	2 30	1 15	5 52	3 45
Montagne Blanche	25	4 00	2 50	1 25	6 00	3 75
Sébastopol	27	4 32	2 70	1 35	6 48	4 05
L'Etoile	29	4 64	2 90	1 45	6 96	4 35
Olivia	31	4 96	3 10	1 55	7 44	4 65
Bel Air viâ Rose Hill	33	5 28	3 30	1 65	7 92	4 95
SAVANNE LINE.						
Rivière du Poste	28	4 48	2 80	1 40	6 72	4 20
Rivière Dragon	30	4 80	3 00	1 50	7 20	4 50
Rivière des Anguilles	32	5 12	3 20	1 60	7 68	4 80
Souillac	36	5 76	3 60	1 80	8 64	5 40
BLACK RIVER LINE.						
Richelieu	4	0 64	0 40	0 20	0 96	0 60
Petit Verger	6	0 96	0 60	0 30	1 44	0 90
Belle Vue	8	1 28	0 80	0 40	1 92	1 20
Albion	9	1 44	0 90	0 45	2 16	1 35
Médine	12	1 92	1 20	0 60	2 88	1 80
Clarens	16	2 56	1 60	0 80	3 84	2 40
Tamarin	17	2 72	1 70	0 85	4 08	2 55

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* For fares for the circular journey Port Louis-Moka-Flacq-Rose Hill (see C. 73).

Tariff for ordinary Contract Tickets—*Continued.*

2—From Port Louis.

ON THE NORTH LINE.

All these fares should be increased by 10% for 1st. class and 5% for 2nd. class. Third class remain unchanged. *For the duration of war conditions.*

Stations.	No. of Miles.	Class.						Stations.
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	
		Yearly.			Half-Yearly			
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs, c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Albion Dock ...	1	40 ...	27 55	19 20	20 ...	15 50	10 80	Albion Dock
Roche Bois ...	2	80 ...	55 10	38 40	45 ...	31 ...	21 60	Roche Bois
Riche Terre ...	3	125 ...	82 65	57 60	70 ...	46 50	32 40	Riche Terre
Terre Rouge ...	4	170 ...	118 55	76 05	95 ...	66 70	42 75	Terre Rouge
Calebasses ...	6	215 ...	153 60	97 15	120 ...	86 40	54 65	Calebasses
Pamplemousses ...	7	250 ...	175 60	109 80	130 ...	98 75	61 80	Pamplemousses
Mapou ...	10	320 ...	232 60	152 05	170 ...	130 85	85 55	Mapou
Poudre d'Or ...	13	370 ...	272 05	190 10	195 ...	153 05	106 90	Poudre d'Or
Riv. du Rempart...	17	415 ...	311 05	215 45	225 ...	174 95	121 20	Riv. du Rempart
Flacq ...	22	430 ...	326 85	240 10	244 ...	183 30	135 05	Flacq
Argy ...	24	460 ...	333 50	245 ...	260 ...	187 60	137 80	Argy
Rivière Sèche ...	29	525 ...	355 50	250 25	295 ...	199 95	140 80	Rivière Sèche
Gd. Riv. S. E. ...	31	550 ...	368 65	256 45	309 ...	207 35	144 25	Gd. River S. E.
		Three-Quarterly.			Quarterly.			
Albion Dock ...	1	30 75	21 80	15 30	11 75	8 20	5 70	Albion Dock
Roche Bois ...	2	61 25	44 ...	30 60	23 ...	16 35	11 40	Roche Bois
Riche Terre ...	3	99 50	65 75	45 90	35 ...	24 55	17 10	Riche Terre
Terre Rouge ...	4	133 90	94 50	60 45	50 ...	35 20	22 60	Terre Rouge
Calebasses ...	6	172 15	122 40	77 30	65 ...	45 60	28 85	Calebasses
Pamplemousses ...	7	191 25	140 ...	87 60	70 ...	52 15	32 60	Pamplemousses
Mapou ...	10	241 ...	186 50	121 25	90 ...	69 05	45 15	Mapou
Poudre d'Or ...	13	287 ...	216 90	151 50	105 ...	80 75	56 45	Poudre d'Or
Riv. du Rempart...	17	329 ...	257 85	171 75	122 ...	92 85	63 95	Riv. du Rempart
Flacq ...	22	340 50	259 75	191 25	128 ...	96 75	71 30	Flacq
Argy ...	24	363 40	265 85	195 05	135 ...	99 ...	72 75	Argy
Rivière Sèche ...	29	420 75	283 45	199 30	155 ...	105 55	74 30	Rivière Sèche
Gd. Riv. S. E. ...	31	436 ...	293 75	204 25	165 ...	109 45	76 15	Gd. River S. E.

Stations.	No. of Miles.	Class.			Stations.
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	
		Monthly.			
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Albion Dock ...	1	4 ...	2 85	2 ...	Albion Dock
Roche Bois ...	2	8 ...	5 75	4 ...	Roche Bois
Riche Terre ...	3	13 ...	8 60	6 ...	Riche Terre
Terre Rouge ...	4	17 50	12 35	7 90	Terre Rouge
Calebasses	6	22 50	16 ...	10 10	Calebasses
Pamplemousses ...	7	25 ...	18 30	11 45	Pamplemousses
Mapou	10	31 50	24 25	15 85	Mapou
Poudre d'Or ...	13	37 50	28 35	19 80	Poudre d'Or
Rivière du Rempart ...	17	43 ...	32 40	22 45	Rivière du Rempart
Flacq	22	44 50	33 95	25 ...	Flacq
Argy	24	47 50	34 75	25 50	Argy
Rivière Sèche ...	29	55 ...	37 05	26 05	Rivière Sèche
Grand River S. E. ...	31	57 ...	38 40	26 70	Grand River S.E.

Tarjff for ordinary Contract Tickets.—*Continued.*

2—From Port Louis.—*Continued.*

ON THE MIDLAND LINE.

All these fares should be increased by 10 o/o for 1st. Class and 5 o/o for 2nd. Class. Third class remain unchanged. *For the duration of war conditions.*

Stations.	No. of Miles.	Class.						Stations.
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	
		YEARLY.			THREE QUARTERLY.			
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Cassis	1	40 ...	27 55	19 20	30 75	21 80	15 30	Cassis
Pailles	2	80 ...	55 10	38 40	61 25	44 ...	30 60	Pailles
Richelieu... ...	4	170 ...	118 55	76 05	133 90	94 50	60 45	Richelieu
Petite Rivière ...	5	195 ...	144 85	92 95	153 ...	115 50	74 20	Petite Rivière
Beau Bassin ...	7	250 ...	175 60	109 80	191 25	140 ...	87 60	Beau Bassin
Rose Hill ...	9	285 ...	215 05	139 40	225 75	171 50	111 ...	Rose Hill
Quatre Bornes ...	10	320 ...	232 60	152 05	241 ...	186 50	121 25	Quatre Bornes
Phœnix	12	350 ...	263 35	181 65	267 75	210 ...	144 60	Phœnix
Vacoas	13	370 ...	272 05	190 10	287 ...	216 90	151 50	Vacoas
Curepipe Road ...	15	400 ...	307 20	211 20	325 ...	244 80	164 30	Curepipe Road
Curepipe	16	400 ...	307 20	211 20	325 ...	244 80	164 30	Curepipe
Forest Side ...	17	400 ...	307 20	211 20	325 ...	244 80	164 30	Forest Side
Midlands... ...	19	420 ...	319 70	227 45	332 75	254 75	181 30	Midlands
Cluny	23	435 ...	327 75	242 90	344 25	261 25	193 50	Rose Belle
Rose Belle ...	25	465 ...	338 40	246 25	371 ...	270 ...	196 25	Cluny
New Grove ...	26	473 ...	342 25	247 10	376 75	272 75	197 ...	New Grove
Mare d'Albert ...	27	480 ...	345 40	247 10	382 50	275 40	197 ...	Mare d'Albert
Union Vale ...	30	540 ...	362 10	253 45	430 25	288 40	202 ...	Union Vale
Mahebourg ...	36	580 ...	390 60	264 85	459 ...	311 40	211 15	Mahebourg
		HALF YEARLY.			QUARTERLY.			
Cassis	1	20 ...	15 50	10 80	11 75	8 20	5 70	Cassis
Pailles	2	45 ...	31 ...	21 60	23 ...	16 35	11 40	Pailles
Richelieu ...	4	95 ...	66 70	42 75	50 ...	35 20	22 60	Richelieu
Petite Rivière ...	5	105 ...	81 50	52 30	55 ...	43 ...	27 60	Petite Rivière
Beau Bassin ...	7	130 ...	98 75	61 80	70 ...	52 15	32 60	Beau Bassin
Rose Hill ...	9	160 ...	120 95	78 40	85 ...	63 85	41 40	Rose Hill
Quatre Bornes ...	10	170 ...	130 85	85 55	90 ...	69 05	45 15	Quatre Bornes
Phœnix	12	185 ...	148 10	102 15	100 ...	78 20	53 90	Phœnix
Vacoas	13	195 ...	153 05	106 90	105 ...	80 75	56 45	Vacoas
Curepipe Road ...	15	220 ...	172 80	118 80	120 ...	91 20	62 70	Curepipe Road
Curepipe	16	220 ...	172 80	118 80	120 ...	91 20	62 70	Curepipe
Forest Side ...	17	220 ...	172 80	118 80	120 ...	91 20	62 70	Forest Side
Midlands... ...	19	235 ...	179 80	127 95	125 ...	94 90	67 50	Midlands
Cluny	23	245 ...	184 35	136 60	130 ...	97 30	72 10	Cluny
Rose Belle ...	25	265 ...	190 35	138 50	137 ...	100 45	73 10	Rose Belle
New Grove ...	26	270 ...	192 50	139 ...	141 ...	101 50	73 35	New Grove
Mare d'Albert ...	27	280 ...	194 30	139 ...	145 ...	102 55	73 35	Mare d'Albert
Union Vale ...	30	305 ...	203 70	142 55	160 ...	107 50	75 25	Union Vale
Mahebourg ...	30	320 ...	219 75	149 ...	170 ...	115 95	78 65	Mahebourg

Tariff for Ordinary Contract Tickets—*Continued.*

2—FROM PORT LOUIS—*Continued.*

ON THE MIDLAND LINE.

All these fares should be increased by 10% for 1st. class and 5% for 2nd. class. Third class remain unchanged. *For the duration of war conditions.*

Stations.	No. of Miles.	Class.			Stations.
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	
		MONTHLY.			
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Cassis	1	4 ...	2 85	2 ..	Cassis
Pailles	2	8 ...	5 75	4 ...	Pailles
Richelieu	4	17 50	12 35	7 90	Richelieu
Petite Rivière	5	20 ...	15 10	9 70	Petite Rivière
Beau Bassin	7	25 ...	18 30	11 45	Beau Bassin
Rose Hill	9	29 50	22 40	14 50	Rose Hill
Quatre Bornes	10	31 50	24 25	15 85	Quatre Bornes
Phœnix	12	35 ...	27 45	18 90	Phœnix
Vacoas	13	37 50	28 35	19 80	Vacoas
Curepipe Road	15	42 50	32 ...	22 ...	Curepipe Road
Curepipe	16	42 50	32 ...	22 ...	Curepipe
Forest Side	17	42 50	32 ...	22 ...	Forest Side
Midlands	19	43 50	33 30	23 70	Midlands
Cluny	23	45 ...	34 15	25 30	Cluny
Rose Belle	25	48 50	35 25	25 65	Rose Belle
New Grove	26	49 25	35 65	25 75	New Grove
Mare d'Albert	27	50 ...	36 ...	25 75	Mare d'Albert
Union Vale	30	56 25	37 70	26 40	Union Vale
Mahebourg	36	60 ...	40 70	27 60	Mahebourg

ON THE MOKA BRANCH LINE.

Stations.	No. of Miles.	Class.						Stations.
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	
		YEARLY.			THREE-QUARTERLY.			
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Réduit	11	340 ...	247 95	164 75	256 25	197 75	131 20	Réduit
Moka	12	350 ...	263 35	181 65	267 75	210 ...	144 60	Moka
St. Pierre	14	375 ...	285 20	197 30	298 35	227 25	157 25	St. Pierre
Verdun	15	390 ...	298 55	204 90	310 ...	238 ...	163 30	Verdun
Quart. Militaire ...	19	420 ...	319 70	227 45	332 75	254 75	181 30	Quartier Militaire
Camp de Masque ...	23	435 ...	327 75	242 90	344 25	261 25	193 50	Camp de Masque
Mont. Blanche ...	25	465 ...	338 40	246 25	371 ...	270 ...	196 25	Mont Blanche
Sébastopol ...	27	480 ...	345 40	247 10	382 50	275 40	197 ...	Sébastopol
Olivia	31	550 ...	368 65	256 45	436 ...	293 75	204 25	Olivia
Bel Air	33	560 ...	380 ...	261 60	445 50	303 ...	208 50	Bel Air
		HALF YEARLY.			QUARTERLY.			
Réduit	11	180 ...	139 50	92 65	95 ...	73 60	48 90	Réduit
Moka	12	185 ...	148 10	102 15	100 ...	78 20	53 90	Moka
St Pierre	14	210 ...	160 45	110 95	110 ...	84 70	58 55	St. Pierre
Verdun	15	215 ...	167 95	115 25	115 ...	88 65	60 80	Verdnn
Quart. Militaire ...	19	235 ...	179 80	127 95	125 ...	94 90	67 50	Quart. Militaire
Camp de Masque ...	23	245 ...	184 35	136 60	130 ...	97 30	72 10	Camp de Masque
Mont. Blanche ...	25	265 ...	190 35	138 50	137 ...	100 45	73 10	Mont. Blanche
Sébastopol ...	27	280 ...	194 30	139 ...	145 ...	102 55	73 35	Sébastopol
Olivia	31	309 50	207 35	144 25	165 ...	109 45	76 15	Olivia
Bel Air	33	310 60	213 80	147 10	167 ...	112 85	77 65	Bel Air

Tariff for ordinary Contract Tickets,—*Continued.*

2—From Port Louis.

ON THE MOKA LINE.

All these fares should be increased by 10% for 1st. class and 5% for 2nd. class. Third class remain unchanged. *For the duration of war conditions.*

Stations.	No. of miles.	Class. 1st.		2nd.		3rd.		Stations.
		Monthly.						
		Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	
Réduit	11	33	50	25	85	17	15	Réduit
Moka	12	35	...	27	45	18	90	Moka
St. Pierre	14	39	...	29	70	20	55	St. Pierre
Verdun	15	40	50	31	10	21	35	Verdun
Quartier Militaire ...	19	43	50	33	30	23	70	Quartier Militaire
Camp de Masque ...	23	45	...	34	15	25	30	Camp de Masque
Montagne Blanche ...	25	48	50	35	25	25	65	Montagne Blanche
Sébastopol	27	50	...	36	...	25	75	Sébastopol
Olivia	31	57	...	38	40	26	70	Olivia
Bel Air	33	58	25	39	60	25	25	Bel Air

SAVANNE BRANCH.

Stations.	No. of Miles.	Class. 1st.		2nd.		3rd.		1st.		2nd.		3rd.		Stations.
		Yearly						Three Quarterly.						
		Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	
Riv. du Poste ...	28	500	...	348	...	247	10	397	80	277	25	197	50	Riv. du Poste
Rivière Dragon ...	30	540	...	362	10	253	45	430	25	288	40	202	...	Rivière Dragon
Riv. des Anguilles	32	555	...	374	40	258	90	441	75	298	35	206	15	Riv. des Anguilles
Souillac	36	580	...	390	60	264	85	459	...	311	40	211	15	Souillac

		Half Yearly.						Quarterly.						
Riv. du Poste ...	28	285	...	195	75	139	...	150	...	103	35	73	35	Riv. du Poste
Rivière Dragon ...	30	305	...	203	70	142	55	160	...	107	50	75	25	Rivière Dragon
Riv. des Anguilles	32	310	...	210	60	145	65	166	...	111	15	76	85	Riv.des Anguilles
Souillac	36	320	...	219	75	149	...	170	...	115	95	78	65	Souillac

Stations.	No. of Miles.	Class. 1st.		2nd.		3rd.		Stations.
		Monthly.						
		Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	
Rivière du Poste	28	52	...	36	25	25	75	Rivière du Poste
Rivière Dragon	30	56	25	37	70	26	40	Rivière Dragon
Rivière des Anguilles ...	32	57	75	39	...	26	95	Rivière des Anguilles
Souillac	36	60	...	40	70	27	60	Souillac

Tariff for Ordinary Contract Tickets.—*Continued.*

2.—From Port Louis.

ON THE MONTAGNE LONGUE BRANCH.

All these fares should be increased by 10% for 1st. class and 5% for 2nd. class. Third class remain unchanged.—*For the duration of war conditions.*

Stations.	No. of miles.	Class. 1st.	2nd.	3rd.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Stations.
		YEARLY.			THREE QUARTERLY.			
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Notre Dame ...	7	250 ...	175 60	109 80	191 25	140 ...	87 60	Notre Dame
Mont. Longue ...	8	265 ...	197 30	126 75	210 50	157 25	101 ...	Montagne Longue
		HALF YEARLY.			QUARTERLY.			
Notre Dame ...	7	130 ...	98 75	61 80	70 ...	52 15	32 60	Notre Dame
Mont. Longue ...	8	148 50	111 ...	71 30	78 50	58 60	37 60	Montagne Longue

Stations.	No. of miles.	Class. 1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Stations.
		MONTHLY.			
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Notre Dame	7	25 ...	18 30	11 45	Notre Dame
Montagne Longue	8	27 50	20 55	13 20	Montagne Longue

ON THE BLACK RIVER BRANCH.

Stations.	No. of miles.	Class. 1st.	2nd.	3rd.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Stations.
		YEARLY.			THREE QUARTERLY.			
		Rs. c.	Rs, c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Petite Rivière Road Platform & Petit Verger ...	6	215 ...	153 60	97 15	172 15	122 40	77 30	Petite Rivière Road Platform & Petit Verger
Belle Vue Siding..	8	265 ...	197 30	126 75	210 50	157 25	101 ...	Belle Vue Siding
Albion ...	9	285 ...	215 05	139 40	225 75	171 50	111 ...	Albion
Médine ...	12	350 ...	263 35	181 65	267 75	210 ...	144 60	Médine
Clarens ...	16	400 ...	307 20	211 20	325 ...	244 80	164 30	Clarens
Tamarin ...	17	415 ...	311 05	215 45	329 ...	247 85	171 75	Tamarin
		HALF YEARLY.			QUARTERLY.			
Petite Rivière Road Platform & Petit Verger	6	120 ...	86 40	54 65	65 ...	45 60	28 80	Petite Rivière Road Platform & Petit Verger
Belle Vue Siding	8	148 50	111 ...	71 30	78 50	58 60	37 60	Belle Vue Siding
Albion	9	160 ...	120 95	78 40	85 ...	63 85	41 40	Albion
Médine	12	185 ...	148 10	102 15	100 ...	78 20	53 90	Médine
Clarens	16	220 ...	172 80	118 80	120 ...	91 20	62 70	Clarens
Tamarin	17	225 ...	174 95	121 20	122 ...	92 35	63 95	Tamarin

ON THE BLACK RIVER BRANCH.

All these fares should be increased by 10 o/o for 1st. class and 5 o/o for 2nd. class. Third class remain unchanged.— *For the duration of war conditions.*

Stations.	No. of miles.	Class. 1st. Monthly.	2nd.	3rd.	Stations.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Petite Rivière Road platform and Petit Vərger	6	22 50	16 ...	10 10	Petite Rivière Road platform and Petit Verge
Belle Vue Siding...	8	27 50	20 55	13 20	Belle Vue Siding
Albion	9	29 50	22 40	14 50	Albion
Médine	12	35 ...	27 45	18 90	Médine
Clarens	16	42 50	32 ...	22 ...	Clarens
Tamarin	17	43 ...	32 40	22 45	Tamarin

(3.) Special second class monthly Contract Tickets for Persons under 18 years of age.

These fares remain unchanged.— *For the duration of war conditions.*

Stations.	No. of miles.	Number of Children of the same family. 1	2	3	4	5	6	REMARKS.
Port Louis to :		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	The same scale of charges will apply for equal Mileage between intermediate Stations.
Roche Bois	2	4 ...	6 50	9 ...	11 50	14 ...	16 ...	
Terre Rouge	4	6 ...	10 ...	13 75	17 50	21 25	25 ...	
Calebasses	6	7 50	12 ...	16 59	21 ...	25 50	30 ...	
Pamplemousses ...	7	10 ...	15 50	21 ...	26 50	31 ...	37 50	
Mapou	10	15 ...	20 50	26 ...	31 50	37 00	42 50	
Poudre d'Or	13	18 50	24 50	30 50	36 50	42 ...	47 50	
Pailles	2	4 ...	6 50	9 ...	11 50	14 ...	16 ...	
Richelieu	4	6 ...	10 ...	13 75	17 50	21 25	25 ...	
Petite Rivière	5	7 50	12 ...	16 50	21 ...	25 50	30 ...	
Beau Bassin	7	10 ...	15 50	21 ...	26 50	31 ...	37 50	
Rose Hill	9	13 75	19 25	24 75	30 25	35 75	41 25	
Quatre Bornes... ...	10	15 ...	20 50	26 ...	31 50	37 ...	42 50	
Phœnix	12	17 50	23 ...	28 50	34 ...	39 50	45 ...	
Vacoas	13	18 50	24 50	30 50	36 50	42 ...	47 50	
Curepipe Road ...	15	20 ...	26 ...	32 ...	38 ...	44 ...	50 ...	
Curepipe	16	20 ...	26 ...	32 ...	38 ...	44 ...	50 ...	

(4.) Industrial Contract Tickets.

FARES FOR INDUSTRIAL CONTRACT TICKETS BETWEEN INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.—*(3rd Class only.)*

For 1 Mile	Rs. 1.50	For 9 Miles	Rs. 11.10
,, 2 Miles	3.00	,, 10 ,, ...	11.85
,, 3 ,, ...	4.50	,, 11 ,, ...	12.60
,, 4 ,, ...	6.00	,, 12 ,, ...	13.35
,, 5 ,, ...	7.50	,, 13 ,, ...	14.10
,, 6 ,, ...	8.45	,, 14 ,, ...	14.65
,, 7 ,, ...	9.40	,, 15 ,, ...	15.20
,, 8 ,, ...	10.35	,, 16 ,, ...	15.75

Industrial Contract Tickets,—*Continued*

For	17 Miles	Rs. 16.15	For	33 Miles	Rs. 19.70
„	18 „	16.50	„	34 „	19.90
„	19 „	16.90	„	35 „	20.10
„	20 „	17.25	„	36 „	20 25
„	21 „	17.45	„	37 „	20.45
„	22 „	17.65	„	38 „	20.65
„	23 „	17.85	„	39 „	20.85
„	24 „	18.00	„	40 „	21.00
„	25 „	18,20	„	41 „	21.20
„	26 „	18.40	„	42 „	21.40
„	27 „	18.60	„	43 „	21.60
„	28 „	18.75	„	44 „	21.75
„	29 „	18.95	„	45 „	21.95
„	30 „	19.15	„	46 „	22.15
„	31 „	19.35	„	47 „	22.35
„	32 „	19.50	„	48 „	22.50

Fares for Monthly Industrial Contract Tickets.

FROM PORT LOUIS

ON THE MIDLAND LINE.

Stations	Mileage.	Class.						Stations
		1st.		2nd.		3rd.		
		Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	
Cassis	1	...		2	...	1	50	Cassis
Pailles	2	...		4	25	3	...	Pailles
Richelieu	4	...		9	50	6	...	Richelieu
Petite Rivière	5	...		11	...	7	...	Petite Rivière
Beau Bassin	7	...		15	25	9	50	Beau Bassin
Rose Hill	9	...		17	...	11	...	Rose Hill
Quatre Bornes	10	...		18	50	12	...	Quatre Bornes
Phœnix	12	...		19	25	12	50	Phœnix
Vacoas	13	...		19	50	13	50	Vacoas
Curepipe Road	15	...		22	...	15	...	Curepipe Road
Curepipe	16	...		22	...	15	...	Curepipe
Forest Side	17	...		22	...	15	...	Forest Side

ON THE MOKA BRANCH

Stations	Mileage.	1st. Rs.	c.	2nd. Rs.	c.	3rd. Rs.	c.	Stations
Reduit	11	...		18	...	12	...	Réduit
Moka	12	...		18	75	12	50	Moka
St. Pierre	14	...		20	...	14	...	St. Pierre
Verdun	15	...		21	...	14	50	Verdun
Quartier Militaire	19	...		22	25	16	50	Quartier Militaire
Camp de Masque	23	...		24	50	18	...	Camp de Masque
Montagne Blanche	25	...		26	...	19	...	Montagne Blanche

Fares for Monthly Industrial Contract Tickets.—*Continued.*

ON THE BLACK RIVER LINE

Stations.	Mileage	Class.						Stations.
		1st.		2nd.		3rd.		
		Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	
Petite Rivière Road platform ... ... Petit Verger... ...	6	...	...	13	...	8	25	Petite Rivière Road platform Petit Verger
Belle Vue	8	...	...	16	...	10	25	Belle Vue
Albion	9	...	...	17	...	11	...	Albion
Médine	12	...	...	19	25	12	50	Médine
Clarens	16	...	...	22	...	15	...	Clarens
Tamarin	17	...	...	22	50	15	50	Tamarin

Rates for Special Trains.

(i.) Between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.

For trains composed of one brake-van and not more than two carriages Rs. 4 per mile.

For trains composed of one brake-van and more than two, but not more than six carriages Rs. 6 per mile.

For trains composed of one brake-van and more than six carriages, for each carriage above six, an extra charge will be made equal to one-sixth of the rate charged for a train of one brake-van and six carriages.

(ii) Between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.

If run after 6 p.m. an additional charge shall be paid of 10 % per hour or fraction of an hour that the train is run after 6 p.m. provided that the extra charge shall in no case exceed 50 %, exclusive of any detention fee that may be due.

The charge is the same for a single as for a return journey.

The minimum distance to be charged for is 12 miles.

If the distance is over 16 miles the number of miles above 16 and up to 32 to be charged for at three quarter rates. Above 32 miles half rates only are to be charged.

If the special train is to start from a station to and from which an engine or carriages have to be run light for the special purpose of working the special train, then $\frac{3}{4}$ of the distance travelled light (to the nearest full mile) will be added to the mileage of the special train for the purpose of calculating its cost.

If a return train is delayed over 4 hours at a terminal station, Rs. 7.50 shall be charged for each hour in excess of the 3 hours for over detention,

If the special train is advertised the cost of the notices in the newspaper shall be charged in addition to the cost of the train.

The cost of the train is to be paid, or sufficiently guaranteed in advance.

Special trains for coolies will be run at the same rates as above, but if open goods wagons are used for the conveyance, and the Estate on which they work uses the Railway for the whole of its traffic, a reduction of 25 % will be made.

Parcels Tariff.

For all parcels except those specially mentioned in other bye-laws the rates are as follows :—

Weight.	*Tariff.*
5 kilos and under	Rs. 0.15
over 5 kilos and not over 10	0.20
„ 10 „ „ 20	0.25
„ 20 „ „ 30	0.30
„ 30 „ „ 35	0.35
35 „ „ 40	0.40

and 5 cents for each additional 5 kilos or fraction of 5 kilos.

Special Rates.

(a) *Meat, fish, poultry &c.*

5 kilos and under			R. 0.15
over 5 kilos and not over	10		0.20
10 ,, ,,	15		0.30
15 ,, ,,	20		0.40
20 ,, ,,	25		0.50

and from 25 to 50 kilos, 10 cents for each kilos or fraction of 5 kilos.
above 50 kilos, 5 cents for each 5 kilos or fraction.

(b) *Ice.* For 20 kilos and under	R. 0.10
and for each additional 10 kilos or fraction of 10 kilos	0.05

(c) *Petroleum.* For tins packed in wooden cases the rate is R. 0.50 per tin.

Table of rates for Bicycle* and Motor Cycle Contract Tickets.

Bicycle Rates.*

Miles.	Monthly.	Quarterly.	Half-yearly.	Three Quarterly.	Yearly.	Miles.	Monthly.	Quarterly.	Half-yearly.	Three Quarterly.	Yearly.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs .c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c,	Rs. c.
1	3.00	8.50	16.20	23.00	28.80	16	6.50	18.50	35.20	49.70	62.40
2	3.00	8.50	16.20	23.00	28.80	17	6.75	19.20	36.60	51.60	64.30
3	3.00	8.50	16.20	23.00	28.80	18	7.00	19.90	38.00	53.50	67.20
4	3.00	8.50	16.20	23.00	28.80	19	7.25	20.60	39.40	55.40	69.60
5	3.00	8.50	16.20	23.00	28.80	20	7.50	21.30	40.80	57.30	72.00
6	3.00	8.50	16.20	23.00	28.80	21	7.60	21.60	41.30	58.10	73.00
7	3.50	10.00	18.90	26.80	33.60	22	7.70	21.90	41.80	58.90	73.90
8	4.00	11.40	21.60	30.60	38.40	23	7.80	22.20	42.30	59.00	74.90
9	4.50	12.80	24.30	34.40	43.20	24	7.90	22.50	42.75	60.50	75.80
10	5.00	14.25	27.00	38.25	48.00	25	8.00	22.80	43.20	61.20	76.80
11	5.25	15.00	28.35	40.20	50.40	26	8.10	23.10	43.70	62.00	77.80
12	5.50	15.70	29.70	42.10	52.80	27	8.20	23.40	44.20	62.80	78.80
13	5.75	16.40	31.00	44.00	55.20	28	8.30	23.70	44.70	63.60	79,80
14	6.00	17.10	32.40	45.90	57.60	29	8.40	24.00	45.20	64.40	80.80
15	6.25	17.80	33.80	47.80	68.00	30	8.50	24.30	45.70	65.20	81.80

N.B.—For ordinary rates of Bicycles, Tricycles, Motor Cycles &c., see under general conditions of transport. Extract from Bye-Laws (see p, C. 69 Art. 30).

Funeral Rates.

Corpses.

In ordinary goods trucks 0.75 per mile with R. 1 for loading or unloading if done by the Railway.
If brake-van is used an extra charge of Rs. 5 is made.
1st. class funeral car ,, ,, Rs. 15 ,, (passengers pay 1st. class fares).
2nd. ,, ,, ,, ,, Rs. 10 ,, ,, ,, 2nd. ,,
Body of a child not exceeding one year of age R. 0.40 per mile in a reserved compartment.

Animals.

Small animals in dog box	0.04 per mile per head.
Small animals in basket &o.	ordinary parcel rates by weight.
Calves, donkeys, deer	0.12 per mile per head.
Horses, mules, cows and other cattle	0.25 ,,

In no case shall a less charge than Rs. 10 be made if a horse box is employed or Rs. 5 if a truck is used.

Carriages and Motor cars.

Not exceeding in weight 1,000 kilos	R. 0.50 per mile.
Every additional 250 kilos or part of 250 kilos	0.10 ,,
Charge for loading	1.00 ,,
,, unloading	1.00 ,,

Rickshaws.

R. 0.10 per mile. Minimum charge R. 1.00.

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* Motor Cycle rates are double the Cycle rates. Motor Cycle *with side cars* are double the Motor Cycle i.e. four times the Bicycle rates.

Post Office Tariff.

Private Box.—Private boxes can be rented at General Post Office for a period of six months upon payment in advance of a sum of Rs. 6 per box.

The advantage of these boxes is the prompt sorting therein of letters and packets, (other than dutiable) as soon as Inland and Foreign mails are received at the General Post Office. Each holder has a key which permits him or his agent to clear the box without having to apply to the Post Office employees.

Poste Restante.—Local " Poste Restante " correspondence must be claimed by the parties themselves or shall be delivered on production of a delivery note from the addressees.

Period of detention 3 months, after which they shall be treated as dead letters.

The " Poste Restante " being intended solely for the convenience of strangers and travellers, letters for residents must not be addressed to the Post Office " To be called for " (Poste Restante) for more than three months.

Complaints.—Complaints or irregularities against the Post Office must be made with the least possible delay and whilst the circumstances are fresh.

In case of delay, misdelivery or missending of letters or other postal packets, the cover should invariably be annexed to the complaint, and in the case of telegrams, the receipt. Otherwise there is but very little chance of tracing the responsibilities.

Indemnity in case of loss.—For the loss of a foreign registered article except in case beyond control	Rs. 30
For the loss of an uninsured parcel :	
Between Mauritius and Reunion, Seychelles, French Countries and Foreign Countries in transit through France	15
Between Mauritius and the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Foreign Countries, in transit through the United Kingdom	15

The indemnity for parcels, the value of which is under Rs. 15 shall be paid according to the declared value.

Stamps.—a. *Postage and Inland Revenue Adhesive.*

1 cent, 2 cents, 3 cents, 4 cents, 5 cents, 6 cents, 8 cents, 12 cents, 15 cents and 50 cents, R. 1.00

b. *Inland Revenue.*

(I) *Stamped paper.*

Half sheet	R. 0.15	Middle size paper. Foolscap ...	Rs. 3.00
Middle size paper. Foolscap ...	0.50	,, ,, ...	5.00
,, ,, ...	1.00	,, ,, ...	10.00
,, ,, ...	1.50		

(II) *Bills & Accepted Accounts.*

Not exceeding	Rs. 300	... ...	Rs. 0.15
,, ...	400	... ...	0.20
,, ...	500	... ...	0.25
Exceeding	500	and not exceeding Rs. 1,000 ...	0.50
,, ...	1,000	,, 2,000 ...	1.00
,, ...	2,000	,, 3,000 ...	1.50
,, ...	3,000	,, 4,000 ...	2.50
,, ...	4,000	,, 5,000 ...	2.75
,, ...	5,000	,, 7,500 ...	3.00
,, ...	7,500	,, 10,000 ...	5.50
,, ...	10,000	,, 15,000 ...	7.00
,, ...	15,000	,, 20.000 ...	10.00
,, ...	20,000	,, 30,000 ...	15.00
,, ...	30,000	,, 40,000 ...	20.00
,, ...	40,000	,, 50,000 ...	25.00
,, ...	50,000	,, 60,000 ...	30.00

(III) *Labour Law*	Rs. 0.25 c., 0.50 c., R. 1
(IV) *Affidavit*	0.65
(V) *B Dry.*Goods Ex : Goods per : Rum per : Victualling Bonds : Bonds No. 34	0.50

List of Countries for the Imperial Penny Postage.

Aden including Perim
Ascension
Australia
Bahamas
Barbados
Basutoland
Bermuda
Bechuanaland
British Central Africa
,, East Africa & Uganda
,, Guiana
,, Honduras
British New Guinea
,, North Borneo
,, Somaliland
Brunei, State of
Canada
Cape Colony

List of Countries for the Imperial Penny Postage.—*Continued.*

- Cayman Islands
- China (Agencies)
  - Amoy
  - Canton
  - Cheefoo
  - Foochow
  - Hankow
  - Hoihow
  - Liu-Kung-Tau
  - Wei-Hai-Wei
  - Ningpo
  - Shanghai
  - Swatow
  - Tientsin
- Ceylon
- Cyprus
- Egypt including Sudan
- Falkland Islands
- Fanning Islands
- Fiji
- Gambia
- Gibraltar
- Gold Coast
- Hong Kong
- India
- India (French Settlement)
  - Arijankuppam
  - Ambagarattur
  - Bahoor
  - Chandernagore
  - Gondalpara
  - Karikal
  - Karikal-Agraharam
  - Karaiyamputtur
  - Kolhecheri
  - Lakhganj
  - Mahé
  - Mudalearpet
  - Madukkurai
  - Muthujolpet
  - Nedugadu
  - Olugari
  - Puraiyar Rd. Rail. Station
  - Pondicherry
  - Pondicherry Bazar
  - Pondicherry Rail. Station
  - Pillaichavadi
  - Sethur
  - Timata
  - Tirumalayapatnam
  - Tirinalar
  - Vallinur
  - Yanam
- Johore
- Jamaica
- Labuan
- Lagos
- Leeward Island
  - Antigua
  - St. Kitts
  - Nevis
  - Dominica
  - Monserrat
  - Virgin Island
- Lord Howe Island & Norfolk Island
- Malay State (Protectorates)
  - Perak
  - Selangor
  - Negri Sembilan and Pehang
- Malta
- Natal including Zululand
- Newfoundland
- New Zealand including Cook or Hervey Island
- Palmerston (Avana)
  - Savage (Nine)
  - Danger (Puka-Puka)
  - Rakaanga
  - Suwarrow
  - Manihiki and
- Penrhyn (Tangareva)
- Nigeria Northern and Southern
- Norfolk Island
- Orange River Colony
- Rhodesia
- St. Helena
- Sarawak
- Seychelles
- Sierra Leone
- Straits Settlements
- Tobago
- Tortola
- Transvaal including Swaziland
- Trinidad
- Tristan d'Acunha
- Turks and Caicos Islands
- Windward Islands
  - Grenada
  - St. Lucia
  - St. Vinbent and the Grenadines
- Zanzibar

Postage Rates.—Letters.

Inland.—0.04 cents per 15 grams or fractional part thereof.

Foreign.—0.06 cents per 28 grams or fractional part thereof under the Imperial Penny Postage.

TARIFF ON LETTERS FOR OTHER PLACES IN THE POSTAL UNION.—15 cents for first 20 grammes, 9 cents for every additional 20 grammes or fractional part thereof.

POST CARDS AND ENVELOPES.—*Inland.* 2 cents.

Private cards are also accepted provided they are composed of ordinary cardboard, not thicker than the material used for the official post card. Maximum size should correspond as nearly as possible to the size of inland post cards and the minimum size should not be less than 13 centimeters in length and 9 in width.

Unstamped post cards will not be delivered.

Foreign.—6 cents and 12 cents with reply.

The title "Carte Postale" is not obligatory for single (i.e. not replied paid) post cards of private manufacture and in no case is any other heading prescribed. Minimum size, 10 centimeters by 7. Post cards must be made of cardboard or of paper of snch consistency as not to hinder manipulation. Nothing should be attached to a post card.

ENVELOPES.—*Impressed.*—Ordinary and mourning 2 cents each for visiting cards.

Embossed.—8 cents for inland registration.
12 cents for foreign registration.
6 and 15 cents for inland and foreign letter use.

The embossed envelopes pay a duty of 1 cent for two envelopes.

LETTER CARDS.—*Impressed.*—4 cents each, for inland correspondence.

Duty.—1 cent for letter cards.

REPLY COUPON.—The sender of any letter to any of the Countries and Colonies mentioned in the following list may prepay a reply by enclosing in his letter a reply coupon, in exchange for which the addressee, on presenting it at any Post Office in the Country of destination, will be entitled to receive a postage stamp or stamps of the value of 25 centimes (15 cents), or the equivalent of that value in the currency of the Colony concerned.

Reply Coupons at the price of 18 cents each, can be purchased at any Post Office in the Colony.

The holder of a reply coupon received from another country is entitled, on presenting it at any Mauritius Post Office, to receive in exchange for it a postage stamp, or stamps (as he may desire) of the value of 15 cents.

LIST OF COUNTRIES AND COLONIES INCLUDED IN THE REPLY COUPON SYSTEM.

Aden
Algeria
Australia (except Norfolk Island)
Austro-Hungary
Bahamas
Bechuanaland (Protectorate)
Belgium
Benadir
Brazil
British East Africa and Uganda
British Guiana
British Honduras
British Somaliland
Bulgaria
Cameroons
Canada
Caroline Islands
Ceylon
Chile
Cook Islands
Corea
Costa Rica
Crete
Cuba
Dahomey
Danish West Indies
Denmark
Dutch East Indies
Dutch Guiana
Egypt (incldg. Egyptian Soudan)
Erithrea
Faroe Island
Formosa
France
French Guiana
French Guinea
French Indo China
French Somali Coast
Germany
Gibraltar
Gold Coast
Greece
Greenland
Guadeloupe
Hayti
Holland
Honduras Republic
Hong-Kong
Hungary
Iceland
India (British)
Italy
Ivory Coast
Japan
Liberia
Luxemburg (Grand Duchy)
Madagascar (including Comoro Islands, Mayotte, Grand Comoro, Moheli, and Anjouan or Johana).
Malta
Marian Islands
Marshall Islands
Martinique
Mauritiana
Mexico
Morocco
Natal
New Caledonia
New Zealand
Norway
Orange Free State (Province of)
Porto Rico
Portugal
Réunion
Rhodésia (Southern)
Roumania
St. Pierre & Miquelon
Salvador
Samoa
Senegal
Seychelles
Siam
Sierra Leone
Souih Africa (Union of) Province of Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange Free State and Transvaal).
Spain
Straits Settlements
Sweden
Switzerland
Togoland
Transvaal
Trinidad
Tripoli
Tunis
British Agencies in Turkey, (European and Asiatic), Jaffa, Jerusalem and Bagdad
Uganda
United Kingdom
United States of America

COMMERCIAL PAPERS.—*Inland :* Per 50 grammes or fractional part thereof ... 02 cents.

Maximum weight allowed : 2 kilogrammes 500 grammes.

Foreign : For the first 50 grammes or fractional part thereof ... 15 cents.
For every additional 50 grammes or fractional part ... 03 „
Maximum weight allowed : 2 kilograms.

All papers or documents written or drawn wholly or partly by hand which have not the character of an actual or personal correspondence such as open letters and post cards of ancient date which have already fulfilled their original purpose, papers of legal procedure, deeds of all kinds drawn up by public functionaries, way bills or bills of lading, invoices, the various documents of insurance companies, copies of or extracts from acts under private signature, written on stamped or unstamped paper, musical scores or sheets of music in manuscript, manuscript of work or of newspapers, pupils exercises in original or with corrections, but without any comment on the work, &c.

Commercial papers should be forwarded under band or in an open envelope.

CIRCULAR LETTERS.—Circular letters which are in identical terms of transmission to several persons and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved or lithographed, may be sent by book post.

Post cards and visiting cards bearing the title Post Card or its equivalents are admitted at the rate for printed matter provided they bear only the address of the sender, his title and such words as good wishes, congratulations, thanks, condolences, or other formulas of courtesy expressed in 5 words at most or by means of conventional initials (p.p.p., p.p.c. &c).

SAMPLES—*Inland.*—2 cents per 50 grammes. Maximum weight allowed 2 kilog. 500 grammes.

Foreign.—6 cents for the first 50 grammes. 3 cents for every additional 50 grammes. Maximum weight allowed 350 grammes.

Should not contain articles having a saleable value.

NEWSPAPERS.—*Inland Newspapers are transmitted free*, when delivered by printers in bundles to the Railway Police at night before midnight and to travelling Postmen at the Central Railway Station during day time, 15 minutes before the departure of a mail train on the date of issue. Newspapers must be folded so as to admit of the title being rapidly examined. Any enclosure therein shall render the newspaper liable to book rate of postage and in case of letters—to letter rate. (A supplement is, however, permitted, provided it bears the title of the newspaper). Otherwise the following rates are charged :

1 cent each if to be called for.
2 cents „ „ delivered by Letter Carriers.
2 cents per 50 grammes—or fractional part thereof—if in bundles.

Maximum weight allowed : 2 kilogs, 500 grammes.

Any newspapers which shall have any letter or communication of the nature of a letter written on it or upon its cover or any letter enclosed therein, shall be charged as a letter.

Newspapers printed in the shape of a book or weekly periodical whether stitched or not, shall be liable to book rate.

Foreign Newspapers.—3 cents for each or 3 cents per 50 grammes or fractional part thereof. Maximum weight allowed 2 kilog. Newspaper wrapper : 3 cents each.

" BLIND LITERATURE " POST.—For papers of any kind, periodicals, and books impressed in Braille or other special type for the use of the blind, and transmitted between the United Kingdom and Mauritius :

For packets not exceeding 500 grams, per 50 grammes... R. 0.03 ;
After 500 grammes the charge to be uniformly ... R. 0.30 ;

Provided that no packet shall weigh more than two kilogrammes and four hundred grammes.

LATE FEES IN PORT LOUIS.—Late fees on letters posted after the time of closing Mails are paid in stamps in addition to the ordinary postage and affixed on the letters as follows :

Within one hour after the time advertised

For the Empire Penny Postage	12 cents
For other Postal Union Countries	30 „

RE-DIRECTION OF LETTERS.—Re-directed letters &c. are subject to an additional postage at the prepaid rate, unless the re-direction is made by an officer of the Postal Department.

Care must be taken not to affix fresh stamps over those already existing.

INSURANCE OF CORRESPONDENCE.—Insurance fee for letters, to be paid in addition to the Postage.

R. 0.90 for the first £ 12.
R. 0.45 for each additional £ 12.

Correspondence may be insured up to a maximum value of £ 400 except to the following countries :—

	Maximum value.		Maximum value.		Maximum value.
Aden (including Perim) ...	£ 120	Hong Kong	£ 120	Morocco	£ 120
British East Africa ...	120	India (British and Portuguese...	120	New Guinea	120
Caroline Islands	120			Nigera (Southern) ...	120
Ceylon	120	Lagos	120	Somaliland British ...	120
Cyprus	120	Labuan	120	St. Helena...	120
Dahomey	120	Macao	120	St. Lucia	120
Falkland Islands	50	Malay States	60	Seychelles	120
Gold Coast...	60	Marian Islands	120	Straits Settlements ...	120
Grenada	120	Marshall Islands... ...	120	Uganda British	120

The amount for which a letter is insured should be entered by the sender on the cover in words and in figures either in English money or in both English and French Currency. No alteration or erasure of the entry is allowed even if it is certified. As few stamps as possible to be used and when 2 or more stamps are used they should be affixed with spaces between them. This is done in order to prevent concealing hole in the cover.

Acknowledgment, delivery of ... ... 15 cents.

REGISTERED CORRESPONDENCE.—On payment of a special fee in addition to the ordinary postage, any letter or other postal packet may be registered, Every article to be registered must be presented at the counter and should on no account be dropped in the Letter Box.

A receipt will be delivered for each article registered.

Every letter or other postal packet presented for registration must be enclosed in a reasonably strong cover, appropriate to its contents and must be fastened by means of gum or sealing wax.

No letter or postal packet addressed to initials or to a fictitious name, or in pencil shall be registered.

If a letter or other postal packet be found in the letter box marked "Registered", the same shall be treated as if regularly registered.

If a letter posted in the letter box be found to contain coin or currency notes, the same shall be compulsorily registered and charged at double the registration fee in addition to the ordinary postage.

The public is specially requested not to enclose bank notes and coins in letters. The safest way to send money through the post is by means of a Money Order. If a letter containing a Money Order should go astray, the amount may be obtained by means of a duplicate order upon payment of a new Commission.

Registration makes the transmission of an article more secure as it enables the Post Office to trace it from the office of despatch until its delivery to the addressee. The Post Office is not, however, responsible for the loss of a registered article, or for any injury which its contents may contain during its transmission through the Post.

Registration fee—

Inland	08 cts.
Foreign	12

The Sender of a registered article may obtain an acknowledgment of the delivery of such article by paying at the time of posting a fee of :

Inland articles	08 cts.
Foreign	12

Certificates of Posting of Unregistered Correspondence, except Parcels.—Any person who desires proof of posting of an unregistered letter, express delivery letter, letter card, post card, sample packet or newspaper should, when the letter or other postal matter is handed in at a Post Office apply for a certificate of posting. A fee of R. 0.02 will be payable for the certificate which shall be deliverd from books of counterfoil forms, bearing printed consecutive numbers.

Articles in respect of which certificates of posting are issued are not registered and will not be checked in the post, but will be treated as if posted in a Letter Box.

In the event of loss, damage or delay, the certificate will confer no title to compensation.

A certificate of posting confers no proof of the nature of the contents of the article posted.

Book Post.—*Inland* : Per 50 grammes or fractional part thereof ... ... 02 cents.
Maximum weight allowed : 2 kilogs 500 grammes.
Foreign : Per 50 grammes or fractional part thereof ... ... 03 cents.
Maximum weight allowed : 2 kilogs.

A book packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications, photographs, maps, drawings or prints, any quantity of paper or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon, and books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed or plain, or any mixture of these. All legitimate binding, mounting or covering of a book, &c., or a portion thereof is allowed, whether such binding &c., be loose or attached ; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers, (whether paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket books, &c., &c., and in short whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles or as usually appertains thereto, but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

A book packet must not contain any letter or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise) unless it be a circular letter, nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. A book packet may be posted either without a cover or in a cover entirely opened at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet shall be charged as a letter.

Express Delivery Service.—*Inland* : Letters, cards, book-post, newspapers and samples, are a follows :

Between 6 a.m. on week days and public holidays.

Port Louis.

15 cents for one mile radius plus postage—30 cents for 2 miles radius plus postage.

R. 1.00 for delivery on board of ship in the harbour plus postage.

Before 6 a.m. and between 6 and 7 p.m., on week days and public holidays.

30 cents for 1 mile radius plus postage—60 cents for 2 miles radius plus postage.

For delivery on board of ships in the harbour R. 1.15 plus postage.

Country Districts. Between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. on week days and public holidays.
15 cents for 1 mile radius plus postage—R. 1.00 for 2 miles radius plus postage.

Before 6 a.m. and between 6 and 7 p.m. on week days and public holidays, and before 7 a.m. and between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 6 and 7 p.m. on Sundays.
30 cents for 1 mile radius plus postage—R. 1.00 for 2 miles radius plus postage.

In other cases i.e. beyond 2 miles, 25 cents per mile plus postage.

Every effort will be made to get such letters delivered as early as possible.

FOREIGN.

The charge for Foreign Express delivery is 18 cents plus postage.

LIST OF EXPRESS DELIVERY OFFICES,—*Inland :*

Port Louis
Beau Bassin
Rose Hill
Quatre Bornes
Phœnix
Vacoas
Curepipe Road
Curepipe
Forest Side
Rose Belle
Mahebourg
Souillac
Le Réduit (for Governor and Household)
Moka
Saint Pierre
Pamplemousses
Central Flacq

Ordinary express letters are despatched by 1st available train, whether goods or passenger trains, provided they stop at the despatching and receiving stations.

Registered Express letters are only sent under sealed cover and by regular mail train and are delivered as promptly as ordinary express letters.

All post offices accept express letters for delivery at the above Post Offices.

Foreign Express Delivery Offices

Argentine Republic (Buenos Ayres)
Rosaria and La Plata
Austria Hungary
Belgium
Bosnia-Herzegovinia (places served by a Post Office only)
British Guiana (Georgetown and New Amsterdam only)
Chili
Denmark (places served by a Town Postman only)
France
Germany
Holland
Italy
Japan
Liberia (Monrovia, Buchanan, Edina, Greenville and Harper only)
Luxembourg
Montenegro
Paraguay (Ascension only)
Portugal
St. Lucia
Salvador (San Salvador only)
Servia
Siam (places served by a Post office only)
Sierra Leone (Freetown only)
Switzerland
Transvaal (places with a Post Office from which there is a delivery of telegrams)
United Kingdom

Letters marked Express from the above mentioned places are delivered at the Post Offices, mentioned above free of charge provided the distance is not above one mile radius.

Foreign express letters pay no extra charge for their conveyance from Central Station to the Central Post Office Mauritius.

Every letter for Express delivery (Inland or Foreign shall be handed over to the Postmaster who will forward the same by the next train, but in no case should an Express letter be dropped into the letter box of a Post Office or in the letter box of a breakvan.)

PARCELS TARIFF.—*Inland :* Not exceeding 500 grammes ... ... 20 cents.
Above 500 grammes but not over 1 kilog ... 30 „
Exceeding 1 kilog but not over 1 kilog 500 grammes. 40 „
Maximum weight 1 kilog 500 grammes.

Foreign : Special prohibitions exist for nearly all countries, the details concerning which can be obtained at the Post Office. These prohibitions apply principally to :

Arms and ammunition, Coins ; paper money ; stamps. Articles of great value, such as jewels &c. Fragile articles. Articles liable to carry infection, such as old cloth, wool, hair &c. Plants. Fruit, earth, manure &c. liable to carry the germs of plant diseases. Tobacco, Drugs ; especially opium and allied narcotics, patent medicines and circulars applying thereto. Liquids and dangerous substances. Playing cards and dice. Intoxicating liquors. Animal products, Preserves.

FOREIGN PARCELS TARIFF (*Principal Countries*).

NOTE.—The sender of a parcel for any place abroad must fill up a Customs Declaration on a form provided for the purpose. There are two forms in use, one an adhesive form to be used in connexion with parcels for the United Kingdom, all British Possessions and a Few Foreign Countries and the other, a non-adhesive form to be used for parcels for all other places abroad. In the last column below, the letter " A " signifies that the adhesive form must be used, and the letter " C ", the non-adhesive. The figure following the letter " C ", shows the number of identical copies of Customs Declaration which are required in each case. When a non-adhesive form " C " is used, the sender must also fill up a Despatch Note (supplied at the more important offices). One Despatch Note and one set of Customs form " C " will suffice for two or three (not more) uninsured parcels from the same sender to the same addressees. Each insured parcel must have a separate set of forms.

NOTE.—It is generally cheaper to send heavy parcels by the Messageries Maritimes and small parcels by the British India.

B. I. = British India Steamer : M. M. = Messageries : U. C. = Union Castle.

Place of destination.	Mail Routes.	Rate of Postage.			Limit of insured Value.	Insurance free for		Limit of size		Custom declaration
		Parcels not exceeding				First Rs. 180 of insured Value	Every additional Rs. 180	Length, Breadth or Depth.	Length and Girth Combined	
		3 lbs.	7 lbs.	11 lbs.						
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	feet.	feet.	
Australia (Commonwealth)	B. I. (Via Ceylon)	‡2.30	4.65	7.00	750	0.42	0.38	3½	6	A
	B. I. V. Aden	3.37	4.32	5.07	750	0.45	0.30	3½	6	C 1
	M. M.	...	...	4.05	750	0.45	0.30	60*	25†	C 1
Belgium	B. I.	1.25	2.12	3.08	6,000	0.50	0.35	3½	6	C 2
	M. M.	...	...	2.10	300	0.36	0.36	2	...	C 2
Canada	B. I.	1.25	2.50	3.75	...	...	...	2½	6	A
Cape of Good Hope	U. C.	0.57	per lb.	...	...	...	...	3½	6	A
Ceylon	M. M.	...	...	2.25	300	0.42	0.42	60*	25†	C 2
	B. I.	0.75	1.50	2.25	1,800	0.30	0.16	3½	6	A
China :—										
Chinese Post Offices	B. I.	1.47	2.47	3.47	...	...	...	3½	6	C 1
British Post Offices	B. I.	1.15	2.15	3.15	1,800	0.35	0.20	3½	6	A
Denmark	B. I.	1.25	2.12	3.00	6,000	0.50	0.35	3½	6	C 1
	M. M.	...	...	2.40	300	0.40	0.40	60*	...	C 2
France	B. I.	1.25	2.00	2.70	3,000	0.35	0.35	2	...	C 1
	M. M.	...	...	1.90	300	0.30	0.30	60*	25†	C 2
Germany	B. I.	1.25	2.12	3.00	6,000	0.50	0.35	3½	6	C 1
	M. M.	...	...	2.20	300	0.36	0.36	1m.50	...	C 2
Holland	B. I.	1.25	2.12	3.00	600	0.50	0.35	3½	6	C 2
	M. M.	...	...	2.40	300	0.40	0.40	60*	...	C 3
Hongkong	B. I.	1.15	2.15	3.15	1,800	0.35	0.20	3½	6	A
India	B. I.	0.75	1.50	2.25	1,800	¶½%	...	3½	6	A
	M. M.	...	...	2.25	300	0.42	0.42	60*	25†	C 1
Italy	B.I.	1.62	2.50	3.37	600	0.52	0.38	2	...	C 1
	M.M.	...	...	2.25	300	0.36	0.36	60*	...	C 2
**Japan	B.I.	1.75	3.35	4.95	1,800	0.68	0.53	3½	6	C 1

¶ Plus 15 cents per parcel.

‡ 1 lb. = Rs. 1.50
3 lbs. 1.90
4 ,, 3.45
5 ,, 3.85

* Centimetres.

6 lbs. = Rs. 4.25
8 ,, 5.80
9 ,, 6.20
10 ,, 6.60

† Volume of parcel in cubic decimetres.

** Including Formosa & Japanese Saghalien.

Place of destination.	Mail Routes.	Rate of Postage. Parcels not exceeding			Limit of insured Value.	Insurance free for		Limit of size		Custom declaration
		3 lbs.	7 lbs.	11 lbs.		First Rs. 180 of insured Value	Every additional Rs. 180	Length, Breadth or Depth	Length and Girth Combined	
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	feet.	feet.	
§New Guinea (Papua).										
‖New Zealand	B.I. ...	2.25	3.75	5.25	750	0.42	0.28	3½	6	A
	M.M. ...	...	...	4.40	750	0.45	0.30	60*	25†	C 1
Norway ...	B.I. ...	1.25	2.12	3.00	6,000	0.50	0.35	3½	6	C 1
	M.M. ...	...	...	2.55	300	0.42	0.42	1m.50	...	C 2
Portugal ...	B.I. ...	1.62	2.50	3.37	300	0.50	0.35	3½	6	C 1
	M.M. ...	...	...	2.55	300	0.42	0.42	60*	25†	C 2
Réunion	M.M. ...	...	...	0.81	300	0.30	0.30	60*	25†	C 2
¶Russia in Europe	B.I. ...	2.00	2.87	3.75	6,000	0.52	0.38	3½	6	C 2
	M.M. ...	...	...	2.85	300	0.42	0.42	60*	25†	C 3
Russia in Asia	B.I. ...	2.75	3.62	4.50	6,000	0.55	0.41	3½	6	C 2
	M.M. ...	...	...	3.60	300	0.45	0.45	60*	25†	C 3
Seychelles	M.M. ...	...	...	1.25	300	0.30	0.30	60*	25†	C 2
Spain	B.I. ...	1.62	2.50	2.37	...	...	...	...	6	C 3
	M.M. ...	...	...	2.25	...	...	...	60*	...	C 4
‡Straits Settlements ...	B.I. ...	1.50	3.00	4.50	1,800	0.42	0.28	3½	6	A
Sweden ...	B.I. ...	1.62	2.50	3.37	6,000	0.50	0.35	3½	6	C 1
	M.M. ...	...	...	3.00	300	0.40	0.40	1m.50	...	C 2
Switzerland ...	B.I. ... Viâ France...	1.62	2.50	3.37	3,000	0.52	0.38	3½	6	C 1
	B.I. ... Viâ Belgium.	1.80	2.69	3.56	6,000	0.50	0.35	3½	6	C 1
	M.M. ...	...	...	2.10	300	0.36	0.36	1m.50	...	C 2
Transvaal	U.C. ...	0.57 per lb.		...	...	...	...	3½	6	A
Union of South Africa.	U.C. ...	0.57 per lb.		...	...	...	...	3½	6	A
United Kingdom	B.I. ...	0.75	1.50	2.25	6,000	0.30	0.16	3½	6	A
	M.M. ...	2.25	2.40	2.70	300	0.40	0.25	60*	25†	A
	U.C. ...	1.12 per lb.		...	...	...	...	3½	6	A
United States of America	B.I. ...	1.44	2.69	3.94	...	...	...	3½	6	A
	B.I. ...	3.12	4.37	5.62	1,800	0.75	0.60	3½	6	C 1
	M.M. ...	3.45	4.20	4.75	300	0.52	0.55	60*	25†	C 2
New York City	B.I. ...	2.37	3.62	4.87	1,800	0.75	0.60	3½	6	C 1
	M.M. ...	2.70	4.45	4.00	300	0.55	0.55	60*	25†	C 2

§ Same as Australia.

‖ Including Fanning Island & Danger (Puka-Puka) Manahiki Palmerston (Avarua) Penrhyn (Tongariva) Rakanaga and Cook Islands, Savage (Niewe) and Jun warrow Islands.

¶ Including Finland and Transcaucasia.

‡ Malacca Penang Province Wellesly, Singapore, Labuan and Christmas Island.

Centimetres. † Volume of parcel in cubic decimetres.

British Postal Orders.

Postal Orders are sold at :

1. General Post Office.—2. Rose Hill.—3. Quatre Bornes.—4. Vacoas,—5. Curepipe.

Places of issue and payment.

Aden
Andaman Island
Ascension
Bahamas
Baluchistan
Barbados
Basutoland
Bechuanaland Protectorate
Bermuda
Beyrout (Agency) British
British Bechuanaland
British Central Africa

British East Africa
British Guiana
British Honduras
Burma
Bushire
Cape Colony
Cayman Island
Ceylon
Chatham Islands
Constantinople (Agency) [British
Cook Islands
Cyprus
Egypt including Soudan
Falkland Island
Fanning Island
Federated Malay States
Fiji
Gambia
Gibraltar
Gold Coast
Grenada
Hong Kong and its Agencies in China
India and Indian Post Offices on the Persian Gulf and in Tibet.
Jamaica
Labuan
Leeward
- Antigua
- Dominica
- Montserrat
- Nevis
- St. Kitts
- Virgin Islands

Malta
Morocco (Agencies British)
Natal
Newfoundland
New Zealand
Nigeria (Northern)
Nigeria (Southern)
North Borneo (British)
Nyasaland
(British Central Africa)
Orange River Colony
Panama (Agency) British
Penryhn Island
Rhodesia
- North Eastern
- North Western

Southern
St. Helena
St. Lucia
St. Vincent
Salonica (Agency) British
Sarawak
Savage Island
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Smyrna (Agency) British
Somaliland Protectorate
Straits Settlements
Swaziland
Tobago
Transvaal
Trinidad
Turks and Caicos Islands
Uganda
Union South Africa
Zanzibar

The rates are as follows :

s.	d.	Rs.	c.	s.	d.	Rs.	c.	s.	d.	Rs.	c.	s.	d.	Rs.	c.
	6	...	29	5	6	2	85	10	6	5	39	15	6	7	96
1	...	...	54	6	...	3	11	11	...	5	64	16	...	8	21
1	6	...	79	6	6	3	36	11	6	5	90	16	6	8	46
2	...	1	05	7	...	3	61	12	...	6	15	17	...	8	72
2	6	1	30	7	6	3	87	12	6	6	40	17	6	8	97
3	...	1	58	8	...	4	12	13	...	6	66	18	...	9	23
3	6	1	84	8	6	4	37	13	6	6	91	18	6	9	48
4	...	2	09	9	...	4	63	14	...	7	17	19	...	9	73
4	6	2	34	9	6	4	88	14	6	7	42	19	6	9	99
5	...	2	60	10	...	5	14	15	...	7	67	20	...	10	24
												21		10	75

The above rates were brought into force on October 8, 1919, and will probably be altered during the course of the year according to fluctuations in the rate of Exchange between England and Mauritius.

MONEY ORDERS (*Foreign*).—The maximum amount for single money orders to be forwarded to foreign countries is £ 40 except in case of those enumerated below :

Ceylon	Rs. 600	Papua	£ 20
China	£ 20	Philippine Island	20
Cuba	20	Porto Rico...	20
Dahomey	20	Portuguese Colonies (except Mozambique) ...	10
Finland	20	Portuguese Guinea	10
French Congo	20	Russia	30
Guinea	20	Sandwich Islands	20
Guam	20	St. Thomas & Principe... ...	10
Hawai	20	Senegal	20
Ivory Coast	20	Seychelles	Rs. 1,000
Madagascar	20	Turkey	£ 20
Manchuria...	10	United States of America ...	20
Mauritiana...	20	Upper Senegal & Niger ...	20
Mexico	20		

Offices dealing direct with Mauritius :

Aden
Ceylon
India
New South Wales
Queensland
Seychelles
South Australia
United Kingdom
Union of S. Africa
Victoria
Western Australia
Province of Mozambique

Countries dealing through the medium of the Union of South Africa :

British Bechuanaland
British Central Africa
Rhodesia
Swaziland
Uganda Protectorate
Zululand

Countries dealing through the medium of India :

Burma
Bushire
Indian Postal Agencies of the Persian Gulf
Pondicherry
Portuguese India
Hong Kong

The rate of commission is 2 % except for Ceylon which is 4 % and Seychelles which is based on a sliding scale,

Money orders are exchanged through the medium of the Commonwealth of Australia (Queensland—Brisbane Post Office) between Mauritius and

British New Guinea (Papua)

Rate of Exchange	... as fixed from time to time following Exchange fluctuations
Commission ...	... 2 %
Advice of payment	...15 cents.

Money Orders are issued in Port Louis on the day of the departure of the mail up to 9 a.m., and in the country districts, in time to reach Port Louis before 10 o'clock.

Payment of an Inland Order must be obtained before the end of 6 months after that in which it is drawn, otherwise all claims to the money shall be forfeited. Void orders shall become the property of the Post Office Department.

Inland Orders are issued for not more than Rs. 50 per order at rates of 5 cents for each Rs. 5 or fractional part thereof.

Payment of a Foreign Order must be obtained before the end of the twelve months after that in which it was drawn otherwise all claims to the money shall be forfeited. For India the limit is six months.

Void orders shall become the property of the country of origin.

Remitters of Money Orders shall, on application, be furnished with advices of payment on prepaying a fee of 6 cents of a rupee, in the case of money orders drawn in India, and 15 cents in all other cases.

Telegraphic Money Orders, Rodrigues.—The ordinary rates of Commission plus a special fee of 50 cents, shall be levied for each order in addition to the cable charge.

Such orders are paid subject to funds being available.

Unclaimed or refused telegraph orders shall be returned to remitters after deduction of the cost of the telegram of notification.

Errors shall be corrected upon payment of a fresh telegram of advice and a new commission of 25 cents.

The Telegraphic Money Order System has been extended to the United Kingdom, Seychelles and South Africa. It is intended to apply it to India after the war. Full particulars can be obtained from the Post Office.

Telegrams.

Charges

For the 1st 15 words	... 25 cents
For every additional word	... 02 cents

Porterage is charged as follows :

Port Louis

½ mile radius	... 05 cents
1 mile radius	... 15 cents
2 miles radius...	... 30 cents

Above 2 miles : 25 cents per mile.

The limits are as follows :—

PORT LOUIS:—*Half mile radius*-

From General Post to Arsenal Street round Desforges Streets and back to Post Office.

By West from Post Office to General Railway round by Jemmapes Street, Desroches Street Maillard Street to Post Office.

Post Office in Poudrière Street and through Cathedral Square and Corderie Street to Post Office.

One mile radius.—Any part farther than the above. *On the East* to Nicolay Road Workshops, Cotton Street and East End Police Station round to Camp Malabar ; Camp Yoloff, Camp de Lascar and Diego Garcia Street, Champ de Mars, Tranquebar, Champ de Lort, Camp de l'Ouest up to Brabant Street mile stone.

Any part of the town beyond the above limits will be considered as 2 miles or further as the case may be.

TOWN OF CUREPIPE, INCLUDING CUREPIPE ROAD AND FOREST SIDE.

1 mile radius	15 cents
2 miles radius	50 ,,

Except " Curepipe Camp " for which 50 cents is charged.

OFFICES MENTIONED UNDER EXPRESS DELIVERY, EXCEPT PORT LOUIS AND CUREPIPE.
(See p. C. 92).

1 mile radius	15 cents.
2 miles radius	50 ,,

ALL OTHER STATIONS.

25 cents per mile or fraction of a mile by foot messenger.

By Carriole, the usual cost of a single journey i.e. 25 cents per mile unless the sender otherwise direct.

The sender or receiver of a telegram may on application to the Colonial Postmaster obtain a certified copy thereof on payment of a fee of 18 cents.

Telegrams intended to be left until called for at a telegraph or a telephone office, or to be delivered to a courrier waiting for same, pay no porterage but must have the words " Poste Restante " or " To Courrier " added to the address of destination.

The period of detention of such telegrams is two days, after which they are sent to the Head Office to be returned if possible.

Telegrams wired before or after office hours pay an extra charge of one rupee.

Telegrams which are indecently or obscenely worded, or which appear to contain abusive, libelous or slanderous matter shall not be transmitted.

FOREIGN LETTER TELEGRAMS.—The Post Office Department undertakes the despatch of telegrams by outgoing mails whenever the last train from the country districts has been missed. These telegrams when received in town are neatly written out, placed under cover and stamped according to the rate of postage and despatched. Should two vessels leave on the same day it is necessary to give, the name of the vessel by which the letter is to be despatched.

Rates :

For 15... ... 25 cents | Every additional word... 2 cents

plus postage and late fees if any.

In addition to the number of words in the telegram, the following shall be charged.

The code word (Foreign Letter telegram)	1 word.
The address	3 words.
Name of vessel	1 word.

Foreign Telegrams.

Telegrams for abroad are accepted at the following Offices for transmission to the Cable Office at the Company's rate :

Government House " Le Réduit ", Beau Bassin, Rose Hill, Quatre Bornes, Phœnix, Vacoas, Curepipe, Rose Belle, Mahebourg, Souillac, Poudre d'Or and Rivière du Rempart.

Tariff per word to be charged at Mauritius for Foreign Telegrams.

To	Cost per word.		To	Cost per word,	
EUROPE	Rs.	c.	AFRICA.	Rs.	c.
AZORES	2	25	NORTH—		
FAROE ISLAND	2	05	Algeria, Tunis and Tripoli	1	90
ICELAND	2	10	Morocco—Tangier	1	90
SPITZBERGEN	2	10	,, Larache and Arzila via Tangier.	1	95
GREAT BRITAIN	1	50	,, Other Offices, via Tangier	2	05
GERMANY	2	10	,, Spanish Offices via Mellila	1	95
ALL OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE	1	90	,, French Offices via Bona	2	10

To	Cost per word.	
AFRICA—*Continued.*	Rs.	c.
Egypt, Alexandra and 1st Region...	2	65
" 2nd Region	2	70
" 3rd Region via Suakim ...	2	35
Red Sea Ports, &c. (includ Arabia)		
Abyssinia *via* Aden-Suakim-Kassala.	2	50
Aden	1	50
British Somaliland — Berbera and " " Bulhar... ...	1	90
Djibouti	2	05
Erythrea *via* Aden-Suakim-Kassala.	2	45
Hedjaz, *via* Jeddah	3	10
Italian Somaliland *via* Aden-Suakim-Kassala	2	80
Perim...	1	85
Suakim and Port Sudan	2	20
Yemen, *via* Sheik Seyd		†
East Coast and Adjacent Islands—		
British East Africa—Mombassa & Kilindini	1	50
" " Other Places...	1	70
East Africa (formerly German East Africa—Bismarkburg and Ujiji ...	1	25
" " " Other Places...	1	70
Madagascar	1	20
Mayotte and Comore Island ...	1	20
Pemba Island	1	65
Portuguese East Africa—		
Mozambique* and Lourenço Marques* (Towns)	1	55*
Nyassa Company's Offices	1	65
Beira (Town)*	1	00
Zambesi—Quelimane*	1	20
Reunion	0	60
Rodrigues	0	75
Seychelles	0	75
Zanzibar	1	50
Union of South Africa—Cape Natal (except Durban) Orange Free State and Transvaal ...	0	80
Durban	0	75
Southern Rhodesia	0	95
Northern Rhodesia and Nyassaland..	1	10
West Coast and adjacent Islands :—		
Angola — Benguella, Loanda and Mossamedes	3	05
Angola—Other Places	3	10
Bathurst	1	90
Belgian Congo—Elizabethville, &c., *via* Broken Hill ...	1	25
" Other Places, *via* Banana ...	1	30
Libreville	2	25
Bissao and Bolama	4	15*
Cabinda	2	20
Cameroons	2	20
Canaries	1	90
AFRICA—*Continued.*	Rs.	c.
Dahomey—Kotonou, &c.	1	90
Fernando Po...		†
French Equatorial Africa—Libreville, &c., 1st. Zone...	1	90
French Guinea—	1	90
Formerly German South-West Africa—Swakopmund, &c. ...	0	95
Gold Coast—Accra and Secondi ...	1	90
" " Other Places	2	00
Ivory Coast	1	90
Liberia—Monrovia	2	75
Madeira	2	20
Nigeria—Lagos and Bonny... ...	1	90
" Other Places	2	00
Principé	4	95
St. Jago (Cape Verde)	3	80‡
St. Thomé	4	55
St- Vincent (Cape Verde)	3	10
Senegal and French Soudan ...	1	90
Sierra Leone—		
Freetown, Water Street and Cline Town	1	90
Mabanta	2	05
Bendu and Serabu	2	05
Other Railway Offices	2	05
Togoland	2	10
Ascension	2	30
Saint Helena	1	55
ASIA		
British North Borneo	2	65
China—Shanghai, Amoy and Foochow	2	95
" Macao	2	80
" All other places *via* Hongkong.	2	95
" Hong-Kong	2	65
" Chefoo, Kiouchow, Wei-Hai-Wei, Tientsin, Taku, Peking Hankow	3	25
Cocos-Keeling Islands	1	50
Cyprus *via* Alexandria	2	65
Dutch Islands—Java	1	75
" " other Islands & Dutch Borneo	1	75
Formosa	3	25
French Indo-China—		
Cochin China, Laos & Cambodge *via* Singapore	2	45
Poulo Condore (Island)	2	55
Annam and Tonquin	2	80
India—India and Burma	1	70
Ceylon	1	70
Japan and Chosen (Corea)	3	60
Prninsula of Kwantoung	3	25
Persia, *via* Aden-Bombay	3	10
" Bunder Abbas " " ...	3	45

* To Inland Offices add 5 cents. ‡ Via Aden. † Communication temporarily suspended.

To	Cost per word.	
ASIA—*Continued.*	Rs.	c.
* Persian Gulf Stations, Bahrein, Lingah	3	30
„ „ Koweit	3	10
„ „ Other Offices	3	05
Philippines—Island of Luzon-Manilla	3	10
„ „ „ other places	3	25
„ Visaya-Ilo Ilo, Bacolod & Cebu	3	65
„ „ all other places	3	65
Russia in Asia and Bokhara, *via* Europe	1	90
Siam, *via* Singapore	2	80
Straits Settlements—		
Penang & Malay States *via* Penang	2	15
Singapore *via* Singapore	1	90
Kelantan *via* Singapore	2	95
Labuan	2	40
Turkey in Asia— Aleppo, Damascus, Hama, Baalbek, Hems, Moallaka, Rayak, Beyrouth, Tripoli	2	80
AUSTRALASIA		
Commonwealth of Australia—		
South and West Australia, New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria	1	80
Tasmania	2	...
New Zealand	2	05
New Caledonia	2	30
PACIFIC ISLANDS		
Norfolk Island	1	95
Fiji (Suva)	2	25
Fanning Island	3	...
Yap (Carolines)	†	
PACIFIC ISLANDS—*Continued.*	Rs.	c.
Angaur Island	†	
Guam, *via* Bombay or Cocos	4	...
Midway, *vi*[illegible]	4	75
Honolulu *via* Europe	3	80
NORTH AMERICA		
Canada—Quebec, Ontario Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick	2	65
„ Manitoba	2	95
„ Alberta, British Columbia *, Vancouver Island and Saskatchewan	3	...
Newfoundland and St Pierre and Miquelon	2	65

To	Cost per word.	
SOUTH AMERICA.—*Continued.*	Rs.	c.
United States—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey (Hoboken and Jersey City) New-York City and Yonkers, Rhode Island, Vermont	2	65
„ Columbia (District) Delaware Maryland, New Jersey (except Hoboken, and Jersey City) New York State, Pennsylvania	2	75
„ Alabama, Florida (Pensacola) Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, (New Orleans) Michigan, Minnesota (Duluth, St Paul, Minneapolis Winona), Mississipi, Missouri (St Louis) North and South Corolina, Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin	2	80
„ Arkansas, Colorado, Dakota (North and South). Florida (except Key West and Pensacola) Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana (except New Orleans)	2	95
„ Minnesota (except Duluth, &c.) Missouri (except St. Louis) Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma Texas and Wyoming	2	95
„ Arizona, California, Florida, (Key West), Idaho,, Nevada Oregon, Utah and Washington State	3	...
„ Alaska	3	85
SOUTH AMERICA.	Rs.	c.
Argentine Republic, Paraquay and Uraguay	3	55
Bolivia and Chili	3	55
Brazil—Pernambuco	2	85
„ Amazon Station—1st. zone	4	35
„ „ 2nd. „	5	25
„ All Other places	3	45
British Guiana, *via* Aden and North Atlantic	3	95
Columbia— Buonaventura *via* Aden and North Atlantic	3	90
Columbia—Other places	4	45
Dutch Guiana	6	90
Ecuador, *via* Aden and North Atlantic	3	90
French Guiana	6	55
Peru—Masissea, Orellana, Requena	4	30
Iquitos	3	85
„ All other places	3	55
Venezuela, *via* Aden and North Atlantic	5	65

* Certain Offices only.

† Communication temporarily suspended.

Conditions governing the acceptance of deferred telegrams at half the ordinary tariff.

The telegram may, at the discretion of this or any Telegraph Company of Foreign Administration by whom it may be forwarded, be deferred in favour of full rate tariff, but the total period of such deferment by the various Administrations and Companies concerned shall not exceed 24 hours.

Plain language is such as, in the opinion of the Telegraph Service, bears an intelligible meaning on the face of it and does not include a succession of numbers, names or words without connected meaning.

The Company may decline to forward any Telegram although it has been received for transmission but in that case the Company shall, on request, refund to the Sender the amount paid for the transmission and delivery of the Telegram.

If any telegram shall fail to reach its destination by reason of any neglect or default of the Company or its servants, which shall have happened whilst the Telegram remained under the control of the Company, and such failure shall not have been caused by "*force majeure*", or by other circumstances which the Company could not reasonably have controlled, then the Company will refund to the Sender of such Telegram the amount paid for its transmission or delivery, less all moneys paid or payable by the Company in respect of such transmission or delivery to any other administration or authority (*whether telegraphic or otherwise and whether working in connexion with the Company or not*), which shall not be exclusively controlled by the Company.

The Company shall not be liable to refund any part of the amount paid for the transmission or delivery of a Telegram in any case in which the non-transmission or non-delivery thereof has been caused by "*force majeure*", or by other circumstances which the Company could not have controlled whether there shall or shall not have been neglect or default on the part of the Company or its Servants while the telegram was under its control.

The Company shall not, nor shall any other telegraphic administration or authority, be liable in any case whatever to make any compensation or payment beyond the amount (if any) to be refunded as above mentioned, for any loss, injury or damage arising or resulting from the non-transmission or non-delivery of any Telegram, or for any delay, error or omission in the transmission or delivery thereof, from whatever cause such non-transmission, non-delivery, delay, error, or omission shall have occurred.

For the purposes of these conditions the control of the Company over each Telegram shall be deemed to have entirely ceased when, in the course of the transmission of the Telegram to its destination, it shall have been entrusted by the Company for further transmission by Telegraph or by post or otherwise to any administration or authority not exclusively controlled by the Company, and in case of further transmission by any line, system or service of telegraphs whether the same shall or shall not be worked as part of or in connexion with the telegraphic system or service of the Company, and the Company shall have full power to entrust any Telegram for further transmission to any other administration or authority subject to any conditions prescribed by them.

1. The sender of a private telegram in the Extra European service may obtain the benefit of a reduction of 50 per cent in the charge, on condition that the telegram is written in plain language, as defined hereafter, and that it is not transmitted until after telegrams charged for at the full rate.

FORM AND HANDING IN.

2. *Declaration by sender.*—The sender must sign, when handing in the telegram, a declaration giving a formal assurance that the text is entirely in plain language and that it does not bear any meaning other than that which appears on the face of it. The declaration must specify the language in which the telegram is written.

3. *Supplementary Instructions.*—The sender of a deferred telegram at reduced rates must insert before the address the supplementary instruction L.C. completed as is laid down in paragraph 4. This instruction is counted in the number of words charged for.

4. *Form.*—The text of deferred telegram must be written entirely in plain language and must not contain any figures, commercial marks, groups of letters or signs of punctuation or abbreviated expressions (Article VII of International Regulation). Any telegram containing a succession of isolated letters, of numbers, of names or of words without connected meaning and, generally, any telegram which does not in the opinion of the telegraph service bear an intelligible meaning on the face of it is not admitted to the benefit of the reduced rate. Registered addresses are accepted if accompanied by a text which makes their nature clear. Numbers must be written in words.

Telegrams without text are not admitted.

Telegrams at reduced rates must be written in French or in one of the languages of the country of origin or destination, specified by the Administrations concerned and authorised for International telegraphic correspondence in plain language. According as the language employed is French, a language of the country of origin or a language of the country of destination, the supplementary instruction L.C. is completed and becomes L.C.F., L.C.O. or L.C.D. The use of two or more languages in the same telegram is not allowed.

The wording of the address and the signature of these telegrams is governed by the rules in force for ordinary telegrams.

5. *Counting of Words.*—The words in the address, in the text, and in the signature are counted according to the rules in force for ordinary telegrams.

RATE AND CHARGES.

6. *Régime.*—Deferred telegrams at reduced rates are admitted in the service between countries in the European Régime and countries in the extra European Régime (including Senegal). As regards the service between countries in the Extra-European Régime (including Senegal), except by special arrangement to the contrary, deferred telegrams are only admitted if the charge for ordinary telegrams is not less than 1 franc per word.

7. *Application of full ordinary rate to irregular telegrams.*—The Telegraphic Administrations reserve the right to refuse at the reduced rate any telegram which in their opinion is not in accordance with the foregoing conditions.

When the delivery office observes that a telegram bearing one of the supplementary instructions L.C.F. or L.C.D. does not comply with these conditions the telegram is treated in the same way as one containing irregular combinations.

8. *Order of Transmission.*—Deferred telegrams are only admitted after non-urgent private telegrams and press telegrams. Those which have not reached their destination within a period of 24 hours from the time of handing in are transmitted in turn with telegrams charged for at the full rate.

9. *Delivery.*—Telegrams at reduced rates, are delivered in turn with telegrams at full rates.

10. *Special Services.*—Telegrams at reduced rates may bear any of the supplementary instructions except that relating to urgency. The rates applicable to the various special services desired by the sender of a deferred telegram (paid service telegrams, conditions of delivery, R.T., T.C., etc.), are the same as in the case of ordinary telegrams. The corresponding supplementary instructions are charged for at the reduced rate. Telegraph money orders and maritime telegrams are not admitted at the reduced rate.

11. *General Conditions.*—Telegrams at reduced rates are subject to all the conditions of the International Regulations which do not conflict with the foregoing conditions.

A list of the countries admitting these telegrams can be obtained on application at the Companies Offices.

WEEK END TELEGRAMS.—"Week End" Telegrams are accepted any day of the week to be sent off on Saturday night for delivery the following Monday morning. They will bear prefix "TwT" chargeable as one word at week end rate and will otherwise be subject to the same rules as "Deferred" Telegrams. Cablegrams of not less than 20 words pay the same rates as for 20 words.

Acceptance of week end telegrams suspended.

Week End Telegrams are authorised between Mauritius and the undermentioned countries at the following charges:—

Countries	Maximum charge for 20 words	charge for each additional word
	Rs. c.	c.
Great Britain & Ireland	10.00	50
Ascension	11.55	60
St. Helena	7.80	40
Zanzibar	7.50	40
Rodrigues & Seychelles	3.75	20
Cocos	7.50	40
Aden	7.50	40
Perim	9.30	45
Penang	10.80	55
Malacca	9.90	50
Singapore	9.45	50
Labuan	12.00	60
Union of South Africa	4.35	20
Durban	3.75	20
Southern Rhodesia	5.55	30
Northern Rhodesia & Nyassaland	7.35	35
India, Burmah & Ceylon	8.40	45
Germany	10.45	55
Portugal	10.00	50

Cablegrams are classified in three categories :

1o. Government telegrams—those which emanate from the Chief of State, Ministers, Commanders-in-Chief of Land and Sea Forces and diplomatic or Consular Agents of the Contracting Governments, also replies to such telegrams.

2o. Service Telegrams—those which emanate from the Telegraph Administration of the contracting States, and which relate either to telegraphy or to objects of public interest agreed upon between the said administrations.

3o. Private Telegrams.

In transmission, Government* take precedence of other telegrams.

Messages can be forwarded in the following languages :

English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Portuguese and Latin.

The following are counted as one word in all languages :—

1st. In the address (not in the text of the telegrams) :

a. The name of the Telegraph Office of destination, written as it appears in *the first column* of the official nomenclature of the offices and completed, if necessary, by the instructions which also figure in this column.

b. The name of countries, of territorial subdivisions respectively, if written in conformity with the said nomenclature or of their other alternative names as given in the preface.

2nd. Every separate character, letter, or figure. 3rd. Underline. 4th. Parenthesis (the two signs which serve to form it).

5th. Inverted commas (the two signs placed at the commencement and end of one and the same passage).

6th. Supplementary instruction written in the abridged form indicated on pp. C. 100,

7th. When 1. The Office of destination ; 2. The country of destination ; 3. The territorial subdivision ; are chargeable as one word and have not been so written, the counter clerk joins them up.

In telegrams the text of which is written entirely in plain language the maximum length of a word is fixed at 15 letters, additional letters being counted and charged for as extra words at the rate of 15 letters to the word.

In Code language the maximum length of words is fixed at 10 letters. Words in plain language inserted in text of a telegram composed of words in Plain language and Code, are each counted at the rate of 10 letters to a word. If the telegram contains in addition cipher language, the counting of that part is regulated as below.

In the text of cipher telegrams the groups of figures or of letters are counted at the rate of five to a word, and words in plain language at the rate of fifteen letters to a word.

Words joined by a hyphen or separated by an apostrophe are counted as so many separate words.

Each group of five figures or five letters or less is charged for as one word ; large groups are charged for at the rate of five letters to a word.

Decimal points, commas, hyphens, bars of divisions and stops, used in the formation of numbers or trademarks are each counted as a figure, or a letter in the group or trademark in which they occur. The same rule applies to letters added to figures *to form ordinal numbers,* and also to designate the numbers of houses in an address. With this exception groups of figures and letters combined are not admitted.

Code words and combinations of pronounceable letters containing more than 10 letters (if inadvertently admitted) and words not belonging to any of the languages admitted to international correspondence are charged for at the rate of 5 letters to a word.

The letters " fob " (meaning " free on board ") " cif " (" cost insurance freight "), and " caf " (" coût assurance frêt "), " svp " (" s'il vous plaît ") or any other analogous expression in general use, up to five letters, are accepted as one word each if written together. If written separately as " F.O.B. ", " C.I.F. " and " C.A.F. ", &c., they are counted as three words each.

The words *two pence, three pence* up to *eleven pence,* if written together, are charged for as one word each. In a code or mixed telegram, however, the word *eleven pence* is charged as two words, as it contains over 10 letters ; in a cypher telegram it counts as one word only.

When errors of the telegraphic service have been corrected by Paid Service Advices, reimbursement applies only to the charges for such service advices. No refund is made in respect of telegrams to which such advices relate.

No reimbursement is made for rectifying telegrams which, instead of being exchanged from office to office as Paid Service Advices have been exchanged direct between sender and receiver.

Every claim for refund should be made, under penalty of rejection, within five months from the

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* Government Telegrams to England, Seychelles and Rodrigues pay half ordinary rates.

,,	,,	to Cape and Natal	Rs. 0.40
,,	,,	to India and Burmah	0.85
,,	,,	to Ceylon	0.85

date of deposit of the telegram. When a telegram, the cost of which is refundable, has been transmitted by countries not conforming to the international Rules, a total refund is only made when such countries forego their respective shares of the charges.

Every claim must be made to the original Sending Administration, and be accompanied by documentary evidence i.e. a written statement from the international office or addressee if the telegram has been delayed or has not been delivered or the copy delivered to the Addressee if the question is one of alteration or omission.

The claim may, however, be presented by the Addressee to the Office of Destination which decides whether it should deal with it, or whether it should be forwarded to the Sending Administration.

Refunds are made of the full cost of every telegram which has failed to reach its destination through the fault of the telegraph service.

Any sender can by proving his identity stop, if in time, the transmission of a telegram deposited by him. If the message has been despatched it may be cancelled by Paid Service Advice.

The Telegraph Administrations reserve to themselves the power to stop the transmission of any private telegram which may appear dangerous to the Security of the State or which may be contrary to the laws of the country or public order or decency. When such power is exercised the sender is advised thereof.

Wireless Telegrams.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE TRANSMISSION OF MESSAGES BY WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY THROUGH ROSE BELLE STATION, TO AND FROM MERCHANT SHIPS AT SEA.

(*Made under Article 4 of the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance, No. 11 of 1918*).

1. Messages received by Wireless Telegraphy from Merchants' Ships at sea will be handed in at the Rose Belle Post Office by an officer or agent of the Wireless Station and will be transmitted to any of the telegraph offices of the Colony for delivery to the addressee, subject to the following conditions and charges :—

(*a*) The charge for porterage from the Wireless Station to Rose Belle Post Office will be 50 cents of a rupee.

(*b*) A terminal charge will be made at the rate of 2 cents of a rupee per word.

(*c*) The usual charge for porterage from the Post Office of destination will be made.

(*d*) In the event of refusal on the part of the addressee to pay all the charges, the telegram will not be delivered and the officer in charge of the Wireless Station will be informed as early as possible by the Postmaster of Rose Belle, of the non-delivery of the message.

2. Messages for transmission to merchant vessels at sea will also be accepted at any of the Telegraph Offices in the Colony subject to the following conditions and charges :

(*a*) The charge for ordinary messages shall be at the rate of 62 cents of a rupee per word

(*b*) The charge for special messages from the Agents of a merchant ship on ship's business shall be at the rate of 38 cents of a rupee per word.

(*c*) The charge for porterage from Rose Belle Post Office to the Wireless Station shall be 50 cents of a rupee.

(*d*) Every message shall bear the supplementary word "Wireless" for which a charge of 2 cents of a rupee will be made.

3. The rules and regulations for the acceptance and transmission of messages by Wireless Telegraphy shall be in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Mauritius Post Office and Telegraphs for the time being in force.

4. Messages in code will not be transmitted or received by Wireless Telegraphy.

Department of Agriculture.

TARIFF OF CHARGES FOR ANALYSES.

I. *Analysis of Soils.*—(Quantity to send :—3 kilos).

1	Determination of Total Nitrogen	3 00
2	Determination of constituents soluble in strong Acid (per dosage)	3 00
3	Determination of Phosphoric Anhydride, Potash and Lime soluble in strong Acid ...	7 50
4	Determination of Nitrogen, and Phosphoric Anhydride, Potash and Lime soluble in strong Acid	10 00
5	Determination of probably available Phosphoric Anhydride, Potash or Lime	3 00
6	Determination of probably available Phosphoric Anhydride, Potash and Lime... ...	7 50
7	Determination of Nitrogen, and probably available Phosphoric Anhydride, Potash and Lime	10 00
8	Mechanical analysis and determination of Carbonate of Lime	10 00
9	General chemical analysis (Items 4 and 6)	15 00
10	General chemical and mechanical analysis (Items 4, 6 and 8)	30 00
11	Complete chemical and mechanical analysis	40 00

II. *Analysis of Manures.*

(Quantities to send :—Guanos and Fertilizers, ½ kilo.; Scums and Ashes, 1 kilo.;
Fumiers and Composts, 5 kilos).

12	Determination of nitric, ammoniacal or organic Nitrogen	2 00
13	Determination of Phosphate or Potash per dosage	3 00
14	Complete commercial analysis of Fumiers and Composts	10 00
15	Complete chemical analysis of Guanos and Fertilizers	15 00

III. *Analysis of Limes.*—(Quantity to send : 1 kilo.)

16	Determination of Lime as oxide or hydrate	2 00
17	Determination of total Lime and Carbonate	5 00
18	Agricultural analysis (Items 6 and 17)	6 00
19	Complete chemical analysis	15 00

IV. *Analysis of plants.*—(Quantity to send :—Green, 5 kilos ; Dry 2 kilos.)

20	Chemical analysis (per dosage)	3 00
21	Complete chemical analysis—mineral and organic composition	25 00

V. *Analysis of Water.*—(Quantity to send : 5 litres).

22	Analysis as to fitness for agricultural and manufacturing purposes	25 00
23	Complete chemical analysis—dissolved salt and gases	50 00

VI. *Analysis of Substances connected with Sugar Industry.*—(Quantities to send shewn in brackets).

24	Canes—sucrose and glucose	(12 canes)	2 00
25	Megasse—sugar and moisture	(5 kilos.)	3 00
26	,, —fibre	(5 ,,)	2 00
27	Sugar—single polarisation	(½ kilo.)	2 00
28	,, —duplicate ,, (recommended in case of disputed tests)	(½ ,,)	3 00
29	Molasses—single polarisation	(3 litres)	2 00
30	Molasses, Wash or Cattle Foods—determination of total Sugar	—	4 00
31	Wash—Determination of total Sugar, acidity and alcohol	(5 litres)	6 00
32	Rum—Determination of Alcohol	(1 litre)	3 00
33	Sugar and Sugar Products—complete Chemical Analysis of	(2 kilos.)	20 00
34	Scums—Determination of Sugar and Moisture	(1 kilo.)	2 00
35	Sulphur—Determination of purity	(½ kilo)	2 00
36	Double Superphosphate—Determination of Phosphoric Anhydrid soluble in water	(½ kilo)	3 00
37	Double Superphosphate—complete chemical analysis	(½ kilo)	10 00

VII. *Analysis of Cattle Foods*—(Quantity to send :—2 kilos).

38	Determination of Moisture, Ash. Oil or Nitrogen	2 00
39	,, ,, ,, and Nitrogen	6 00
40	Complete Chemical Analysis	10 00

VIII. *Analysis of Fungicides and Insecticides.*—(Quantity to send ½ kilo).

41	Arsenicals—Determination of water-soluble arsenic or arsenious Oxides	3 00
42	Arsenicals—Determination of water-soluble arsenic or arsenious Oxides	3 00
43	Other Fungicides and Insecticides—per dosage	3 00
44	Complete Chemical Analysis	25 00

IX. *Analysis of Milk.*—(Quantity to send :—1 litre).

45	Determination of Water, Ash, Fat, Albuminoids, or Sugar per (dosage)	2 00
46	Complete Analysis	9 00

X. *Miscellaneous Analyses.*

47	Miscellaneous Chemical examinations, each	3 00

XI. *Veterinary Examination and Treatments.*

48	Microscopical examination of Blood Sumers and Secretions	2 00
49	Bacteriological Investigation for Surra, piroplasmosis, Filariasis, etc.	5 00
50	Treatment of Equides for Surra, (per animal)	100 00

XII. *Courses of Instruction.*

51	Instruction in Polariscope examination of Sugar, etc. (5 lessons of 2 hours each)	25 00
52	Instruction in general analyses of Sugar etc. (10 lessons of 2 hours each)	50 00

53	Instruction in qualitative analyses in relation to Agricultural Chemistry (10 lessons of 2 hours each)	25 00
54	Instruction in quantitative analyses in relation to Agricultural Chemistry (10 lessons of 3 hours each)	50 00

Tariff of Charges of the Bacteriological Laboratory.

MEDICAL.

	Rs.	C.
I. *Secretions and Excretions.*		
(1) Microscopical examination of any of the following :—		
(*a*) Sputum	5	...
(*b*) Urethral discharge		
(*c*) Naso-pharyngeal mucus or membranes	5	...
(*d*) Pus		
(*e*) Serous effusions		
(*f*) Cerebro spinal fluid		
(*g*) Cystic contents		
(*h*) Faeces for ova, intestinal parasites, blood, &c.		
(*i*) Phathological exudation from ulcers		
(*j*) Smears from organs and tissues		
(*k*) Albumen reaction of sputum for tuberculosis		
(*l*) Bacteriological examination of same including a microscopical examination	10	...
II. *Blood.*		
(1) Microscopical examination of fresh or dry specimens for malaria, filariasis piroplasmosis, and other blood parasites	5	...
(2) Bacteriological examination for pathogenic micro-organisms including a microscopical examination	10	...
(3) Blood counts : numeration of red and white corpuscules	7	50
(4) Differential counts (Leucocytes) including a microscopical examination	5	...
(5) Percentage of hæmoglobin	5	...
(6) Serum reaction for typhoid, paratyphoid and Malta fever	10	...
(7) Wassermann's reaction	15	...
III. *Skin and Appendages.*		
(1) Microscopical examination of hairs, epidermic scales, scabs, &c.	5	...
(2) Bacteriological examination of same including a microscopical examination.	10	...
IV. *Organs, Tissues and Tumors.*		
(1) Examination of sections	10	...
(2) Culture experiments	10	...
V. *Urine Analyses.*		
(1) Qualitive —colour, smell, transparency, presence or absence of deposit, reaction density, presence of albumen, sugar and bile	3	...
(2) Quantitative—for any three of the following elements	7	50
From more than 3 elements	10	...
(*a*) Glucose (*c*) Urea (*e*) Chlorine		
(*b*) Albumen. (*d*) Uric acid. (*f*) Phosphoric acid.		
(3) Microscopical examination	5	...
(4) Bacteriological examination for particular micro-organisms including a microscopical examination	10	...
(5) Testing for acetone	3	...
GENERAL.		
VI. Experiments on small animals	15	...
VII. *Milk.*		
Bacteriological examination for specific pathogenic organism including a microscopical examination	10	...
VIII. *Water.*		
Bacteriological examination	20	...

NOTES.—Certificates of Examination signed by the Officer-in-charge of the Division concerned will be issued giving the details of Analysis and Examination.

The comparison of hydrometers, polariscopes and refractometers with the instruments of the Government will be made without charge.

Animals will be received to undergo treatment for Surra only in exceptional cases. The owners of the animals will be required to provide food and attendance for the animals during the period of treatment.

	Rs. c.
IX. *Vaccines.*	
(1) Preparation of Bacterial vaccines	30 ...
(3) Vaccine lymph	... 25
per tube of 20 units and 10 cents for each additional 20 units.	
X. *Manures and other substances.*	
Bacteriological examination	20 ...

NOTES.

I. Fees are payable in advance, but in case of an analysis or examination to determine the existence or otherwise of an infectious or contagious disease, the work may be undertaken without prepayment.

II. No fee shall be charged when the party for whose benefit, or at whose request, the examination, analysis or preparation is undertaken is certified in writing by a Medical Practitioner to be too poor to pay the fee chargeable under this tariff.

III. The findings of the Laboratory under any of the Heads I to V, will be disclosed only to members of the Medical Profession.

IV. The Laboratory may refuse to undertake any work falling under Heads I to V and under Heads VI and IX (1) unless asked for by a Member of the Medical Profession.

V. Animals will not, as a rule, be received for treatment save in exceptional cases and on prepayment of the above fee, the cost of attendance and food being chargeable to the owner.

Civil Hospital.

PRIVATE PATIENTS.

1st. Class... ... Rs. 2,00 per day | 2nd. Class... ... R. 1.00 per day.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

Drawing salary at Rs. 300 or less	Free.
300 to 600	¼ rate for private patients.
600 to 900	⅓ ,, ,,
900 to 1200	½ ,, ,,
1200 to 1800	¾ ,, ,,
over 1800	Full.
Indentured labourers or servants on estates	R. 0.50 per day.
Other servants	0.30

Children at the same rates as adults.

Wives and children of Government servants are received at the rates prescribed for their class.

These charges include attendance, diet, treatment &c. Patients of whatever class are obliged to submit to the hospital regulations concerning diet, visitors &c., the principal of which are as follows:—

The introduction of any extra article of food or drink, spirituous liquors and wines is strictly forbidden, the diet scale being arranged by the medical attendant according to the class of the patient.

Visitors are admitted twice a week only, on Sundays and Thursdays from 11.30 to 3 p.m. Any one wishing to call on a patient on any other day or at any other time must obtain special permission in writing from one of the medical officers.

Full liberty is given to patients to receive the ministrations of clergymen and priests pertaining to their religious persuasion, as declared by them on admission and such ministers are permitted to attend the patients at any time except during the medical officers' visits.

Tariff for the Supply of Electric Light

TO CUREPIPE, VACOAS & PHŒNIX.

For a Total of		For a Total of	
16 Candle power ...	Rs 1.60 per month	256 Candle power ...	Rs 17.... per month
32 ,, ...	3.00 ,,	272 ,, ...	18.... ,,
48 ,, ...	4.20 ,,	288 ,, ...	19.... ,,
64 ,, ...	5.20 ,,	304 ,, ...	20.... ,,
80 ,, ...	6.00 ,,	320 ,, ...	21.... ,,
96 ,, ...	6.60 ,,	336 ,, ...	22.... ,,
112 ,, ...	7.70 ,,	352 ,, ...	23.... ,,
128 ,, ...	8.80 ,,	368 ,, ...	24.... ,,
144 ,, ...	9.90 ,,	384 ,, ...	25.... ,,
160 ,, ...	11.... ,,	400 ,, ...	26.... ,,
176 ,, ...	12.... ,,	416 ,, ...	27.... ,,
192 ,, ...	13.... ,,	432 ,, ...	28.... ,,
208 ,, ...	14.... ,,	448 ,, ...	29.... ,,
224 ,, ...	15.... ,,	464 ,, ...	30.... ,,
240 ,, ...	16.... ,,	480 ,, ...	31.... ,,

75 Cents per each 16 additional Candle power above 480 Candle power.

The Lamps stocked are of :—16—24—32—40—60 Candle power.

Meter Tariff for the Supply of Electricity.

(GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 276 OF 1914).

Monthly minimum to be guaranteed according to the number of lamps.

Number of lamps.	Minimum consumption to be paid for.	Rate per kilowatt (units) for minimum consumption and for current consumed in excess of minimum.		Amounts.		Rent of meter.		Total minimum charge.	
	Units	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
1	2	...	60	1	20	...	50	1	70
2	4	...	55	2	20	...	50	2	70
3	6	...	50	3	...	...	50	3	50
4	8	...	48	3	80	...	50	4	30
5	10	...	48	4	75	...	50	5	25
6	12	...	43	5	10	...	75	5	85
7	14	...	43	5	95	...	75	6	70
8	16	...	40	6	40	...	75	7	15
9	18	...	40	7	20	...	75	7	95
10	20	...	40	8	...	...	75	8	75
11	22	...	38	8	25	1	...	9	25
12	24	...	38	9	...	1	...	10	...
13	26	...	38	9	75	1	...	10	75
14	28	...	38	10	50	1	...	11	50
15	30	...	38	11	25	1	...	12	25
16	32	...	38	12	...	1	...	13	...
17	34	...	38	12	75	1	...	13	75
18	36	...	38	13	50	1	...	14	50
19	38	...	38	14	25	1	...	15	25
20	40	...	38	15	...	1	...	16	...
21	42	...	35	15	...	1	50	16	50
22	44	...	35	15	40	1	50	16	90
23	46	...	35	16	10	1	50	17	60
24	48	...	35	16	80	1	50	18	30
25	50	...	35	17	50	1	50	19	...
26	52	...	35	18	20	1	50	19	70
27	54	...	35	18	90	1	50	20	40
28	56	...	35	19	60	1	50	21	10
29	58	...	35	20	30	1	50	21	80
30	60	...	35	21	...	1	50	22	50
31	62	...	35	21	39	1	50	22	89
32	64	...	34	21	76	1	50	23	26
33	66	...	34	22	44	1	50	23	94
34	68	...	34	23	12	1	50	24	62
35	70	...	34	23	80	1	50	25	30
36	72	...	34	24	48	1	50	25	98
37	74	...	34	25	16	1	50	26	66
38	76	...	34	25	84	1	50	27	34
39	78	...	34	26	52	1	50	28	02
40	80	...	34	27	20	1	50	28	70
41	82	...	34	27	88	1	50	29	38
42	84	...	34	28	...	1	50	29	50
43	86	...	33	28	38	1	50	29	88
44	88	...	33	29	04	1	50	30	54
45	90	...	33	29	70	1	50	31	20
46	92	...	33	30	36	1	50	31	86
47	94	...	33	31	02	1	50	32	52
48	96	...	33	31	68	1	50	33	18

Number of lamps.	Minimum consumption to be paid for.	Rate per kilowatt (units) for minimum consumption and for current consumed in excess of minimum.		Amount		Rent of meter.		Total minimum charge.	
	Units.	R.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
49	98	...	33	32	34	1	50	33	84
50	100	...	33	33	...	1	50	34	50
55	110	...	33	36	30	1	50	37	80
60	120	...	33	39	60	1	50	41	10
65	130	...	32	41	60	1	50	43	10
70	140	...	32	44	80	1	50	46	30
75	150	...	32	48	...	1	50	49	50
80	160	...	32	51	20	1	50	52	70
85	170	...	32	54	40	1	50	55	90
90	180	...	32	57	60	1	50	59	10
95	190	...	32	60	80	1	50	62	30
100	200	...	32	64	...	1	50	65	59
500	1,000	...	31	310	...	1	50	311	50

N.B.—Above 500 and up to 1,500 lamps, the minimum guarantee and any surplus of current shall be charged 30 cents of a Rupee per kilowatt-hour.

A consumer will be allowed alternate lamps in bathrooms, lavatories, stables and garages, and in rooms in which one or more lamps have already been fitted.

Any consumer demanding supply by meter shall in the event of his wishing to revert to the former method of supply by tariff pay to the undertaker the value of the meter, less the amount he may have paid for rental of same. The meter remaining the property of the consumer.

WATER RATES.

MARE AUX VACOAS.

For Domestic supplies :
Below the filter beds ... ... 5 cents per cubic meter.
Above the filter beds ... ... 10 cents „ „
For non Domestic supplies :
The maximum rates shall be as follows for 1,000 cubic metres per quarter :
Below the filter beds ... ... 4 cents per cubic meter.
Above the filter beds ... ... 8 cents „ „
From 1,000 to 2,000 cubic meters :
Below the filter beds ... ... 3 cents per cubic meter.
Above the filter beds ... ... 6 cents „ „
Over 2,000 cubic meters :
Below the filter beds ... ... 2 cents per cubic meter.
Above the filter beds ... ... 4 cents „ „

For an ordinary prise limited to 1,072 litres per 24 hours the rent is Rs. 5 per quarter.

LA FERME.

Water is sold for irrigation purposes at the rate of R. 1 per 8,000 cubic feet.

Tariff for large and small Hackney Coaches in Port Louis.

THE LIMITS OF THE TOWN ARE INDICATED ON THE SKETCH MAP OF PORT LOUIS.

Large Hackney Coaches —FARES BY THE JOB.

For any distance within the limits of the Town :—
For one or two persons ... ... R. 0.50
For every additional person 0.25

Hackney Coaches Tariff.

Large Hackney Coaches.—FARES BY THE HOUR.

When the carriage is used within the limits of the town and whatever may be the number of persons provided it shall not exceed the number of the seats in the carriage.

For every hour ... ... Rs. 1.50

The first hour shall not be fractioned; every subsequent hour may be fractioned by quarters.

Small Hackney Coaches. FARES BY THE JOB.

For one or two persons	R. 0.25
For three persons	0.37

FARES BY THE HOUR.

Within the limits, and whatever may be the number of persons, provided it shall not exceed the number of seats in the carriage.

For every hour ... ... R. 1.00

The first hour shall not be fractioned; every subsequent hour may be fractioned by quarters.

It shall be lawful for any person having hired a Carriage or a Carriole for a job, to avail himself of the carriage going back to its station, on his paying half the fare, provided he shall not cause the same to wait more than a quarter of an hour.

Any person who shall send for a carriage for the purpose of employing it, and who shall decline to do so, shall be bound to pay the coachman half the price of the job according to the tariff, whether hired by the job or by the hour.

Any person having hired a carriage or a carriole and refusing to pay the fare of it according to the tariff, whether hired by job or the hour, or having by threats, or otherwise, compelled the coachman to go beyond the limits here above specified, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and besides to the payment of the hire of such carriage or carriole.

These Rules, but not the fares, are applicable to both the Town of Port Louis and the rural districts.

Hackney Carrioles.—FARES BY THE JOB.

For one or two persons	R. 0.25
For three persons	0.37

FARES BY THE HOUR.

Whatever may be the number of persons, provided it shall not exceed the number of seats in the carriole.

For every hour ... ... R. 0.75

The first hour shall not be fractioned, every subsequent hour may be fractioned by quarters.

Royal College Fees.

Each pupil per month ... ... Rs. 12

In the case of brothers or of several pupils paid for by the same person, or who, but for a free tuition enjoyed by one or more of them, would have to be paid for by the same person, a reduction of two rupees per month is made in the fees of each pupil attending the Classes of the College.

Ordinance 33 of 1899 authorises the Receiver General to take immediate steps to compel the payment of Royal College fees which have not been paid to him on or before the seventh day of the month following that for which the fees are due, by sending a written notice to the person liable, and for this notice a fee of 50 cents is charged.

If a pupil is withdrawn during any time, written notice must be given to the Rector and the fees must be paid to the end of the term, vacations included.

Notice of withdrawal at the end of the term must be given on or before the first day of term, otherwise fees must be paid up to the next term.

Pupils whose College fees have been in arrears during three months are liable to be excluded from the Royal College. (Art. 33 of Ord. 23 of 1898).

Vaccination.

(Ordinance No. 12 of 1875).

Every parent or person having declared a child is required to procure the vaccination of such child within ten months from the date of the birth; or if the child be more than ten months or less than four years old at the date of such declaration, within one month after such declaration and to take the child to the Public Vaccinator of the districts for his inspection of the vaccination on the day fixed by him after the operation.

Taxation of Witnesses.

Ordinance No. 53 *of* 1898.

Article 1.—The following expenses and allowances shall be paid and made to witnesses summoned in Civil and Criminal cases before any Court of Justice. (Ordinance No. 53 of 1898).

Paragraph No. 1

Allowance—Rs. 2 per diem.
Railway.—Second class return ticket.
Road.—24 cents per mile or 15 cents per kilometer.

A. Accountants of Banks.
,, Commercial firms.
,, Sugar Estates with factories.
Actors.
Agents (Commission Merchants, Land and Cattle).
Attornies and Solicitors.
Auctioneers.
B. Bankers.
Bank Managers.
,, Secretaries.
Barristers and Advocates.
Brokers.
C. Cashiers (Head) of Commercial Firms or Banks.
Clergymen of any Christian religion.
Commercial officers of H. M's Land and Sea Forces.
,, ,, Foreign forces.
Compounders.
Consuls.
D. Dentists.
Distillers.
E. Electricians.
Engineers.
G. Government Pensioners, in receipt of Rs. 2,400 and upwards p.a.
Government Servants,
in receipt of Rs. 2,400 and upwards p.a.
Government Servants paid by fees.
Govt. Med. Officers paid by fees—Rs. 10
L. Landowners of not less than 100 acres of land exercising no other trade or calling.
Lessees of Sugar Estates of more than 200 acres.
M. Managers of Assurance Companies.
,, Banks.
,, Commercial Firms.
,, Dock Companies.
,, Engrais Chimiques Companies.
,, Schools (associated).
,, Sugar Estates.
Marine Surveyors.
Masters of Merchant ships.
Medical Practitioners (vide Proviso for M.O. appointed before the Ordinance).
Members of Commercial Firms.
Merchants.
Midwives (duly qualified).
Musicians (professional).
N. Newspaper proprietors and Journalists.
Notaries.
Nurses (certificated).
O. Officers (Vide Commissioned Officers).
Oveaseers (Chief) on Sugar Estates with factories.
P. Pensioners (Government in receipt of Rs. 2,400 p.a. and upwards).
Pharmacist and Chemists.
Photographers (with studio).
Planters (sugar cane) of not less than 100 acres.
Professors.
Proprietors of Sugar Estates of more than 200 acres.
Proprietors of Newspapers.
R. Retailers (consolidated licence).
S. Secretaries of Banks.
Sub-manager of Sugar Estates with factories.
Sugar-cane Planters of not less than 100 acres.
Surveyors (sworn land).
V. Veterinary Surgeons,

Paragraph 2

Allowance.—R. 2 per day.
Railway.—R. 0.04 each way per mile.
Road.—R. 0.15 per kilom. or R. 0.24 per mile.

Persons holding a half-yearly licence of Rs. 30, or more and not specially mentioned in this Article.

A. Accountants of Sugar Estates without factories.
,, (Asst.) ,, ,,
Agents of shop-keepers.
B. Boilers (sugar).
Book-keepers in Banks.
,, Commercial Firms.
,, Shops.
,, on Sugar Estates without factories.
Building Inspectors.

ERRATA SLIP.

p. C. 110. Paragraphs 2-3 & 4. Railway fare *for* R. 0.04 each way per mile *read* cost of third class railway ticket (Ord. 15 of 1918).

Paragraph 2.—*Continued.*

C. Clerks in Banks.
„ Commercial Firms.
„ on Sugar Estates without factories.
D. Dispenser stewards.
G. Government servants
„ pensioners } in receipt of Rs. 720 and less than Rs. 2,400.
L. Land owners of less than 100 acres and not less than 25 acres, and exercising no other trade or calling.
M. Managers of Co-operative Societies.
„ Manure factories.
Masters of Coasters.
Mechanics.
O. Overseers of Sugar Estates other than those mentioned in paragraph 1.
P. Pensioners in receipt of Rs. 720 and less than Rs. 2,400 acres.
Photographers without studio.
Planters (sugar cane) of not less than 25 acres and not more than 100 acres.
S. Shopkeeper's Agents.
Sub-managers of Sugar Estates without factories.
Sugar boilers.
Sugar cane Planters of not less than 25 acres and not more than 100 acres.
T. Teachers (Head in Associated and State-Aided schools).

Paragraph 3

Persons holding a half yearly licence of less than Rs. 30 and not less than Rs. 15 and not specially mentioned in Act. 1 of the Ordinance.

Allowance.—R. 0.50 per day.
Railway.—R. 0.04 per mile each way.
Road.—R. 0.10 per kilom. or R. 0.16 per mile.

A. Artisans.
C. Clerks in shops.
G. Government servants
„ pensioners } in receipt of less than Rs. 720 p.a.
L. Land owners of less than 25 acres and not less than 5 acres of land (cultivated) and exercising no other trade or calling.
M. Mill Drivers.
Muleteers.
Monitors (school).
P. Pensioners (Government) in receipt of less than Rs. 720 p.a.
Planters (sugar cane) of less than 25 acres and not less than 5 acres.
Priests (Hindoo, Mahomedan and Budhists).
S. Seamen.
Soldiers.
Sugar cane planters of less than 25 acres and not less than 5 acres.
T. Teachers (school).

Paragraph No. 4

Witnesses not coming under any of the classes of persons mentioned in the preceding paragraphs :

Allowance.—R. 0.25 per day.
Railway.—R. 0.04 per mile each way.
Road.—R. 0.10 per kilom. or R. 0.10 per mile.

Females.

Female witnesses not coming within paragraphs 1, 2, or 3 of Article 1 of this Ordinance shall receive the same allowance as their husband, father or guardian would be or would have been entitled to receive.

Taxation of Witnesses.

Article 2.

When payable by the Crown.

Subsistence allowance.

Government servants
Municipality „ } Nil.

Paragraph No. 4—*Continued.*

Employees of Board of Commissioners of townships drawing salary at the rate of Rs. 1,000...	R. 1.00
Do. do. of less than Rs. 1,000	0.75
Artisans Messengers	0.50
Railway gatemen ,, porters Boatmen Labourers	0.25

TRAVELLING.—

RAILWAY.—Vouchers signed by proper authority.

ROAD.—As specified in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 (Article 1).

To those who are paid by **FEES**, taxation to be in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 (**Article** 1).

ARTICLE 10. Officers of Police, Forest Officers, Inland Revenue Officers and Sanitary Officers, when called by the Crown, and witnesses in cases prosecuted for breach of laws which it is their duty to enforce shall not be entitled to the allowance specified in Article 2 if they have not left the limits of their districts.

Municipal Taxes,—Port Louis.

(TARIFF UNDER ORDINANCE No. 23 OF 1903).

Schedule E.—Part I : Art. 88 (1).

Coachmen of hackney carriages or carrioles ... (payable half-yearly from 1st to 15th January and from 1st to 15th July, without any allowance for broken period).	Rs. 8.00	
For hand-carts used in the Town.		
Small...	Rs. 4	Per annum due on 1st January of each year.
Large...	6	
For trucks not drawn by mechanical traction used in the Town ...	25	

Schedule E.—Part II : Art. 88 (2)

1.	For each permit for conducting along one or more streets of the Town—1 to 3 head of cattle ...	Rs. 0.25
2.	Permit for any number exceeding 3 and not exceeding 20 head of cattle ...	0.50
3.	Permit for any number exceeding 20 head of cattle ...	1.00
4.	Permit for conducting along one of more streets of the Town all cattle including Rodrigues cattle, on importation into the Colony per head ...	0.25
5.	For every permit for conveying pieces of timber, planks, and other building materials, exceeding 5 metres in length, or iron bars exceeding 6 metres in length, per cart load, whatever may be the number of pieces of timber etc., or iron bars ...	0.25
6.	For number issued to hackney coaches to be renewed yearly —for each yearly number...	4.00
	Carrioles ...	2.00
	Carts ...	2.00
7.	For the registry of porters and messengers per year each ...	1.00
8.	Tariff for hackney coaches and carrioles each ...	0.25
9.	Permit for firing mines at the same spot per diem ...	2.50
10.	Permit for taking care of tombs per year ... (payable half-yearly from 1st to 15th January and from 1st to 15th July, without any allowance for broken periods)	5.00
11.	Certifying of signatures by the Mayor for each deed ...	5.00
12.	For each certificate of property and share of water borne on the Cadastre and for each certificate of morality (de bonne vie et de bonne mœurs) ...	4.00
13.	Fees leviable for permits under the Building Ordinance No. 18 of 1896 in lieu of item 9 Schedue A.	
	(1) For any construction having a superficial surface of 130 square feet or less :—	
	(a) In the central part of the town ...	0.50
	(b) In the extra central part ...	0.50
	(c) In the Suburbs ...	0.25
14.	For any surface in excess of 120 square feet, the fee will be increased proportionally, any excess surface less than one-half being charged for at half rate, and more than one half at full rate.	
15.	For external repairs to each building : For each side of the building or of the roof, one eighth of the fees chargeable for erecting any construction in virtue of the three preceding items.	
17.	For every forge whether portable or not ...	5..00
18.	For every oven exceeding the size of an ordinary kitchen oven ...	5.00
19.	For every fire place to be used for a factory ...	3.00
20.	For every steam boiler or steam driven machine used in an factory or workshop	10.00
21.	For every factory in addition to any amount due for any forge, fire place, boiler or machine above mentioned, intended for any trade process whatsoever, per factory ...	Rs. 3.00
22.	For any licences for the storage of dangerous goods, per year ...	20.00
23.	For every registration of any lodging house ...	3.00
24.	Lodging house keeper with accommodation for six lodgers (p. a. payable half yearly in advance) ...	24.00
25.	For lodging house keeper with accommodation for every lodger in excess of six.	4.00
	Amendment of Ordinance No. 7 of 1910 :—	
	For the inspection of any building intended to be used as Common Lodging House ...	1.00

For drawing up a memorandum of survey and place of any building intended to be used as a Common Lodging House	5.00
26. Laying down the alignment of any building, per metre in length :—	
(a) In the central part of town	2.00
(b) In the extra central part of the town	1.00
(c) In the Suburbs	1.00
27. For raising the foundations of any building the alignment of which has already been laid down : one half of the above fees.	
28. For erection of an enclosure wall, in masonry, per metre in length	0.20
29. For erection of a wooden enclosure : per meter in length	0.10
30. For erection of a balcony over the line of any street : per meter in length :—	
(a) In the central and extra central parts of the town	2.00
(b) In the Suburbs	1.00
31. If the balcony over the line of the street be erected in front of one opening only .—	
(a) In the central part of the town	2.00
(b) In any other part of the town	1.00
32. For a shed (auvent) overhanging the line of the street : per metre in length :—	
(a) In the central and extra central parts of the town	1.00
(b) In the suburbs	0.50
33. For any small shed (auvent) hanging over the line of the street, over doors and windows and extending more than one foot beyond the width of such door or window.	
(a) In the central and extra central parts of the town	0·50
(b) In the suburbs	0.25
34. For the opening of a door or window in building already existing :	
(a) In the central part of the town	3.00
(b) In the extra central part of the town	2.00
(c) In the suburbs	1.00
35. For every small bridge (ponceau) in front of buildings :	
(a) In the central and extra central parts of the town	4.00
(b) In the suburbs	2.00
36. For complete obstruction of a street, for private work, for a period nor exceeding five days, per diem (Such obstruction to be previously sanctioned by the Municipal Council).	25.00
37. For partial obstruction of the half of a street, or less, for private work per day.	2.00
38. For digging in a street or footway for every part of such street or footway dug up (exclusive of the extra duty for the enclosure to be fixed round the excavation, if found necessary by the Town Architect :	
(a) For excavations not exceeding 20 feet in length or 2 feet in depth, per diem	0.75
(b) For excavation not exceeding 30 feet in length and not exceeding 2 feet in depth per day	1.00
(c) For excavations not exceeding 50 feet in length and 2 feet in depth, per day	1.50
(d) For excavations exceeding 50 feet in length or exceeding 2 feet in depth, per day	1.50
39. For any enclosure of the footpath which shall be deemed indispensable by the Town Architect, and shall not exceed the width of the footway, for works carried out in the line of the street, with the right of erecting scaffoldings not projecting beyond such enclosures, per day :	
(o) For the central part of the town	0.75
(b) For the extra central part of the town	0.50
(c) For the Suburbs	0.50
40. For blinds, those usually called " Stores ", on the ground-floor projecting or hanging on the public footpath or pavement, a free space of 2 metres having to be left between the edge of the blind and the footpath, for each blind per year	Rs. 2.00
41. For posting up bills, placards, advertisements and notices in streets or on any enclosure :	
For each particular poster (Whatever the number of streets and enclosures or number of posters of the same kind posted up).	1.00

SECTION D.

SUMMARY OF COMMERCIAL LAWS–

COPYRIGHT, TRADE MARKS, PATENTS, BANKRUPTCY, &c.

together with

ORDINANCES, PROCLAMATIONS AND GOVERNMENT NOTICES FOR THE YEAR 1919.

The commercial laws of Mauritius, as indeed the whole legal system of the Colony, are based on the French Codes which were in force at the time of the Capitulation in 1810. These codes have since been greatly modified by local legislation with the result that they now present complications of a unique and special nature causing considerable trouble to foreign subscribers, especially merchants and traders. With the object of directing attention to the principal amendments to the original codes Mr. Magistrate B. H. Colin has kindly drawn up a short summary at the request of the *Mauritius Almanac* which it is hoped will be of assistance in Commercial circles.

A. W.

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THE MAURITIUS ALMANAC

AND

COMMERCIAL HANDBOOK

Past issues procurable, on application, from the Publishers, Mauritius.

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1912	Rs. 10.00
1913	out of print.
1914	Rs. 7.50
1915	out of print.
1916	Rs. 10.00
1917	Rs. 10.00
1918	Rs. 10.00
1919	out of print.

ADVERTISEMENTS in the "**Mauritius Almanac**" go direct to the persons requiring them. There is no waste. Every copy finds an enquirer in the business man, the planter and the merchant &c. All goods and materials advertised are referred to directly in the *General Index* as well as in the advertisers index.

The "MAURITIUS ALMANAC" has a steadily increasing Local and Foreign Circulation and is the only complete reference book on the Colony.

SECTION D.

COMMERCIAL LAWS

COMMERCIAL CODE

All acts which have for object a speculation fall under the Commercial law, and are dealt with in Mauritius by the French Code of Commerce, but that Code has been greatly modified by local legislature and Orders in Council.

The principal modifications to the Code of Commerce are the following :

Prescription and Limitation.

Articles 64, 108 and 189 C. Com. have been extended by Ordinance 10 of 1874 ; the law on Prescription and Limitation as laid down in the C. Com : for commercial matters being now applicable to and binding upon the Crown and private parties.

Articles 615 to 648. C. Com : relative to Commercial jurisdiction are repealed by Ordinance 2 of 1850 put in force by order in Council 23rd October 1851—The ordinary Courts of Mauritius have now jurisdiction in commercial matters. By article 1 of Ordinance 16 of 1883 all commercial actions are barred by prescription after 10 years in cases in which shorter periods are not provided by law—By article 2—When a claim has become a judgment claim and the judgment has the legal effect of a contradictory judgment, the debt is barred by the 15 years prescription.

Companies.

The Companies Ordinance 35 of 1912 amended by Ordinance 27 of 1913 deals with commercial societies and it repeals in Title III C. Com ; (Des Sociétés) that part of Art. 19 which applies to Anonymous societies, and articles 29 to 45 as well as other articles inconsistent with Ordinances 35 of 1915 and 27 of 1913 are amended.

Ordinance 4 of 1913 provides for the constitution and control of Cooperative Credit Societies and the provisions of Ordinance 35 of 1912 are not applicable to Societies registered under this Ordinance —By article 33 (1) of Ordinance 4 of 1913 the Governor in Executive Council may permit any association of not less than 10 persons of age to be registered as a Society under this Ordinance.

By Ordinance 15 of 1895 a stamp duty of Rs. 50 is to be paid for 1o. the issuing of Proclamations authorizing the formation of Anonymous societies—2o. for the continuation thereof and 3o. for the modification of the articles of agreement thereof.

The compulsory arbitration contemplated by Arts. 51 to 63 C. Com. has been abrogated by Ordinance 2 of 1868—The ordinary Courts in Mauritius and its dependencies have jurisdiction in determining as ordinary Commercial actions any matter of dispute between partners, as they have concerning other matters triable before them.

Summary of the Companies Ordinance

By Art. 529 of the Civil Code, shares in companies are moveables as regards the shareholders thereof, as long as the Society exists.

It is immaterial whether the Society has been formed for the purpose of acquiring gain by speculations based upon immoveable properties.

It must however be borne in mind that all acquisitions, or mortgaging of lands made to form the Company or when it has been formed, follow the ordinary rules as to Transcription and Mortgages.

Ordinance 24 of 1898 and the schedule thereto deal with the Transcription and Mortgage dues. (See Section C. page 49 et seq.).

*Companies Ordinance 35 of 1912.**

A Company under this Ordinance means a company formed and registered under this Ordinance as well as an existing company approved or renewed under any Proclamation issued under the Code of Commerce.

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* The complete Ordinance with annotations can be procured from the Mauritius Printing Establishment, Port Louis.

Companies.—*(Continued)*

The Preliminary to the Ordinance deals with the repeal of laws and the interpretation of terms and the Ordinance is divided into 8 parts as follows :

Part I.—Constitution and Incorporation (Arts. 4 to 23).
Part II.—Distribution and Reduction of share Capital, Registration of Unlimited Company as limited, and unlimited liabilities of Directors (Arts. 24 to 61).
Part III.—Management and Administration (Arts. 62 to 109).
Part IV.—Winding up (Arts. 110 to 200).
Part V.—Foreign Companies (Art. 201).
Part VI.—Application of Ordinance (Arts. 202 to 204).
Part VII.—Winding up of Unregistered Companies (Arts. 205 to 210).
Part VIII.—Miscellaneous provisions (Arts. 211 to 221).

Ordinance 35 of 1912 does not apply to Cooperative Credit Societies (Ord. 4 of 1913). Vide Arts. 250 and 280 of Ord. 35 of 1912.

Vide Art. 16 of Ord. 27 of 1913 as to **Registration of Documents.**

The following articles of Ord. 35 of 1912 have been amended, repealed or replaced by *Ord. 27 of 1913*. *R* means *Repealed* and *RR Repealed and Replaced* ; *A Amended.*

Par. (xix) of Art. 2 RR by Art. 1 ; Par. (xxi) of Art. 2 A by Art. 2 (1) ; Par. (xxi) of Art. 2 sub-par. (b) RR by Art. 2 (2) ; Supplementary provisions to Art. 28 by Art. 2 (3) and Art. 3 ; Art. 32, par. 2 A by Art. 4 ; Art. 53, par. (ii) A by Art. 5 ; Art. 67 RR by Art. 6 ; Art. 81 sub-par. (a), par. (1) A by Art. 7 ; Art. 86, par. (1) A by Art. 8 ; Art. 94, par. (1) A by Art. 9 ; Art. 133 RR by Art. 10 ; Arts. 137, 139 and 141 A by Art. 11 ; *Addition to Art. 199 by Art. 13* ; *Art. 140 (2) and Art. 130 of Table A of Schedule IV A by Art. 12* ; Art. 213, par. (i) RR by Art. 14 ; Art. 219 RR by Art. 15 ;

Sub-par. (ii) of par. (1) of Arts. 6, 7 and 8
Par. (5) of Art. 23
Par. (4) of Art. 85 and
Art. 2 of the Memorandum of Forms A, B, C & D of Schedule III
} R by Art. 17 of Ord. 27 of 1913.

As to par. 3 of Art. 28—Arts. 103, 104 and par. (iv) of Art. 116 of Ord. 35 of 1912, vide Schedule to Ord. 27 of 1913.

Bourse de Commerce and Brokers.

Articles 71 to 90 C. Com. which refer to the " Bourses de Commerce " and to Brokers have been so completely modified by Local legislature that they can be considered as repealed.

The arrêté of the 14 Thermidor An XII Decaen No. 69 deals with the establishment of a Bourse de Commerce i.e. it lays down the fundamental rules about negotiations.

Ordinance 11 of 1836 refers to the functions of Brokers—the conditions required for their nomination—the protection which the law grants to them—their obligation to keep memorandums (carnets) and stamped journals—their suspension—their responsibility for the truth of signatures—their death or resignation—their fees—the tariff of their fees is to be found published in Government Notice 5 June 1837.

Ordinance 11 of 1836 has been modified by Ordinances 31 of 1866, 12 of 1869, 8 of 1890 and by the Revision Ordinance 45 of 1902.

Ordinance 31 of 1866 was framed to constitute the Chamber of Brokers into a Corporation—it deals with the members of the Corporation—the office bearers thereof—the quorum of meetings, the presidency of the meetings—the convocation to meetings—the powers, rights and privileges of the corporation and the duties thereof—the keeping of registers—the publication of the current rates of exchange, of prices current of merchandise, freight etc.—the disciplinary regulations and the sureties to be furnished by brokers.

Ordinance 8 of 1890 refers to the two classes of Brokers* to the penalty for acting in transactions not authorised by licence and of prosecutions under Articles 8 & 9 of Ordinance 11 of 1836 and of this Ordinance.

By Ordinance 32 of 1915 (Licence Ordinance) 1st class brokers not dealing in bills or loans as defined in Article 16 of Ordinance 13 of 1918 i.e. (*a*) lending or advancing money on securities of real property, of crops, or of documents of title to cargo, goods, merchandise (*b*) discounting bills or other instruments (*c*) advancing money on personal securities (*d*) paying any claim with subrogation, pay a half-yearly licence of Rs. 150—2nd class Brokers as well as Customs Brokers pay a half-yearly licence of Rs. 30.

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* A 2nd. class broker is not permitted to sell estate sugars or to deal in drafts. He transacts business ingeneral merchandise (imported goods) only. Ord. 8 of 1890, Art. 1 (2).

Bourse de Commerce and Brokers.—(*Continued*).

CUSTOMS BROKERS.

By Ordinance 28 of 1892, Customs Brokers are persons authorised by the Governor to look after the entry and clearance of goods or baggages at the Customs. No one but Customs Brokers are entitled to exercise these duties except merchants agents, importers and consignees of goods—the merchants agents can only act for the firm they represent and for no other person. The penalty for a breach of this law is Rs. 200.

Customs Brokers have to furnish security for faithful and incorrupt conduct.

Code de Comm.—Article 109 relative to acquisitions and sales has been extended to COMMERCIAL PLEDGES by Article 1 of Ordinance 10 of 1871. (See page D. 17.)

Articles 110 to 189 C. Com. relative to BILLS OF EXCHANGE have been repealed by Ordinance 32 of 1914 which consolidates the laws relating to Bills of Exchange—Cheques on bankers—Promissory notes. In Article 86 (supplementary) computation of time is dealt with—Article 87 Dividend warrants may be crossed as crossed cheques—Article 88—Actions on Bills of Exchange and promissory notes not to be brought after 5 years from maturity — Art. 89. This Ordinance does not affect the provisions of laws in force for the time being relating to stamps, Registration or the Revenue; neither does it affect the existing law relating to Companies. Ordinance 30 of 1855 provides for the procedure before the Supreme Court in actions on Bills of Exchange and Promissory notes.

The whole ordinance is published under the heading "Bills of Exchange" in subsequent pages of this section.

Commerce Maritime.

Articles 190 to 272 C. Com : (Commerce Maritime) have been largely modified and in parts impliedly repealed by the Merchant shipping acts 1894 and 1906 (published by Gov. Not. 16 of 1895 and 80 of 1909) by the Transfer Registration acts 1915 and 1916 (published by Gov. Not. 134 of 1915 and 244 of 1916) by statutes amending the same, by Regulations under orders in Council by Proclamations and regulations under Ordinances.

Ordinance 19 of 1910 was framed to consolidate and amend the law on Merchant Shipping and it repeals all previous ordinances relative to merchant shipping except Ordinance 18 of 1899 which provides for the application in this Colony of the provisions of the merchant shipping act 1894 of the United Kingdom.

Part 1 of Ordinance 19 of 1910 refers to Master and Seamen. Part 2 to distressed Colonial seamen. Part III to Mercantile Marine Officers. Part IV to Survey of Passenger Steamers. Part V to Life saving appliances. Part VI to Unseaworthy ships. Part VII to Wreck and salvage, to offences in respect of wreck, to dealers in marine stores and manufacturers of anchors. Ordinance 20 of 1910 extends certain provisions of the Merchant Shipping act of 1906 to Mauritius. Ordinance 1 of 1894 provides for the payment of fees for the measurement of Tonnage of British ships.

Articles 373 and 387 C. Com : relative to the delays for abandonment of a ship to insurers have been amended by articles 4 and 5 of the arrêté 14 Juin 1809 Decaen No. 208.

Bankruptcy.

Book III of the C. Com. concerning Bankruptcy has been repealed by Ordinance 10 of 1838 which is now repealed. The law now in force relative to Bankruptcy is Ordinance 23 of 1887 (amended by Ordinance 61 of 1888-9, 8 of 1899, 9 of 1898, 91 of 1898, 28 of 1899, 11 of 1904, 32 of 1909, revising Ordinances 45 of 1902, 24 of 1903 and amending Ordinance 46 of 1902 and by Proclamation 17 of 1888).

The Preliminary of Ordinance 23 of 1887 gives a definition of terms.

Part I article 6. What constitutes an act of bankruptcy.

The word debtor in article 6 includes (a) a person who is domiciled in Mauritius (b) or a person who within a year before the date of the presentation of the petition has ordinarily resided, or had a dwelling house or place of business in Mauritius or (c) a person who though not himself personally within the Colony carries on business by an agent within the Colony and possesses assets therein

EXTENSION OF THE MEANING OF THE WORD DEBTOR (ART. 2 OF ORD. 32 OF 1909.)

The meaning of the word debtor is not confined to a person who is personally present in the Colony when he commits the act which by Ordinance 23 of 1887 is made an act of Bankruptcy, whether the said person is or is not a British Subject. A debtor commits an act of bankruptcy in the following cases.

(*a*) If in Mauritius or elsewhere, he makes a conveyance or assignment of his property to any person for the benefit of his creditors generally;

(*b*) If, in Mauritius or elsewhere, he makes a fraudulent conveyance, gift, delivery or transfer of his property or of any part thereof;

Bankruptcy.—(*Continued*).

(*c*) If, in Mauritius or elsewhere, he conceals or removes any part of his property or creates any charge thereon, which, if he were made bankrupt, would amount to an offence punishable under this Ordinance;

(*d*) If, in Mauritius or elsewhere, he makes a conveyance or transfer of his property or any part thereof, or creates any charge thereon, which, if he were adjudged bankrupt, would constitute a fraudulent preference under this Ordinance;

(*e*) If, with intent to defeat or delay his creditors, he does any of the following things, namely

i. departs, or makes preparation for departing out of Mauritius, or being out of Mauritius, remains out of Mauritius; or;

ii. departs from his dwelling-house or otherwise absents himself; or;

iii. begins to keep house; or,

iv. suffers himself to be outlawed or a sequestration to be issued against his property under Ordinance No. 29 of 1853;

(*f*) If he files in the Court a declaration admitting his inability to pay his debts, or presents a bankruptcy petition against himself;

(*g*) If he suffers any seizure of his moveable or immoveable property to be made, or if he suffers a provisional seizure or attachment of his moveable property to be made, and fails within 8 days from such seizure or attachment either to obtain the removal thereof or to give security for payment of the claim of the seizing or attaching creditor;

(*h*) If imprisonment has been decreed against him for the recovery of any final judgment debt;

(*i*) If a creditor has obtained a final judgment against him for any amount, and execution thereon not having been stayed, has served on him in Mauritius, or, by leave of Court, elsewhere, a notice, herein called " bankruptcy notice ", requiring payment of such judgment debt, and such debt remains due and payable after the expiration of 7 days after service of the said notice in case the service has been effected in Mauritius or, if service has been effected elsewhere, then after the expiration of such time as shall have been fixed by the Court; provided that, under special circumstances, the Court shall have power to shorten the said delay of 7 days;

(*j*) If, being indebted to a creditor in virtue of a debt provable in bankruptcy, he fails to pay, or secure, or compound for, such debt, within such time as shall be allowed by an order made by the Court upon the application of the creditor. Provided no such application shall be entertained by the Court, unless a notice, herein called " bankruptcy notice ", requiring payment of such debt, has first been served upon such trader, and such trader has had notice of such application and has been called upon to show cause against the same;

(*k*) If he has admitted to any of his creditors that he is unable to meet his engagements or that he has suspended or is about to suspend the payment of his debts.

BANKRUPTCY PETITION.

Art. 7 deals with the jurisdiction to make a receiving order *i.e.* that on a Bankruptcy petition presented by a creditor or by a debtor the court makes an order for the protection of the debtor's estate.

Art. 8 as replaced by Art. 3 of Ordinance 32 of 1909 refers to the conditions on which a creditor may present a bankruptcy petition.

By Art. 9 the petition of a creditor must be verified by affidavit.

Art. 10 refers to the hearing of the petition of creditor which by Art. 11 cannot be withdrawn without leave of Court.

Art. 12 refers to the debtor's petition.

Art. 13 and following to the effect of a receiving order.

Arts. 17 & 18 to the proceedings consequent on order. (Vide art. 8 of Ord. 32 of 1909 as to arts. 18 and 19).

Art. 19 to the public examination of the debtor.

Arts. 20 and 21 to composition or scheme of arrangement.

Arts. 22 and following to adjudication of Bankruptcy.

Art. 25 to composition after adjudication.

Art. 26 and following to the control over the person and property of debtor. (Vide art. 8 of Ord. 32 of 1909 as to art. 26).

Art. 30 and following to the discharge of the bankrupt.*

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* A bankrupt may, at any time after being adjudged bankrupt, apply to the Court for an order of discharge which will be granted under certain conditions specified in Art. 30 et seq. of Ord. 23 of 1887.

Bankruptcy.—(*Continued*).

Part II arts. 35 and 36 deals with the disqualification of the bankrupt.

Part III art. 37 and following refers to the administration of the bankrupt's property (art. 49 referring to property not divisible amongst creditors is replaced by art. 7 of Ord. 32 of 1909).

Art. 55 and following to property and rights of bankrupt's wife.

Art. 60 and following to the realization of the Bankrupt's property. (Vide art. 9 of Ord. 32 of 1909 as to art. 62).

Arts. 70, 71 and 72 deals with the general powers of trustee.

Art. 73 and following refer to the distribution of the bankrupt's property. (Vide art. 8 of Ord. 32 of 1909 as to arts. 84 & 85).

Part IV art. 82 and following applies to the Accountant in Bankruptcy and defines his duties.

Part V art. 86 and following refer to Trustees in Bankruptcy.

Part VI art. 105 and following to the Constitution, procedure and powers of the Bankruptcy Court. (Proviso 42nd par. of art. 10 is amended by art. 10 of Ord. 32 of 1909).

Art. 118 deals with small bankruptcies. (Art. 11 of Ord. 32 of 1909 replaces par. 1 of this Art.)

Part VII arts. 122 and 123 deals with costs.—Art. 124 and following with Evidence (2nd par. of art. 126 replaced by art. 3 of Ord. 24 of 1899.

Art. 129 refers to unclaimed funds or dividends.

Art. 130—Debtors having ceased to be traders may be adjudged bankrupts.

Art. 131—Construction of former Ordinances.

Art. 132 & 133—Power of Court to annul adjudication.

Art. 134—Penalty for giving false evidence.

FRAUDULENT DEBTORS.

Art. 135. (Vide also art. 4 of Ord. 32 of 1909 as to the punishment of agents of debtors in certain cases, and arts. 5, 6 and 8 of Ord 32 of 1909 as to agents of debtors). Punishment of fraudulent debtors—*i.e.* Imprisonment not exceeding 3 years if

(i) The debtor does not to the best of his knowledge and belief, fully and truly discover to the Accountant or the Trustee all his property real and personal and how and to whom, and for what consideration, and when he disposed of any part thereof except such part as has been disposed of in the ordinary way of his trade or laid out in the ordinary expenses of his family, unless he proves that he had no intent to defraud.

(ii) If he does not deliver up to such accountant or trustee, or as he directs, all such part of his moveable property as is in his custody or under his control, and which he is required by law to deliver up, unless he proves that he had no intent to defraud.

(iii) If he does not deliver up to such accountant or trustee or as he directs, all books, documents, papers and writings in his custody or under his control relating to his property or affairs unless he proves that he had no intent to defraud.

(*iv*). If, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition against him or by himself, or within 4 months next before such presentation, he conceals any part of his property to the value of Rs. 50 or upwards, or conceals any debt, due to or from him, unless he proves that he had no intent to defraud;

(*v*). If, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition against him or by himself, or within 4 months next before such presentation, he fraudulently removes any part of his property of the value of Rs. 50 or upwards.

(*vi*). If he makes any material omission in any statement relating to his affairs, unless he proves that he had no intent to defraud;

(*vii*). If, knowing or believing that a false debt has been proved by any person under the bankruptcy, he fails for the period of a month to inform the Accountant or trustee thereof;

(*viii*). If, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition against him or by himself, he prevents the production of any book, document, paper or writing affecting or relating to his property or affairs, unless he proves that he had no intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the law;

(*ix*). If, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition against him or by himself or within four months next before such presentation he conceals, destroys, mutilates or falsifies, or is privy to the concealment, destruction, mutilation or falsification of any book or document affecting or relating to his property or affairs, unless he proves that he had no intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the law;

(*x*). If, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition against him or by himself, or within 4 months next before such presentation, he makes or is privy to the making of any false entry in any book or document affecting or relating to his property or affairs, unless he proves that he had no intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the law;

Bankuptcy.—*(Continued)*

(*xi*). If, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition against him or by himself, or within 4 months next before such presentation, he fraudulently parts with, alters or makes any omission, or is privy to the fraudulently parting with, altering, or making any book or document affecting or relating to his property or affairs ;

(*xii*). If, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition against him or by himself or at any meeting of his creditors within 4 months next before such presentation, he attempts to account for any part of his property by fictitious losses or by fictitious payments or expenses ;

(*xiii*). If, within 4 months next before the presentation of a bankruptcy petition against him or by himself, he, by any false representation or other fraud, has obtained any property on credit and has not paid for the same ;

(*xiv*). If, within 4 months next before the presentation of a bankruptcy petition against him or by himself, he obtains under the false pretence of carrying on business and dealing in the ordinary way of his trade, any property on credit and has not paid for the same, unless he proves that he had no intent to defraud ;

(*xv*). If within 4 months next before the presentation of a bankruptcy petition against him or by himself, he pawns, pledges, or disposes of, otherwise than in the ordinary way of his trade, any property which he has obtained on credit and has not paid for, unless he proves that he had no intent to defraud ;

(*xvi*). If he is guilty of any false representation or other fraud for the purpose of obtaining the consent of his creditors or any of them to any agreement with reference to his affairs or his bankruptcy ;

(*xvii*). If, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition against him or by himself or within 4 months before such presentation, he quits the Island and takes with him, or attempts or makes preparation for quitting the Island and for taking with him, any part of his property to the amount of Rs. 200 or upwards, which ought by law to be divided amongst his creditors, unless he proves that he had no intent to defraud.

Addition of para : xviii to art. 135 by art 12 of Ord. 32 of 1909.

(*xviii*). If within one month next before the presentation of a bankruptcy petition against him or by himself he has sold away or disposed of goods being part of his assets under the market price, and has thereby reduced or has attempted to reduce his assets unless he proves that he had no intent to defraud.

PENALTY FOR FRAUDULENT ACTION.

136.—Any debtor by or against whom a bankruptcy petition has been presented shall, in each of the cases following, be liable to imprisonment not exceeding one year, that is to say :

i. If, in incurring any debt or liability, he has obtained credit under false pretences, or by means of any other fraud ;

ii. If, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition or within 4 months next before such presentation, he has with intent to defraud his creditors, or any of them, made or caused to be made any gift, delivery or transfer of or any charge on his property ;

iii. If, he has, with intent to defraud his creditors, concealed or removed any part of his property since or within 2 months before the date of any unsatisfied judgment or order for payment of money obtained against him ;

iv. If, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition against him or by himself, he quits the island or attempts or makes preparation for quitting the Island ; provided it is proved that he had intention to defraud his creditors and evade the bankruptcy law ;

v. If, within the 3 years next preceding his bankruptcy, he shall have failed to keep in an intelligible manner the books mentioned in Article 8 of the Code of Commerce or shall have failed to make once in every year an inventory of his property ; unless he proves that he had no intent to defraud.

Vide Art. 5 of Ord. 32 of 1909 relative to the **Penalty of the Agent** for fraudulently obtaining order or quitting Island or not keeping proper books. Art. 6 contains a transitory clause to Arts. 4 and 5.

Arts. 137 and 138 deal with the **prosecution of offences.**

By Art. 13 of Ord. 32 of 1909 **provisional seizure of the goods** of any trader may be issued by magistrate upon proof that a trader is about to remove his effects or is actually removing them. Such process may be effected at any time of the day or night whether it be a public holiday or not.

Art. 14 deals with the **jurisdiction of Magistrates** to try Bankruptcy offences.

Art. 15 Petition in Bankruptcy subject to a stamp duty of R. 1.

Trade Marks.

By Ordinance 18 of 1868 Trade marks shall not have the character of Trade marks unless they be registered. An application in writing must be made to the Collector of Customs by the bearer wishing to register a trade mark, or by a person duly authorized by him. The application must define the nature of the merchandize etc. which the trade mark intends to denote and to which it is to apply—and to the application must be joined a " fac simile " of the trade mark to be registered. The Collector keeps a register of trade marks numbered and initiated by one of the Magistrates of Port Louis.

In that register is transcribed the application and the date of its reception—a number is given to each application—The application and trade mark is returned to the applicant after endorsing thereupon a certificate of registry.

Every person who has caused a trade mark to be registered must give notice thereof in 3 local newspapers and such notice shall contain a summary description of the trade mark and the date of its registration.

Every registered trade mark is presumed to be genuine unless proof to the contrary be adduced.

The fee for registration is Rs. 10 to be paid into the hands of the Collector of Customs—and the fee for inspection of the Collector's register is Rupee 1.

Ordinance 13 of 1888 consolidates and amends the law relating to fraudulent marks on merchandize i.e.

The offenders against trade marks and trade descriptions are the following :

Offences as to trade marks and trade descriptions.

Article 2. (Offences as to trade marks and trade descriptions). Any person who—

(*a*) forges any trade mark ; or

(*b*) falsely applies to goods any trade mark or any mark so nearly resembling a trade mark as to be calculated to deceive ; or

(*c*) makes any die, block, machine or other instrument for the purpose of forging, or of being used for forging, a trade mark ; or

(*d*) applies any false trade description to goods ; or

(*e*) disposes of or has in his possession any die, block, machine or other instrument for the purpose of forging a trade mark ; or

(*f*) causes any of the things above in this article mentioned to be done, shall, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, and unless he proves that he acted without intent to defraud, be guilty of an offence.

(2) Every person who sells, or exposes for, or has in his possession for sale, or for any purpose of trade or manufacture, any goods or things to which any forged trade mark, or mark or false trade description is applied or to which any trade mark, or mark so nearly resembling a trade mark, as to be calculated to deceive, is falsely applied, as the case may be, shall, unless he proves—

(*a*) That having taken all reasonable precautions against committing an offence against this Ordinance, he had at the time of the commission of the alleged offence no reason to suspect the genuineness of the trade mark, mark, or trade description ; and

(*b*) That on demand made by or on behalf of the prosecutor, he gave all the information in his power with respect to the persons from whom he obtained such goods or things ; or

(*c*) That otherwise he had acted innocently :

be guilty of an offence.

(3) Every person guilty of an offence against this Ordinance shall be liable—

(i) to imprisonment not exceeding 2 years, and to a fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000, and

(ii) in any case to forfeit to His Majesty every chattel, article, instrument, or things by means of or in relation to which the offence has been committed.

(4) The Court before whom any person is convicted under this Article may order any forfeited articles to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Court thinks fit.

Definition of Trade Mark.

3.—(1) In this Ordinance—" Trade-mark " means a trade-mark registered under Ordinance No. 18 of 1868, and includes any trade-mark which, either with or without registration, is protected by law in any British possession or foreign State to which the provisions of the 103rd. section of the Patents, Designs and Trade-Marks Act, 1883 (as amended by 48 & 49 Vict. c. 63 & 49 & 50 Vict. c. 37) are, under Order in Council, for the time being applicable.

" Trade description " means any description, statement or other indication, direct or indirect,

(*a*) as to the number, quantity, measure, gauge, or weight of any goods, or

(*b*) as to the place or country in which any goods were made or produced, or

(*c*) as to the mode of manufacturing or producing any goods, or

Trade Marks. (*Cont.*)

(*d*) as to the material of which any goods are composed, or

(*e*) as to any goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege, or copyright,

and the use of any figure, word or mark, which according to the custom of the trade, is commonly taken to be an indication of any of the above matters, shall be deemed to be a trade description.

" False trade description " means a trade description which is false in a material respect as regards the goods to which it is applied, and includes every alteration of a trade description, whether by way of addition, effacement, or otherwise, where that alteration makes the description false in a material respect, and the fact that a trade description is a trade mark or part of a trade mark, shall not prevent such trade description being a false trade description.

" Goods " means anything which is the subject of trade, manufacture, or merchandise :

" Person," " manufacturer, dealer, or trader," and " proprietor " include any body of persons corporate or unincorporate :

" Name " includes any abbreviation of a name.

(2) The provisions of this Ordinance respecting the application of a false trade description to goods shall extend to the application of goods of any such figures, words or marks, or arrangement or combination thereof, whether including a trade-mark or not as are reasonably calculated to lead persons to believe that the goods are the manufacture or merchandise of some person other than the person whose manufacture or merchandise they really are.

(3) The provisions of this Ordinance respecting the application of a false trade description to goods, or respecting goods to which a false trade description is applied, shall extend to the application to goods of any false name or initials of a person, and to goods with the false name or initials of a person applied, in like manner as if such name or initials were a trade description, and for the purpose of this enactment the expression false name or initials means as applied to any goods, any name or initials of a person which—

(*a*) are not a trade-mark, or part of a trade-mark, and

(*b*) are identical with, or a colourable imitation of the name or initials of a person carrying on business in connexion with goods of the same description, and not having authorised the use of such name or initials, and

(*c*) are either those of a fictitious person or of some person not *bonâ fide* carrying on business in connexion with such goods.

FORGING TRADE MARK.

4.—A person shall be deemed to forge a trade-mark who either—

(*a*) without the assent of the proprietor of the trade-mark makes the trade-mark or a mark so nearly resembling that trade-mark as to be calculated to deceive ; or

(*b*) falsifies any genuine trade-mark, whether by alteration, addition, effacement, or otherwise ;

and any trade-mark or marks so made or falsified is in this Ordinance referred to as a forged trade-mark.

Provided that in any prosecution for forging a trade-mark the burden of proving the assent of the proprietor shall lie on the defendant.

APPLYING MARKS AND DESCRIPTIONS.

5.—(1) A person shall be deemed to apply a trade-mark or mark or trade description to goods who—

(*a*) applies it to the goods themselves ; or

(*b*) applies it to any covering, label, reel, or other thing in or with which the goods are sold or exposed or had in possession for any purpose of sale, trade, or manufacture ; or

(*c*) places, encloses, or annexes any goods which are sold or exposed or had in possession for any purpose of sale, trade, or manufacture, in, with, or to any covering, label, reel, or other thing to which a trade-mark or trade description has been applied ; or

(*d*) uses a trade-mark or mark or trade description in any manner calculated to lead to the belief that the goods in connexion with which it is used are designated or described by that trade-mark or mark or trade description.

(2) The expression " covering " includes any stopper, cask, bottle, vessel, box, cover, capsule, case, frame, or wrapper ; and the expression " label " includes any band or ticket.

A trade-mark or mark, or trade description, shall be deemed to be applied whether it is woven, impressed, or otherwise worked into, or annexed, or affixed to the goods, or to any covering, label, reel, or other thing.

(3) A person shall be deemed to falsely apply to goods a trade-mark or mark, who without the assent of the proprietor of a trade-mark applies such trade-mark, or a mark so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, but to any prosecution for falsely applying a trade-mark or mark to goods the burden of proving the assent of the proprietor shall lie on the defendant.

Trade Marks.—*Continued.*

EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN PERSONS EMPLOYED IN ORDINARY COURSE OF BUSINESS.

6.—Where a defendant is charged with making any die, block, machine, or other instrument for the purpose of forging, or being used for forging, a trade-mark, or with falsely applying to goods any trade-mark or any mark so nearly resembling a trade-mark as to be calculated to deceive, or with applying to goods any false trade description, or causing any of the things in this Article mentioned to be done, and proves :—

(*a*) That in the ordinary course of his business he is employed, on behalf of other persons, to make dies, blocks, machines or other instruments for making, or being used in making trade-marks, or as the case may be, to apply marks or descriptions, to goods, and that in the case which is the subject of the charge he was so employed by some person resident in the Colony, and not interested in the goods by way of profit or commission dependent on the sale of such goods ; and

(*b*) That he took reasonable precautions against committing the offence charged ; and

(*c*) That he had, at the time of the commission of the alleged offence, no reason to suspect the genuineness of the trade-mark, or trade description ; and

(*d*) That he gave to the prosecutor all the information in his power with respect to the persons on whose behalf the trade-mark, mark, or description was applied—.

He shall be discharged from the prosecution, but shall be liable to pay the costs incurred by the prosecutor, unless he has given due notice to him that he will rely on the above defence.

APPLICATION OF ORDINANCE TO WATCHES.

7.—Where a watch case has thereon any words or marks which constitute, or are by common repute considered as constituting, a description of the country in which the watch was made, and the watch bears no description of the country where it was made, those words or marks shall *prima facie* be deemed to be a description of that country within the meaning of this Ordinance, and the provisions of this Ordinance with respect to goods to which a false trade description has been applied, and with respect to selling or exposing for or having in possession for sale, or any purpose of trade or manufacture, goods with a false trade description, shall apply accordingly, and for the purposes of this Article the expression " watch " means all that portion of a watch which is not the watch case.

TRADE-MARK HOW DESCRIBED IN PLEADINGS.

8.—In any indictment, pleading, proceeding, or document, in which any trade-mark or forged trade-mark is intended to be mentioned, it shall be sufficient, without further description and without copy or *fac-simile*, to state that trade-mark or forged trade-mark to be a trade-mark or forged trade-mark.

RULES AS TO EVIDENCE.

9.—In any prosecution for an offence against this Ordinance.

(*i*) A defendant, and his wife or her husband, as the case may be, may, if the defendant thinks fit, be called as a witness, and, if called, shall be sworn and examined, and may be cross-examined and re-examined in like manner as any other witness.

(*ii*) In the case of imported goods, evidence of the port of shipment shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the place or country in which the goods were made or produced.

[No. 6 of 1896 art. 2.] (1) Provided that in the case of free ports in British possessions or in the case of ports in British possessions wherein there is no officer of customs, a written statement signed by the Governor or officer in charge for the time being of such possessions, and authenticated by the seal of the Colonial Secretary of the possession, shall be *primâ facie* evidence that such imported goods are or are not of the manufacture of such possessions, as the case may be.

(2) Provided also that whenever the Collector of Customs in Mauritius shall have reason to believe that goods introduced from the above possessions or ports fall within the category of goods the importation of which is prohibited by Article 14 of Ordinance 13 of 1888, and the regulations made thereunder, it shall be lawful for him to detain such goods for a reasonable time in order to obtain a written statement as aforesaid.

PUNISHMENT OF ACCESSORIES.

10.—Any person who, being within the Colony, procures, counsels, aids, abets, or is accessory to the commission, without the Colony, of any act, which, if committed in the Colony, would under this Ordinance be an offence, shall be guilty of that offence as a principal, and be liable to be indicted, proceeded against, tried, and convicted in any district in the Colony in which he may be, as if the offence had been there committed.

Search warrant. 11.—(1) Where upon information of an offence against this Ordinance, a Magistrate has issued either a summons requiring the defendant charged by such information to appear to answer to the same, or a warrant for the arrest of such defendant, and either the said Magistrate on or after issuing the summons or warrant, or any other Magistrate, is satisfied by information on oath that there is reasonable cause to suspect that any goods or things by means of, or in relation to, which such offence has been committed are in any house or premises of the defendant, or otherwise in his possession or under his control in any place, such Magistrate may issue a warrant under his hand by virtue of which it shall be lawful for any constable named or referred to in the warrant, to enter such house, premises, or place at any reasonable time by day, and to search therefor and seize and take away those goods or things; and any goods or things seized under any such warrant shall be brought before a Magistrate for the purpose of its being determined whether the same are or are not liable to forfeiture under this Ordinance.

(2) If the owner of any goods or things which, if the owner thereof had been convicted, would be liable to forfeiture under this Ordinance is unknown or cannot be found, an information or complaint may be laid for the purpose only of enforcing such forfeiture, and a Magistrate may cause notice to be advertised stating that, unless cause is shown to the contrary at the time and place named in the notice such goods or things will be forfeited, and at such time and place the Magistrate, unless the owner or any person on his behalf, or other person interested in the goods or things shows cause to the contrary, may order such goods or things or any of them to be forfeited.

(3) Any goods or things forfeited under this Article, or under any other provision of this Ordinance, may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of, in such manner as the Magistrate by which the same are forfeited may direct, and the Magistrate may, out of any proceeds which may be realised by the disposition of such goods, (all trade-marks and trade descriptions being first obliterated), award to any innocent party any loss he may have innocently sustained in dealing with such goods.

PROSECUTION.

Costs of defence or prosecution. 12.—On any prosecution under this Ordinance the Magistrate may order costs to be paid to the defendant by the prosecutor, or to the prosecutor by the defendant, having regard to the information given by and the conduct of the defendant and prosecutor respectively.

Limitation of prosecution. 13—No prosecution for an offence against this Ordinance shall be commenced after the expiration of 3 years next after the commission of the offence, or one year next after the first discovery thereof by the prosecutor, whichever expiration first happens.

PROHIBITION ON IMPORTATION.

14.—*Whereas it is expedient to make further provision for prohibiting the importation of goods which if sold, would be liable to forfeiture under this Ordinance*:—

i. All such goods, and also all the goods of foreign manufacture bearing any name or trade-mark being or purporting to be the name or trade-mark of any manufacturer, dealer or trader in the United Kingdom, unless such name or trade-mark is accompanied by a definite indication of the country in which the goods were made or produced, are hereby prohibited to be imported into the Colony, and subject to the provisions of this Article, shall be included among goods prohibited to be imported as if they were specified in Ordinance 28 of 1892 Sched. II.

ii. Before detaining any such goods, or taking any further proceedings with a view to the forfeiture thereof under the law relating to the customs, the Collector of Customs may require the regulations under this Article, whether as to information, security, conditions, or other matters, to be complied with, and may satisfy himself in accordance with those regulations that the goods are such as are prohibited by this Article to be imported.

iii. The Governor in Executive Council may make regulations, either general or special, respecting the detention and forfeiture of goods the importation of which is prohibited by this Article, and the conditions, if any, to be fulfilled before such detention or forfeiture, and may by such regulations determine the information, notices and security to be given, and the evidence requisite for any of the purposes of this Article, and the mode of verification of such evidence.

iv. Where there is on any goods a name which is identical with or a colourable imitation of the name or a place in the United Kingdom, that name, unless accompanied by the name of the country in which such place is situate, shall be treated for the purposes of this Article as if it were the name of a place in the United Kingdom.

v. Such regulations may apply to all goods the importation of which is prohibited by this Article, or different regulations may be made respecting different classes of such goods or of offences in relation to such goods.

vi. The regulations may provide for the informant reimbursing the Collector of Customs all expenses and damages incurred in respect of any detention made on his information and of any proceeding consequent on such detention.

Trade Marks.—*Continued.*

IMPLIED WARRANTY ON SALE OF MARKED GOODS.

15.—On the sale or in the contract for the sale of any goods to which a trade-mark, or mark, or trade description has been applied, the vendor shall be deemed to warrant that the mark is a genuine trade-mark and not forged or falsely applied, or that the trade description is not a false trade description, unless the contrary is expressed in some writing signed by or on behalf of the vendor and delivered at the time of the sale or contract to and accepted by the vendee.

FALSE DESCRIPTION.

Provisions of Ordinance as to false description not to apply in certain cases.

16.—Where, at the passing of this Ordinance, a trade description is lawful and generally applied to goods of a particular class or manufactured by a particular method to indicate the particular class or method of manufacture of such goods, the provision of this Ordinance with respect to false trade descriptions shall not apply to such trade description when so applied.

Provided that where such trade description includes the name of a place or country, and is calculated to mislead as to the place or country where the goods to which it is applied were actually made or produced, and the goods are not actually made or produced in that place or country, this Article shall not apply unless there is added to the trade description, immediately before or after the name of that place or country, in an equally conspicuous manner, with that name, the name of the place or country in which the goods were actually made or produced, with a statement that they were made or produced there.

Savings.

17.—(1) This Ordinance shall not exempt any person from any action, suit, or other proceeding which might but for the provisions of this Ordinance be brought against him.

(2) Nothing in this Ordinance shall entitle any person to refuse to make a complete discovery, or to answer any question or interrogatory in any action, but such discovery or answer shall not be admissible in evidence against such person in any prosecution for an offence against this Ordinance.

(3) Nothing in this Ordinance shall be construed so as to render liable to any prosecution or punishment any servant of a master resident in the Colony who *boná fide* acts in obedience to the instructions of such master, and, on demand made by or on behalf of the prosecutor, has given full information as to his master.

False representation as to Royal Warrant.

18.—Any person who falsely represents that any goods are made by a person holding a Royal Warrant, or for the service of His Majesty or any of the Royal Family, or any Government department, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs 200.

Repeal.

19.—The Trade Marks Ordinance, 1868, arts. 8 to 28 is hereby repealed.

Ordinance 8 of 1913 amends the law relating to Trade-Mark and for the purposes of Ordinances 18 of 1868 and 13 of 1888 in Art. 1 Collector means Collector of Customs—Registrable trade mark a mark capable of being registered under this Ordinance and Ordinance 18 of 1868—a registered trade mark, a trade mark actually on the register—And Register, the book kept under the provisions of this Ordinance and of Ordinance 18 of 1868.

REGISTRABLE TRADE MARK.

Article 2.—A registrable trade mark must contain or consist of at least one of the following essentials.

(1) The name of a company, individual or firm represented in a special or particular manner.

(2) the signature of the applicant for registration or some predecessor in his business ;

(3) an invented word or invented words ;

(4) a word or words having no direct reference to the character or quality of the goods, and not being according to its ordinary signification a geographical name or a surname ;

(5) any other distinctive mark, but a name, signature, or word or words, other than such as fall within the descriptions in the above paragraphs (1), (2), (3) and (4), shall not, except by order of the Procureur General, be deemed a distinctive mark.

For the purposes of this article " distinctive " shall mean adapted to distinguish the goods of the proprietor of the trade mark from those of other persons.

In determining whether a trade mark is so adapted, the Procureur General may, in the case of a trade mark in actual use, take into consideration the extent to which such user has rendered such trade mark in fact distinctive for the goods with respect to which it is registered or proposed to be registered.

Trade Marks (*Concluded*).—Patents.

Restriction on registration. 3. It shall be lawful to register as a trade mark or part of a trade mark any matter the use of which would by reason of its being calculated to deceive or otherwise be disentitled to protection in a Court of justice, or would be contrary to law or morality, or international comity or any scandalous design.

Collector may refuse application. 4.—(1) The Collector may refuse any application for registration of a trade mark, or may accept it absolutely or subject to conditions, amendments or modifications.

(2) In case of any such refusal or conditional acceptance the Collector shall, if required by the applicant, state in writing the grounds of his decision and the materials used by him in arriving at the same, and such decision shall be subject to appeal to the Procureur General.

(3) On such appeal the Procureur General shall, if required, hear the applicant and the Collector, and shall make an order determining whether, and subject to what conditions, amendments, or modifications, if any, the application is to be accepted.

(4) Appeals under this article shall be heard on the materials so stated by the Collector to have been used by him in arriving at his decision, and no further grounds of objection to the acceptance of the application shall be allowed to be taken by the Collector, other than those stated by him, except by leave of the Procureur General. Where any further grounds of objection are taken the applicant shall be entitled to withdraw his application without payment of costs on giving notice as prescribed.

(5) The Collector or the Procureur General, as the case may be, may at any time, whether before or after acceptance, correct any error in or in connexion with the application, or may permit the applicant to amend his application upon such terms as they may think fit.

Rectification of register. 5.—(1) The Procureur General may, on the written application of any person aggrieved by the non-insertion in or omission from the register of any entry, or by any entry made in the register without sufficient cause, or by any entry wrongly remaining on the register, or by any error or defect in any entry in the register, make such order for making, expunging, or varying such entry, as he may think fit;

(2) The Procureur General may in any proceeding under this article decide any question that it may be necessary or expedient to decide in connexion with the rectification of the register;

(3) In case of fraud in the registration or transmission of a registered trade mark, the Collector may himself apply to the Procureur General under the provisions of this article;

(4) Any order of the Procureur General rectifying the register shall direct that notice of the rectification shall be sent by post to the Collector who shall upon receipt of such notice rectify the register accordingly.

Power of Governor in Executive Council to make rules. 6.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance the Governor in Executive Council may make such Rules and prescribe such forms and generally do such things as he thinks expedient for regulating the practice under this Ordinance.

(2) Any rules made in pursuance of this Ordinance shall be laid on the table of the Council.

The following Regulations have been made under Ord. 8 of 1913.

Registrable Trade marks G. N. 51 of 1915.
Trade marks relative to Cotton—G.N. 54 of 1915.
The Patents designs and trade marks (Temporary) Rules 1916—G. N. 156 of 1916.

Patents.

ORDINANCE 16 OF 1875.

To grant, regulate and protect certain privileges to Inventors.

Privilege granted to inventors. 1.—Every inventor of any manufacture shall be entitled, under the conditions and restrictions hereinafter enacted, to the sole exclusive right of and, in such new invention.

Definitions 2.—" Invention " discoveries and also the invention of new chemical products; also every new mode of application of known processes or forces whereby a new product or preparation is obtained or made; and also every new process or force whereby an old product or preparation is obtained or made.

Improvements are also included within the word invention.

" Manufacture " shall include any art, process or manner of producing, preparing, or making an article; and also any article prepared or produced by manufacture.

" Inventor " and " actual inventor " shall include the heirs, executors, administrators or assigns of an inventor or actual inventor as the case may be.

" Assigns " shall include grantees of the sole use or benefit in Mauritius of an invention or of the sole use of an exclusive privilege for a limited period.

Patents.—(*Continued.*)

Financial schemes not entitled to privileges.

3.—Financial schemes and operations of credit whether commercial or industrial shall not entitle the inventors or promoters thereof or parties interested therein to obtain any exclusive right or privilege.

Patents may be granted and extended, when.

4.—The right and privilege granted to inventors shall be conferred by a patent under the seal of the Colony whereby the inventor shall be entitled to the sole and exclusive privilege of making, selling and using his said invention in the Colony and of authorizing others so to do for the term of 14 years from the date of the patent, and for such further term, if any, not exceeding 14 years from the expiration of the first 14 years as the Governor in Executive Council may think fit to direct, upon petition to be presented by such inventor at any period not more than one year and not less than 6 months before the expiration of the exclusive privilege first granted.

Petition and specification to be filed.

5.—Every inventor desirous of obtaining a patent as aforesaid shall file in the office of the Colonial Secretary a petition signed by him, or if he be absent from this Colony by an authorized agent; such petition shall state the names, additions and place of abode of the petitioner and the nature of the invention. To the petition shall be annexed a specification in writing; such specification shall be signed by the petitioner or authorized agent as aforesaid, and shall particularly describe and ascertain the nature of the said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed; with the specification shall be filed all diagrams, plans and drawings whereby the nature of and the mode of working the invention can be best described and ascertained.

Declaration to accompany petition.

6.—Every petition or specification shall be accompanied by a declaration in writing signed by the petitioner or authorized agent as aforesaid in the form and to the effect mentioned in Schedule A.

Consequences of wilfully making false statements.

7.—If any person who shall make a declaration under this Ordinance shall wilfully and corruptly make any false statement he shall be deemed guilty of perjury and be liable to imprisonment not exceeding 2 years without prejudice to any action or suit which the injured party or parties may bring against him.

Procureur General's certificate and interim protection.

8.—When any applicant has filed his petition and specification with the view of obtaining a patent, the same shall be referred to the Procureur General, and if he approve of them as *primâ facie* entitled to protection he shall issue his certificate to that effect and the inventor shall be provisionally protected.

Provided that should the Procureur General refuse to issue his certificate, the party aggrieved may apply to the Governor in Executive Council, who shall have the power to decree that the certificate do issue; and it shall then be issued by the Clerk to the Executive Council.

It shall be the duty of the applicant to cause, within 2 months of the certificate, the application to be advertised in the Gazette with a view of giving persons who have an opposite interest the opportunity of objecting to the patent being granted. If no opposition be made within one month of the advertisement the patent shall issue; if there be opposition made the matter will be referred to the Procureur General, who, if the applicant and opposing party or parties are satisfied that his decision shall guide them, shall decide finally; but who shall otherwise refer the matter to the Supreme Court for decision.

The Supreme Court may hear and determine the case upon a motion to shew cause why the patent applied for should not issue.

Upon the fiat of the Procureur General or, as the case may be, the rule of the Supreme Court, the patent shall issue or the interim protection cease and determine.

Opposition how lodged. Grounds of objection.

9.—Any party intending to oppose the issuing of the patent shall be bound within the above-mentioned delay to notify his opposition to the Colonial Secretary. The opposition shall contain the grounds of objection and no other objections than those specified in the opposition shall be taken notice of either by the Procureur General or the Supreme Court as the case may be.

Form and cost of certificate.

10.—The certificate of the Procureur General to entitle the applicant to interim protection shall be in the form in Schedule B. When from any cause he is prevented from acting the Procureur General may delegate the Substitute Procureur General to act in his stead.

Every certificate shall issue upon payment of a fee of Rs. 100 to be paid to the Receiver General.

Government gives no warranty. Seal.

11.—Every patent shall as heretofore be granted without any warranty of any kind or nature whatsoever on the part of Government; and every person entitled to a patent shall before his patent is sealed pay the sum of Rs. 20 to the Receiver General.

Patents.—(*Continued*).

Printed copies to be filed and a book to be kept.

12.—Before the patent is sealed, the person entitled to the patent shall deposit in the office of the Colonial Secretary a printed copy of every such petition and specification.

A Book shall also be kept in the office of the Colonial Secretary wherein shall be filed and recorded every such original petition and specification, and every order made under such petition or relating to the invention therein related. Every specification shall be numbered according to the order in which it is entered in such book and a reference shall be made in such book in the margin of the entry of such specification to every order relating to the invention and to every petition, memorandum or amended specification which shall be filed under the provisions of Article 15.

Book open to all persons.

13.—Such book or printed copy as aforesaid shall be open at all convenient times for the inspection of any person upon payment of a fee of Rs. 2 (Ord. 19 of 1877 sched, A) and the Colonial Secretary shall cause a copy of any entry therein certified under his hand, or the hand of the Assistant Colonial Secretary, to be an examined copy to be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying at the rate of 16 cents per folio of 90 words.

Copies to be evidence.

14.—Printed or manuscript copies certified to be examined copies by the Colonial Secretary or Assistant Colonial Secretary of letters-patent, specifications, disclaimers, memoranda of alterations and all other documents filed in the Colonial Secretary's office shall be received in evidence in all proceedings relating to letters-patent in all Courts without further proof or production of the originals.

How amended specification to be filed.

15.—If after the filing of the specification the petitioner shall have reason to believe that through mistake or inadvertence he has erroneously made any misstatement in his petition or specification or included therein something which at the date of his petition was not new or whereof he was not the inventor, or that such specification is in any particular defective or insufficient, he may petition the Governor in Executive Council for leave to file a memorandum pointing out such error, defect or insufficiency, or disclaiming any part of the alleged invention, or in case of any defect or insufficiency in the specification for leave to file an amended specification. The petition shall state how the error, defect or insufficiency occurred, and that it was not fraudulently intended, and shall be accompanied by a declaration in writing signed by the petitioner or authorized agent as aforesaid stating that the contents of such petition are true to the best of his knowledge and belief. Upon such petition the Governor in Executive Council may make an order allowing such memorandum or amended specification to be filed. All the provisions of Articles 7, 8, 12, 13 and 14 shall be applicable to petitions, memoranda, amended specifications, or orders referred to in this Article. An amended specification under the provisions of this Ordinance shall, except as to suits and proceedings relative to the exclusive privilege which shall be pending at the time of such amended specification, have the same effect as if it had been the specification first filed; provided that nothing in an amended specification shall extend or enlarge any exclusive privilege before acquired.

Patents not to be granted. In what cases.

16.—No person shall be entitled to a patent—*(a)* If the invention is of no utility;

(b) If the invention at the time of presenting the petition was not a new invention.

(c) If the petitioner is not the inventor thereof;

(d) If the specification filed or the amended specification, if any, does not particularly describe and ascertain the nature of the invention and what manner the same is to be performed;

(e) If the original or any subsequent petition relating to the invention or the original or amended specification contain a wilfully fraudulent statement.

Patents if prejudicial to the public to be withdrawn.

17.—Every patent... shall be invalid and of no effect if it be proved to the satisfaction of the Governor in Executive Council that the same or the mode in which it is exercised is mischievous to the Colony or generally prejudicial to the public; or if the patentee shall to the satisfaction of the Governor in Executive Council be proved guilty of the breach of any special condition under which the patent orginally issued or was extended. Notice of the withdrawal of the patent and the cause thereof shall be inserted in the Gazette.

No patent when foreign patent has expired.

18.—No patent shall be granted for an invention in respect whereof a patent has been granted out of this Colony and has expired.

Assignments to be registered and transcribed.

19.—No patent shall be held as to third parties to have been duly assigned unless the assignment be registered and transcribed at the Mortgage Office.

Patents.—(*Continued*)

Patents in joint names of several inventors.

20.—When more persons than one have been concerned in making an invention the patent must be taken out in their joint names.

Patents, what they may include.

21.—No patent will be allowed to include several distinct and separate inventions, but where one invention is applicable to the improvement of several manufactures, or where several applications are applicable to the improvement of one and the same manufacture, the whole may be included in one patent.

No patent except to actual inventor for imported inventions.

22.—The importer into Mauritius of a new invention shall not be deemed an inventor unless he be the actual inventor.

Foreigners entitled to patents.

23.—A foreigner whether resident abroad or not may obtain a patent provided he comply with the provisions of this Ordinance.

Inventions deemed new inventions.
When ?

24.—An invention shall be deemed a new invention if it shall not, before the time of filing the petition as aforesaid, have been publicly used in Mauritius or in any part of the United Kingdom, or been made publicly known in Mauritius or the United Kingdom by means of a publication either printed or written or partly printed and partly written.

The public use or knowledge of an invention prior to the filing of the petition as aforesaid shall not be deemed a public use or knowledge within the meaning of this article if the knowledge shall have been obtained surreptitiously or in fraud of the inventor or shall have been communicated to the public in fraud of the inventor, or in breach of confidence. Provided the inventor shall within 6 months after the commencement of such public use file his petition for a patent and shall not previously have acquiesced in such public use.

Provided also that the use of and invention in public by the inventor thereof or by his servants or agents, or by any other person with his licence in writing for a period not exceeding one year prior to the date of the petition, shall not be deemed a public use thereof.

Holders of letters-patent to take a patent. When and how ?

25.—If an inventor has obtained His Majesty's letters-patent for the exclusive use of an invention in the United Kingdom, he may obtain a patent in Mauritius under this Ordinance for such invention, provided the application be made within 12 months from the passing of this Ordinance or within 12 months from the date of the letters-patent, although previous to the time of his petitioning such invention may have been publicly known or used in Mauritius. Provided such invention was not publicly known or used in Mauritius before the date of the letters-patent, and provided the patent obtained in Mauritius shall cease to have effect if the letters-patent are revoked or cancelled, and provided the privilege obtained in Mauritius shall not extend beyond the period assigned to the letters-patent in the United-Kingdom.

Who can use the invention nevertheless.

26.—No privilege obtained under this Ordinance shall entitle the owner of such privilege to exclude any person from using the invention who prior to the passing of this Ordinance used the same in this Colony.

Actions for infringement; writ of injunction.

27.—An action may be maintained by an inventor against any person who during the continuance of any patent shall without the licence of such inventor make use sell or put in practice the said invention or who shall counterfeit or imitate the same. Provided such action be brought before the Supreme Court, and provided the Court or Judge shall have the right before action brought or pending the action to issue a writ of injunction restraining the defendant from making use or selling or putting in practice the said invention for such time and under such conditions as to the said Court or Judge shall seem fit.

Actions; how they may not be defended.

28.—No such action shall be defended upon the ground of any defect or insufficiency of the invention nor upon the ground that the original petition or any subsequent petition relating to the invention or the original petitioner or any amended specification contains wilful misstatements, nor upon the ground that the invention is not useful; nor shall any such action be defended upon the ground that the plaintiff was not the inventor unless the defendant shall show that he is the actual inventor or has obtained the right from him to use the said invention wholly or in part.

But any such action may be defended upon the ground that the invention was not new.

Motion to be made before infringement to cancel patent

29.—It shall however be lawful for any person to apply by motion to the Supreme Court for a rule to show cause why the Court should not declare that a patent in respect to an invention shall be cancelled or revoked under the provisions of this Article, by reason of all or any of the objections following, to be specified in the rule, that is to say:

Patents.—(*Continued*)

i. That the said invention is of no utility ;

ii. That the said invention was not at the time of filing the petition a new invention within the meaning of this Ordinance ;

iii. That the patentee was not the inventor thereof ;

iv. That the patentee did not in his petition and specification particularly describe and ascertain the nature of the invention or in what manner the same is to be performed ;

v. That the petitioner has in the petition or specification or amended specification made wilful or fraudulent misstatements ;

vi. That some part of the invention or the manner in which that part is to be performed as described in the specification filed or the amended specification is not thereby sufficiently described or ascertained, and that such defect or insufficiency was fraudulent or is injurious to the public ;

vii. That some part of the invention is wholly distinct from the other part and is of no utility or is not new as aforesaid, or that the petitioner was not the inventor of such part.

Procureur General may move. 30.—It shall be lawful for the Procureur General to make or direct to be made the application in Article 29 mentioned whenever he shall think it necessary on behalf of the public.

Notice how served. 31.—Notice of any rule obtained or proceeding taken under Articles 29 and 30 shall be served on the patentee, or if the patent have been assigned, upon all persons appearing to be proprietors or to have shares or interests in the exclusive privilege conferred by the patent ; and it shall not be necessary to serve such notice on any other person.

What the Supreme Court may not take cognizance of. 32.—It shall not be lawful for the Supreme Court to take cognizance either in actions for infringement or in motions made to cancel and revoke a patent of any breaches or grounds of defence but those specified in the declaration and plea or of any objections but those specified in the rule to show cause.

Supreme Court to hear and determine. 33.—If it shall appear to the Supreme Court that by any of the objections in Article 29 mentioned the said patent in the invention or any part thereof ought to be cancelled, the Court shall make the rule absolute with such order as to costs of and consequent upon the application as it may think just ; and thereupon the patentee his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns shall so long as the judgment continues in force cease to be entitled to the said patent. A copy of the rule certified by the Registrar shall be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary and annexed to the original petition and specification.

Supreme Court may allow amendments; when and how. 34.—It shall be lawful for the Court to adjudge that the patent shall not be cancelled save as to the part thereof affected by error, defect or insufficiency ; and also if satisfied that no fraudulent practices were intended and that the error, defect or insufficiency can be amended without injury to the public to order upon such terms as to the Court may appear reasonable, the specification or amended specification to be amended in any particular ; and the patentee, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns shall within the time limited by the said Court for the purpose file a specification amended according to such order. Provided that no such amended specification shall have the effect of extending or enlarging the patent before acquired.

Short title. 35.—The Patents Ordinance, 1875.

36.—Ordinance No. 11 of 1835 is hereby repealed.

SCHEDULE A.

I, of in the District of do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am in possession of an invention for etc.

(*The Title as in Petition*)

which invention I believe will be of great public utility ; that I am the true and first inventor thereof ; and that the same is not in use by any other person or persons, to the best of my knowledge and belief (*where a complete specification is to be filed with the petition and declaration, insert these words* : " and that the instrument in writing under my hand, hereunto annexed particularly describes and ascertains the nature of the said invention and the manner in which the same is to be performed.")

SCHEDULE B.

In humble obedience to His Excellency's commands referring to me the petition of of , to consider what may be properly done therein, I do hereby certify as follows ;

Patents.—(*Concluded*)

That the said petition sets forth that the petitioner
(*state briefly the allegations of the petition.*)

And the petitioner most humbly prays
(*state briefly the prayer of the petition.*)

That in support of the allegations contained in the said petition the declaration of the petitioner has been laid before me, whereby he solemnly declares that
(*state briefly the allegations of the declaration.*)

That there has also been laid before me a provisional specification signed and also a certificate (*or* as complete specification, and a certificate of the filing thereof,) whereby it appears that the said invention may be provisionally protected (*or* protected) from the day of A. D. in pursuance of this Ordinance :

I hereby certified that the petitioner is entitled to interim protection on account of his said invention, provided the said application for letters-patent be duly advertised according to the Ordinance, and that the petitioner do otherwise comply with the enactments of Ordinance No. 16 of 1875.

Given under my hand, this day of A. D.

Vide Regulations published in G. N. 156 of 1916.

Copyright.

English law on Copyright is applicable to Mauritius. The following Ordinances framed in Mauritius refer to Copyright :—

Ordinance 13 of 1914.

Article 1 has been repealed by Ord. 3 of 1918.

Article 2 refers to the penalties for dealing with infringing copies of a work in which copyright subsists. 2o. For having in one's possession any plate for making infringing copies in which copyright subsists, or causing any such work to be performed in public without the consent of the owner of the copyright. 3o. All infringing copies, plates, etc., to be destroyed or to be delivered to the owner of the copyright or dealt with according to the Court's order.

Ordinance 5 of 1918.

Art. 2.—The Collector of Customs to exercise the powers and duties of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise in the United Kingdom (Section 14 of the Imperial Copyright Act, 1911).

Art. 3.—The approval of the Governor in Executive Council is required for the Regulations made by the Collector of Customs under the above section.

Art. 4.—Regulations made under the said section may provide that notice given to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise of the United Kingdom, if communicated by them to the Collector of Customs shall be deemed to have been given by the owner of the copyright to the Collector of Customs.

Art. 5.—The said section shall have effect as if it formed part of the Customs' Ordinance 28 of 1892. (Vide Regulations made by Collector of Customs under Section 14 of (Imperial) Copyright Act, 1911 and Ordinance 5 of 1918, published in G. N. 155 of 1918.)

Commercial Pledges (*Ord. 10 of 1871.*)

Proof on Contract of Pledge.

1. The Contract of Pledge when the pledge has been given by a trader, or by a person who is not a trader in a transaction of a commercial nature, may be proved either by writing or in any other manner provided for by Article 109 of the Code of Commerce and such forms and manners of proof shall be available as well to, for, and against the contracting parties as to, for, and against third parties.

Proof of pledge of negotiable instruments, &c.

2.—When negotiable instruments or securities are given in pledge, such pledge shall be to all intents and purposes sufficiently proved by a regular endorsement setting forth that the instruments or securities delivered have been delivered only in warranty of a debt.

Proof of pledge of Debentures, etc.

3.—As regards shares and debentures in financial, manufacturing, commercial or civil societies, co-partneries or bodies, or policies of insurance, the transmission whereof is effected by a transfer inscribed on the registers of the Company, the pledging of the same shall, to all intents and purposes, be valid, and shall be sufficiently proved by a transfer inscribed on the said Registers and setting forth the fact that the Pledgee holds the said

Commercial Pledges.—*Contd.*

Shares or Debentures or Policies of Insurance not as Proprietor thereof, but in pledge or warranty of a debt. Provided it shall be lawful for any such Company to refuse to register such transfer if it have prior claims or privileges upon the share, debentures or Policies sought to be transferred in warranty. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to repeal or modify the special dispositions of Art. 2075 of the Civil Code concerning personal claims or credits with which the Assignee can be vested as regards third parties only after notice of the transfer has been served upon the Debtor.

Instruments pledged may be sued upon.

4.—All negotiable securities and all other commercial writings or securities given in pledge may be sued upon and recovered by the creditor to whom the same has been given in pledge.

Privilege over Pledge is conditional on possession.

5.—In all cases the existence of the privilege over the pledge is conditional on the pledge having been placed and having remained in the possession of the creditor or in the possession of a third party agreed upon by the contracting parties.

The Creditor or third party is reputed to have the goods in his possession when they are at his disposal in his stores or vessels, at the Custom House or deposited in any Public Warehouse, or if before their arrival in the Colony he holds a Bill of Lading of the goods pledged to him.

Sale of Pledge. Notices.

6.—In default of payment of the debt when due, it shall be lawful for the Creditor Pledgee, eight days after service of a Notice to that effect on the debtor, and upon the third party who has given the pledge, if there be such third party, to cause the goods, things or property whatsoever given in pledge to be sold publicly by a broker or auctioneer as the case may be in conformity with their respective powers and duties, after an advertisement inserted in two local newspapers. Provided that if, at the time of service of the aforesaid Notice or within the 8 days following the notice, the debtor or third Party pledging is or becomes a Bankrupt, the aforesaid Notice shall further be served upon the official assignee in Bankruptcy, and shall further be given to the creditor of the Bankrupt by means of an advertisement in two local Newspapers.

Redemption of pledges.

7.—It shall be lawful for the official assignee or any creditor of the Bankrupt to prevent the sale within the 8 days following the advertisements aforesaid in the local Newspapers by paying the debt and redeeming the pledge, and any creditor thus redeeming a pledge shall be held to be legally subrogated in the right of the original pledgee, provided that the official assignee electing to pay the original pledgee, and redeem the pledge within the aforesaid delay, shall be preferred to any private creditor ; but it shall not be lawful for any private creditor to redeem a pledge until the official assignee has elected whether he will or will not redeem the said pledge.

Mode of service—Privilege of costs.

8.—The aforesaid Notices may, in any case, be served by an usher of the Supreme Court and the cost of the notices and service thereof, and all expenses justly incurred by the Broker or Auctioneer on account of any such sale, shall, along with the debt secured by the pledge, be a privileged claim over the things, securities, goods, or property of whatsoever nature given in pledge, as if the said expenses formed part of the original debt secured by the said pledge.

Disposal of proceeds of sale.

9.—The Broker or Auctioneer who shall sell the pledge shall, after payment to the creditor Pledgee of the debt secured by the pledge and concomitant expenses as aforesaid, pay the balance of the sale price, if there be such a balance, into the hands of the Party who gave the pledge, except there be an opposition in his hands to the payment of the balance in which case he shall, after paying the Creditor Pledgee, pay over such balance into the hands of the Registrar of the Supreme Court, and deposit at the same time the opposition or attachment served on him.

No creditor to appropriate pledge without formalities.

10.—Any convention by which the creditor may appropriate any pledge without the above formalities shall be null and of no effect.

Stamp Duty.

11.—Every transfer under this Ordinance shall be liable to a fixed stamp duty of one shilling,* and shall be made subject to the penalties of Ordinance No. 2 of 1869.

Dock Warrants (*Ordinance No 12 of 1871*)

Issue of Licences

1.— From and after the passing of this ordinance, the Collector of Internal Revenues shall have power, subject to the conditions herein after mentioned, to issue licences for the keeping of warehouses whereof the keepers may issue Dock warrants on the Goods and produce stored therein.

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* Rs. 0.50. See Section C. page 2.

Dock Warrants.—(*Contd*).

Fitness of warehouses. 2.—Every place or premises to be used as a licensed warehouse under this Ordinance shall be specially licensed for this purpose by the Collector of Internal Revenues, upon the certificate of the Chamber of Commerce that each and every such place of premises is and are safely and conveniently situate and appropriate for the safe and secure warehousing of Goods and Produce. Every such certificate shall be signed by the President of the Chamber of Commerce for the time being, or in his absence by the Vice-President, and shall proceed upon such inquiry and investigation and in conformity to such rules and regulations as the said Chamber shall consider proper, but such certificate shall not require to proceed on a resolution or vote of the said Chamber.

Licences. 3.—Every such licence shall contain a description of each building or premises to be licensed for the reception of Goods and the names of the party or parties taking out such licence, who shall be deemed and taken to be the occupier or occupiers of such licensed premises, and every such licence shall be in force for one year from the date thereof and no longer, and shall be renewable annually upon a renewal of the certificate; and the charge for each such licence or renewal shall be £ 5 sterling. (Rs. 50)*

Provided that every such licence under this ordinance shall cover all the stores and warehouses of every company of warehousemen or private warehouseman as the case may be.

Building unfit for warehousing. 4.—If before the expiration of any licence any building included therein should become unfit for the safe warehousing of goods, the occupier thereof shall forthwith give notice thereof to the Collector of internal revenues, who shall thereupon cancel so much of such licence as shall apply to the said building; provided that the Collector may renew the licence during the course of the year to the close thereof, without the payment of any further duty upon licence if the warehouseman have furnished the Collector with a certificate as required by Article 2; and any licensed warehouseman neglecting or omitting to give such notice to the Collector of Internal Revenues shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £ 200 sterling. (Rs. 200)*

Notice of Licence 5.— Before any licence shall come into force, the party in whose name it is issued shall be bound to give notice of such issue to the Chamber of Commerce, and to publish a notice thereof in the Government Gazette and in the cases of all licences cancelled as aforesaid under the provisions of the preceding Article, the Collector of Internal Revenues shall without delay give notice of such cancelment to the Chamber of Commerce and in the Government Gazette.

Security of warehouseman. 6.—Every warehouseman licensed under this ordinance shall be bound to furnish security as hereinafter provided for the safe custody and due delivery of all goods, wares, merchandize or produce described in any dock warrant or order for delivery issued, accepted or transferred under this ordinance.

The said security may be either personal (as hereinafter more fully explained) or by means of a mortgage at the option of the warehouseman.

The personal security shall consist either of a policy of insurance given by a company duly authorized and acknowledged by the Colonial Government for furnishing such securities, or of a Bond subscribed jointly by two solvent persons, or a mortgage security which shall consist of an inscription upon an immoveable property valued by an appraiser appointed to the duty by the Governor, and to be paid by the party.

The security, in every case, shall be of the value of not less than £ 2,000* and not exceeding £ 10,000* according to the number and extent of the licensed warehouses, and the amount shall be fixed by the Collector of internal revenues, and must be duly accepted by the Procureur and Advocate General and deposited in the registry of the Supreme Court.

The security shall require to be renewed, if the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof in Chambers shall order such renewal, on the motion of the Procureur and Advocate General or in his absence of the Substitute Procureur and Advocate General; and it shall not be competent for any licensed warehouseman who shall have been so ordered to renew his security, to act as licensed warehouseman until he shall have found a new security.

Any licensed warehouseman, who shall have furnished a mortgage security shall be at liberty to exchange it for a personal security of a like amount or for a policy of Insurance for a like sum by a company duly authorized as aforesaid.

Penalties. 7.—Any warehouseman licensed under this ordinance, who may issue a Dock warrant or order for delivery to any other person than the depositor of the goods, wares, merchandize or produce described therein or to the authorized agent of such person, or who

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* Converted into Sterling at Rs. 10 to the £ under Ordinance 19 of 1877. See Section C. page 2.

Dock Warrants.—*Contd.*

may neglect or omit to make any of the entries or endorsements required by this ordinance, or who may make any false or incorrect entry or endorsement with intent to defraud the owner or owners of any goods, wares, merchandize or produce deposited in his warehouse, or the holder of any dock warrant or order for delivery, and any person pretending that his premises are licensed as a warehouse under this ordinance, or offering as a dock-warrant or order for delivery from a licensed warehouse under this ordinance any other paper or document under the pretence of its being a document issued or made under the provisions of this ordinance, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £ 200* and a like penalty shall be incurred by any warehouseman licensed under this ordinance, who shall be found to have in his warehouse any substance declared to be dangerous substance by any law, proclamation, regulation or bye-law in force within the town of Port Louis.

Persons holding Dock Warrant for delivery of Goods.

8.—Any person holding a Dock Warrant or order for delivery of any Goods, wares, merchandize or produce deposited in a warehouse licensed under this Ordinance, either subscribed in his favour or duly endorsed, shall be deemed and taken to be the true owner of the goods described therein, so far as to give validity to any contract or agreement thereafter to be made or entered into by such person for the sale or disposition of the said goods, wares, merchandize or produce, or of any part thereof, or for the deposit or pledge thereof, or any part thereof, as a security for any money or negotiable instrument advanced or given upon the faith of such Dock Warrant or order for delivery.

Provided that the person to whom any such Dock Warrant or order for delivery is offered for sale, deposit or pledge, have not given notice by such document or otherwise that the person offering it is not the true owner of the goods, wares, merchandize or produce therein described.

Provided also that the holder of a Dock Warrant or order for delivery of any goods, wares, merchandize or produce deposited in a warehouse licensed under this Ordinance shall lawfully, after the sale of the said goods, wares, merchandize or produce in manner and form as hereinafter enacted, apply the proceeds of the sale thereof to pay not only the original loan or advance for which the Dock Warrant or order for delivery was given to him under the security of the said Dock Warrant or order for delivery, any provisions of Art. 2074 of the Code Civil notwithstanding.

9.—But it shall be lawful for the owner of Goods, or any Merchandize, or Produce deposited in any Warehouse licensed under this Ordinance to transfer any Dock Warrant for the same, which shall not vest the holder thereof with the implied ownership of such goods or other merchandize or produce aforesaid, but which shall be given and taken only as a pledge or security for a special and actually determined debt or claim; provided that in such case the condition that the Dock Warrant is merely given as a pledge or security be duly endorsed on the Dock Warrant and also entered in the books of the licensed Warehouse.

Provided also that the endorsement of such Dock Warrant shall besides state the full amount in principal and interest of the claim guaranteed, the date of its falling due, and the names of the Creditor Pledgee.

The privilege conferred on holders of Dock Warrants or orders for delivery by the last Paragraph of Article 8 shall not apply to holders of Dock Warrants given merely as a pledge or security under this Article for a special and actually determined debt or claim.

The transfer by the holder of any Dock Warrant, given merely as a pledge or security under this Article to any other person, shall be made by endorsement, and the last endorser of the same shall have the same rights as the original holder of such Dock Warrant as holder, without any other formality than the registering of the endorsement together with the name of the endorsee in the books of the licensed Warehouse.

Every such transfer or endorsement shall be liable to a stamp-duty of One Shilling, Rs. 0.50* and subject to the penalties of Ordinance No. 2 of 1869.

Dock Warrants, &c., to be Commercial Writings and to be exempt from Registration.

10.—All Dock Warrants or Orders for Delivery issued under this Ordinance and all transfers and endorsements relating thereto and also all Documents of whatever nature connected with Dock Warrants, Transfers, or Endorsements thereof, shall be considered as Commercial Writings and shall not need to be registered at the Registration Office, except in cases where the said Writings are to be produced before a Court of Law.

Sale of Pledge. Notices.

11.—In default of payment of the debt when due, it should be lawful for the Creditor Pledgee, eight days after service of a Notice to that effect on the Debtor, and upon the third party who has given the pledge, if there be such third party, to cause the goods, things, or property whatsoever given in pledge to be sold publicly by a Sworn Broker or Sworn

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* Converted into Sterling at Rs. 10 to the £ under Ordinance 19 of 1877. See Section C. page 2.

Dock Warrants (*Concluded*).— Civil Pledges (Gages)

Auctioneer, as the case may be, in conformity with their respective powers and duties, after an advertisement in two local newspapers. Provided that if, at the time of service of the aforesaid notice, or within eight days following the notice, the Debtor or third party pledging is or becomes a Bankrupt, the aforesaid notice shall further be served upon the Official Assignee in Bankruptcy and shall further be given to the Creditors of the Bankrupt by means of an advertisement in two local newspapers.

Redemption of Pledge. 12.—It shall be lawful for the Official Assignee or any Creditor of the Bankrupt to prevent the sale within the eight days following the advertisement aforesaid in the local newspapers by paying the debt and redeeming the pledge, and any Creditor thus redeeming a pledge shall be held to be legally subrogated in the rights of the original Pledgee, provided that the Official Assignee electing to pay the original debt and redeem the pledge within the aforesaid delay shall be preferred to any private Creditor ; but it shall not be lawful for any private Creditor to redeem a pledge until the Official Assignee has elected whether he will or will not redeem the said pledge.

Mode of Service. Privilege of Costs. 13.—The aforesaid notice may, in any case, be served by an Usher of the Supreme Court, and the cost of the notice and service thereof and all expenses incurred on account of any such sale shall, along with the debt secured by the pledge, be a privileged claim over the things, securities, goods or property of whatsoever nature given in pledge, as if the said expenses formed part of the original debt secured by the said pledge.

Disposal of sale price. 14.—The Sworn Broker or Sworn Auctioneer, who shall sell the pledge, shall, after payment to the Creditor Pledgee of the debt secured by the pledge and all concomitant expenses as aforesaid, pay the balance of the sale price, if there be such a balance, into the hands of the party who gave the pledge, except there be an opposition in his hands to the payment of the balance ; in such case, he shall, after paying the Creditor Pledgee, pay over any such balance into the hands of the Registrar of the Supreme Court and deposit at the same time the opposition or attachment served on him.

Form and transfer of Dock Warrants. 15.—Every Dock Warrant or Order for the delivery of Goods, Wares, Merchandize, or Produce from a Warehouse licensed under this Ordinance, shall state the nature and quantity of such Goods, the Marks and Counter-Marks or numbers borne on them and the precise Store or Stores, in which each lot or portion of them is deposited and shall be subscribed or accepted by the party, or one of the parties, in whose name such Warehouse is licensed, or by his or their known Attorney, and every such Dock Warrant or Order for delivery may be transferred by way of endorsement in the same manner as any other negotiable instrument.

Registers of Warehouse. 16.—Every such Dock-Warrant or Order for delivery as aforesaid, and every transfer of the same by endorsement or otherwise shall be entered in numerical order in the book to be kept specially for this purpose by the Licensed Warehouseman, in whose warehouse the goods described in such documents are deposited ; and every such entry and number shall be mentioned on the said Dock-Warrants or Order for Delivery so issued, accepted or transferred.

Note of Warehouse charges to be made on Dock Warrant. 17.—It shall be the duty of each Warehouseman licensed under this Ordinance to note upon each Dock Warrant or Order for delivery at the time of issuing or accepting the same the amount of the charges then due to their Warehouse with respect to the goods mentioned in the said Dock Warrant or Order for delivery at the date thereof ;—in case of non-compliance with this provision, the said Warehouseman shall lose all lien or privileged claim upon the said goods with respect to the said charges.

Application of Penal Code. 18.—All the clauses, provisions, penalties and forfeitures contained in the Penal Code of this Colony, relating to the forging, counterfeiting, or altering of Commercial or Bank Writings, shall be applied and extended to Dock Warrants or Orders for Delivery of goods to be subscribed under this Ordinance.

Civil Pledges (Gages).—*Ordinance No. 15 of 1894.*

Proof of pledge of negotiable instruments etc. 1.—When negotiable instruments or securities are given in pledge in civil transactions, such pledging shall, to all intents and purposes, be valid as regards the parties to the contract and all third parties. Articles 2,074 and 2,075 of the Civil Code notwithstanding and sufficiently proved by a regular endorsement setting forth that the instruments or securities delivered have been delivered only in warranty of a debt, and also the amount of the debt.

Civil Pledges (Gages).—*Concluded.*

Proof of pledge of shares, etc. 2.— As regards shares and debentures of financial, manufacturing, commercial or Civil Societies, Co-partneries, Corporation or Bodies, and Policies of Life or Fire Insurance, the transmission whereof is effected by a transfer inscribed in the registers of such societies, co-partneries, corporations or bodies, or of life or fire insurance companies the pledging of the same in civil transactions shall to all intents and purposes, be valid as regards the parties to the contract and all third parties, articles 2,074 and 2,075 of the civil code notwithstanding and sufficienty proved by a transfer inscribed in the said registers and setting forth the fact that the pledgee hold the said shares or debentures or policies of insurance not as a proprietor thereof, but in pledge or warranty of a debt, and also the amount of the debt.

Provided that it shall be lawful for any such Society, Co-partnery, Corporation or Body of Company to refuse to register such transfer, if it have prior claims or privileges upon the shares, debentures or policies sought to be transferred in warranty.

Instruments pledged may be sued upon 3.—All negotiable instruments and securities and all other writings or securities given in pledge as aforesaid, may be sued upon and recovered by the creditor to whom the same has been given in pledge.

Privilege over the pledge conditional on possession. 4.—When goods are pledged, the creditor or third party mentioned in article 2076 of the Civil Code shall be reputed to have them in his possession when they are at his disposal in his stores or vessels at the Custom House or deposited in any public warehouse or if, before their arrival in the colony, he holds a bill of lading of the goods pledged to him.

Sale of Pledge. 5.—In default of payment of the debt when due, it shall be lawful for the creditor pledgee eight days after service of a notice to that effect on the debtor and upon the third party who has given the pledge, if there be such third party, to cause the goods, things or property whatsoever given in pledge to be sold publicly by a Sworn Broker or a Sworn Auctioneer, as the case may require, after an advertisement inserted in two newspapers. Provided that if, at the time of service of the aforesaid notice or within the eight days following the notice the debtor or third party pledging is or becomes a bankrupt the aforesaid notice shall further be served upon the Accountant in bankruptcy, and shall further be given to the creditors of the bankrupt by means of an advertisement in two newspapers.

Redemption of pledge. 6.—It shall be lawful for the Accountant in Bankruptcy or any creditor of the Bankrupt to prevent the sale within the 8 days following the advertisements aforesaid in the newspapers, by paying the debt and redeeming the pledge, and any creditor thus redeeming a pledge shall be held to be legally subrogated in the rights of the original pledgee, provided that the Accountant in Bankruptcy electing to pay the original pledge and redeem the pledge within the aforesaid delay, shall be preferred to any private creditor ; and it shall not be lawful for any private creditor to redeem a pledge until the Accountant in Bankruptcy has elected whether he will or will not redeem the said pledge. Provided that the Accountant in Bankruptcy shall be bound to state in writing to any creditor, who shall apply to him, within five days from the advertisements aforesaid, whether he intends to pay such debt and redeem such pledge : and that, on his failing to make such statement in writing to the said creditor within the aforesaid delay, he shall be deemed to have thereby waived his right of redeeming the pledge in preference to such creditor.

Privilege for costs. 7.—The costs of the aforesaid notice and of the service thereof and all expenses justly incurred by and fees due to, and claimable by the Sworn Broker or Sworn Auctioneer on account of such sale, shall, together with the debt secured by the pledge, be a privileged claim over the things, securities, goods or property of whatsoever nature given in pledge, as if the said expenses formed part of the original debt secured by the said pledge.

Disposal of proceeds of pledge. 8.—The Sworn Broker or Sworn Auctioneer who shall sell the pledge shall, after payment to the creditor pledgee of the debt secured by the pledge and concomitant expenses as aforesaid, pay the balance of the sale price, if there be such a balance, to the party who gave the pledge, unless there be an opposition in his hands to the payment of the balance, in which case he shall, after paying the creditor pledgee, pay over such balance into the hands of the Registrar of the Supreme Court or of the Cashier of the District Court as the case may be, and deposit at the same time the opposition or attachment served on him.

Disposal or appropriation of sale. 9.—Any clause of the contract authorising the creditor to dispose of the pledge without the above formalities or to appropriate it without a judgment of the competent Court shall be null and of no effect.

Stamp Duty. 10.—Every transfer under this Ordinance shall be liable to a fixed stamp duty of fifty cents of a Rupee, and shall be made subject to the penalties of Ordinance No. 2 of 1869 as modified by Ordinance No. 9 of 1877.

Acquisition of Land.

Acquisitions of land in Mauritius are generally made before a notary, the buyer and seller appearing before him for the drawing of the deed of sale and acquisition. By paying a fee a copy of the deed (Expédition) may be obtained from him. The Notary deals with all the necessary legal transactions, payment of Registration and Transcription fees &c.,

Quarantine.

Ships and Passengers

Quarantine Stations.—The quarantine stations under the control of the Medical Department are at Cannonier's Point and Flat Island.

The Head Officer, who is attached to the Medical Branch, visits every in-coming vessel, examines the crew and passengers, and orders the disinfection of such personal effects and cargoes as he considers necessary.

Regulations.

The quarantine regulations may be considered to be practically obsolete except in cases of highly dangerous infectious or contagious diseases. As a general rule vessels and their cargoes are "Claytonised" and passengers kept under supervision. Even in the case of dangerously contagious diseases, vessels coming from infected ports are, whenever possible, placed in quarantine in the roadstead and surrounded with suitable precautions and the necessary guards for preventing communication with the shore. Ordinance 26 of 1913 deals with the rules to be observed by ships entering the harbour and coming from infected ports. The text of the Ordinance will be found in section D of the 1914 issue but the following, extracts have been published as Schedule A of this Ordinance and deal specially with such matters as concern the ship-masters.

Extract from the Quarantine Ordinance No. 26 of 1913.

4.—(1) If a vessel arriving at Mauritius shall, without previous authority from the Health Officer, Harbour Master or Pilot, enter any harbour thereof, the master shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 2,000 and imprisonment not exceeding six months.

(2) Any person who shall leave such vessel previous to pratique, except as herein provided, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 500 and imprisonment not exceeding six months.

(3) Whoever being on board a vessel having approached within three miles of the shore and before such vessel has received pratique shall communicate otherwise than by signal with any person out of such vessel not being one of the persons referred to in Article 6, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs, 500 and imprisonment not exceeding six months.

10.—(1) The Health Officer shall inspect all immigrants and steerage passengers. He shall also inspect such other persons on board as he may consider necessary, and he may call for and examine the ship's books and papers.

(2) Any person impeding the Health Officer, in such inspection or refusing to produce the ship's books or papers in his custody, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 500.

12.—(1) Whenever the Health Officer, either from stress of weather, or *force majeure* shall be prevented from going on board the vessel, and when the answer of the master shall satisfy the Pilot that there is no contagious or infectious disease on board, and when anchoring at the roadstead would be attended with danger to the vessel's safety, the Pilot may bring the vessel to moorings in the harbour.

(2) Such vessel shall, however, be bound to proceed to any quarantine anchorage should the Health Officer, after investigation, deem such a course advisable.

(3) Whenever after the examination of the ship's papers and persons on board, the Health Officer shall be satisfied that the vessel is liable to quarantine detention for purposes of disinfection and fumigation only, he may allow such vessel to be taken into the harbour and moored in quarantine at the place assigned to her by the Harbour Master.

(4) Communication with a vessel under paragraph (1) other than such external contact as may be necessary to bring the vessel to her moorings shall not be allowed until she shall have been admitted to pratique by the Health Officer as hereinafter provided.

(5) The Harbour Master may allow a vessel in the outer anchorage to come into the harbour for her own safety or to assist another vessel in distress, in which case notice of any permission so granted shall be at once given to the Director.

(6) Any person communicating with a vessel under this article, or approaching within 20 metres of such a vessel, except when authorized by law, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 500 Rupees and to imprisonment not exceeding six months. The master of such vessel who shall allow any unlawful communication with his vessel shall be likewise liable to a fine not exceeding 1,000 Rupees and imprisonment not exceeding six months.

Quarantine.—(*Continued*).

13.—(1) Every master of a vessel arriving from an infected port, or having communicated with an infected port or ship, who shall fail to make a true declaration of the circumstances under which he communicated with the said port, place or ship, to the Pilot or Health Officer, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 2,000.

(2) If the master who fails to make such declaration knew that the port or place from which he sailed was an infected port or that the vessel communicated with an infected port or ship, he shall be liable to a penalty provided in the next article.

14. Any master or ship's doctor who, knowing that a contagious or infectious disease exists or existed on board during the voyage, shall fail to make a true declaration thereof to the Pilot, or Health Officer, or who shall employ any means for concealing from the inspection of the Health Officer any individual affected with a contagious or infectious disease, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 2,000 and imprisonment not exceeding one year.

15. Any ship's doctor convicted of having concealed from the master the existence of any contagious or infectious disease on any person on board, and any Health Officer or Pilot convicted of having, through connivance with the master or ship's doctor or otherwise, knowingly allowed the entry into any port or harbour in Mauritius of any vessel having a contagious or infectious disease on board, shall be liable to the penalties mentioned in the preceding article.

16. The master and all persons on board of any vessel arriving off Mauritius are bound to answer the questions and inquiries which may be made to them by the pilot, Health Officer and any officer who may accompany them respectively, and any person who shall neglect or refuse to answer or shall answer falsely or evasively, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 2,000....

The quarantine stations are situated in very pleasant localities, the quarters are spacious and comfortable and every effort is made by the authorities to render the detention as little annoying as possible.

The following regulations are the most important from the point of view of passengers arriving at Mauritius from infected ports or infected vessels.

Classing of Passengers—Every person upon landing at a Quarantine Station shall be called upon by the Steward to enter in a book to be kept for the purpose his name and address and furnish a declaration as to whether he wishes to be supplied with first, second, third or fourth class rations and accommodation. Any person refusing or neglecting to do this shall be classed by the Steward.

Lodging accommodation—The lodging accommodation provided will be in proportion to the messing rates paid. The Superintendent will allot the different quarters in the exercise of his discretion and under general instructions from the Director.

Articles to which each class is entitled—The messing, including fuel, to which each class is entitled shall be fixed and determined from time to time by the Director, subject to the approval of the Governor in Executive Council.

Such diet scale shall be posted up in each Mess Room at the Quarantine Station during the continuance of the quarantine and shall be otherwise accessible to every person in quarantine.

Charges for maintenance—(1) All necessaries, food and attendance will be supplied to persons in quarantine at a fixed rate per diem, any difference between the actual cost and the rate recoverable being borne by Government.

(2) The following charges are payable by and recoverable before the proper Court from persons who have classed themselves or have been classed by the Steward.

For 1st. class passengers	Rs.	5,00	per diem
,, 2nd ,, ...		3.00	,,
,, 3rd ,, ...		1.50	,,
,, 4th ,, ...		0.75*	,,

(3) No charge to be made for children under three years; from three years to twelve years the charge to he half the cost of the class which they or their parents are in.

Security to be furnished for payment of amount due— (1) Upon any person classing himself or having been classed by the Steward, the latter will require from each such person an obligation to pay into the hands of the Receiver General the amount due for maintenance and other charges.

(4) The Steward may likewise require such person to designate a third party resident in Mauritius who can and may be willing to furnish security for each payment after the raising of quarantine.

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* The charge to be reduced to 50 cents per diem, when the passengers are willing to cook their own food.

Quarantine. (*Concluded*).—Animal Diseases.

Extras required by passengers to be prepaid—The cost of all articles not included in the diet scale and ordered by passengers shall be prepaid.

Breakages to be made good—The value of all articles of Government property, damaged or broken by passengers or others, shall be made good by the persons breaking or damaging them, unless the damage can be ascribed to fair wear and tear.

Steward authorized to receive sum due—The Steward and Accountant in a Quarantine Station is authorised to receive and give acquittances for all sums that may be due to Government prior to the departure of passengers from the station.

Escapes from Stations and Vessels in quarantine—(1) Persons who shall, with intention of escaping from quarantine, leave a station or a vessel, when such station or vessel is in quarantine, shall be seized and brought back by force to such station or vessel, and if necessary, to prevent the escape, be fired at.

(2) The power conferred to fire at persons attempting to escape from quarantine shall only be exercised under the following limits, viz:—

(*a*) In attempt to escape from vessels in quarantine, after the persons shall have left the vessel and after three unsuccessful summons to return issued by the Quarantine Officer or Guard.

(*b*) In attempts to escape from Cannonier's Point or other station on the sea-board after the persons shall have crossed the outer line of palissade or other defined quarantine boundaries when the attempt is made by land, and after he shall have left the beach upon the seaward side of the station, when the attempt is made by sea. Provided that in no case shall the power conferred to fire be exercised unless the advance obtained by the person escaping precludes the possibility of his capture by the Quarantine Guard.

(*c*) In attempts to escape from Flat Island, Gabriel Island or other Island Station after the person shall have left the shore of such island at least thirty metres from it.

(*d*) In all cases where it may be necessary to fire at a person escaping, the first shot shall be fired so as to hit the ground or water at least twenty meters *in front* of the person.

Daily inspection of persons placed in quarantine.—During the whole continuance of quarantine whether performed on board a vessel, hulk, quarantine station or elsewhere, the Medical Officer or Superintendent if any, in charge of such quarantine, as the case may be, shall inspect daily all persons detained in quarantine with a view to ascertain whether such persons are free from any contagious or infectious disease.

Persons allowed to approach ships in quarantine.—The Harbour Master, Assistant Harbour Master, Pilots, the Head Officer or any Officer of the Health, Customs or Police Departments deputed by the Heads of these Departments as well as a private medical practitioner specially applied for by the Captain or Agent may approach within twenty meters of vessels in quarantine, for the purpose of carrying out any of the provisions of the quarantine enactments or of any enactments dealing with destitute criminal immigrants.

Outer Quarantine Ground.—The outer quarantine ground, in regard to any ship displaying a yellow flag at the fore by day or two white lights at the fore by night, means, the sea surrounding the ship within the distance of twenty metres.

Extracts from Animal Diseases (Consolidation) Ordinance 1915.

Veterinary certificates.

Art. 3.—(1) All animals to be imported into the Colony shall be accompanied with a certificate signed by a Veterinary Surgeon. Where such Veterinary Surgeon is not in the employ of Government, the certificate shall be endorsed by a responsible officer of a Government Department of Agriculture or by any officer of the British Consular Service.

Where no Veterinary Surgeon is available, the certificate shall be given by a qualified medical officer. Such certificate shall be produced by the Master or person in charge of the vessel arriving with the animals on board and shall show:—

(*a*) the number of animals shipped;

(*b*) the place from which the animals have come;

(*c*) what, if any, disease of animals existed at the time of departure of the animals at the place or country adjacent thereto from which the animals have been brought.

(2) The Master or person in charge of such vessel shall also be bound to produce a bill of health signed by a qualified Veterinary Surgeon, or by the Medical Officer of the port, showing, at the port or place from which animals have been embarked and in the country adjacent thereto, what disease of animals, if any, existed at time of embarkment.

Failing such certificates, the landing of animals shall be prohibited.

Animal Diseases.—(*Continued*).

Declaration to be made by Master.

Art. 4.—The Master or person in charge of a vessel arriving with animals on board shall be bound to make a declaration to the Veterinary Surgeon which shall show :—

(*a*) the number of animals carried on the vessel during its voyage, where they were taken-on and their respective destination ;

(*b*) whether any disease or death has occurred among animals on board his vessel during his voyage.

Penalty for false declaration.

Art. 5.—In case the declaration made by such master or person shall be false and such master or person shall have made it knowing it to be false, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand Rupees (Rs. 2,000) and to imprisonment not exceeding one year.

Veterinary inspection at Port of Entry.

Art. 6.—The Veterinary Surgeon shall inspect all animals on board and no animal shall be permitted to be landed by the Collector of Customs from any vessel without a written certificate of the Veterinary Surgeon stating that they are free from disease or that they are to be landed under his supervision in quarantine.

Animals coming from infected places.

Art. 7.—If the Veterinary Surgeon shall have proof or suspicion from the Master's declaration or otherwise that any disease of animals prevails on board or prevailed or had recently prevailed at the port or place from which they are brought or the country adjacent therto at the time of the vessels departure therefrom or at any port or place at which the vessel may have embarked animals during the voyage, it shall be lawful for such Veterinary Surgeon to prohibit the landing of the animals or any carcase until after consultation with the Director of Agriculture.

Infected or suspected Animals.

Art. 8.—After such consultation the Veterinary Surgeon may prohibit the landing of such infected or suspected animals, or order or impose at the charge of the owner, any or all of the following measures :

(*a*) Destruction at some fit or proper place of any animal or carcase affected with disease ;

(*b*) Destruction and disposal of all fodder, litter or dung ;

(*c*) Inoculation, disinfection, testing, dipping, spraying, or muzzling of any animal ;

(*d*) Landing and isolation under his supervision of any animals suspected of being infected with disease at some fit and proper place specified by regulations ;

(*e*) Detention of such animals under observation for periods to be fixed by Regulations ;

(*f*) Disinfection and fumigation of such parts of the vessel and cargo as may be deemed necessary ;

(*g*) Disinfection and fumigation of the clothes and personal effects of passengers and crew.

Responsibility for attention to animals under observation

Art. 9.—The responsibility for the feeding, watering, tending and herding of animals while under observation shall be upon the owner, unless otherwise provided by Regulations.

Penalties for illegal removal of suspect animals or non-fulfilment of orders of Veterinary Surgeon.

Art. 10—Any Master of a vessel, or person, causing or allowing, or any person concerned in the removal of any animal, carcase, fodder, litter, or dung from any vessel or from any Quarantine Station, in breach of any order of the Veterinary Surgeon or of the provisions of this Ordinance or of the Regulations made thereunder, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand Rupees (Rs. 2,000) and to imprisonment not exceeding one year.

Prohibition of Importation.

For Prohibition and restrictions on Importations see pp. C. 40 & 41.

Animal Diseases in the Colony.

Report of Disease.

Art. 11.—Where it appears to an Inspector appointed by the Governor for the purpose of this Ordinance or to any owner that any animal on any land or in any place has become infected or is suspected of being infected with disease, he shall report the same to the Veterinary Surgeon.

Animal Diseases.—(*Continued*).

Declaration of infected areas and places.

Art. 12.—(1) The Veterinary Surgeon, if satisfied that a disease exists on the said land or place, may declare any defined area of that land or place to be an infected area.

(2) Such a declaration shall be served upon the owner or person in charge of the animal and, if the Director of Agriculture so determines, shall also be notified in the Gazette and in three daily newspapers. Every such notice shall state the limits of the infected area and the disease with which it is declared infected, and a copy of the same shall be forwarded to the owner, to the Inspector of Police and to the Sanitary Authority of the District.

Orders for prevention or checking of a disease and other purposes.

Art. 13.—Within any declared infected area, the Veterinary Surgeon shall, after consultation with the Director of Agriculture, issue orders in writing to carry out all or parts of the regulations made for the following purposes :—

(*a*) For branding, isolating, inoculating, disinfecting, testing, dipping, spraying, muzzling or destroying any animal ;

(*b*) For prohibiting or regulating the movements of animals and persons into, out of or within the infected area or place ;

(*c*) For the destruction, disposal, or treatment of any carcase, grass, fodder, litter or dung ;

(*d*) For the cleaning and disinfecting of infected areas or parts thereof ;

(*e*) For the disinfection of the clothes of any person within an infected area and for restricting or preventing the movements of persons where any such movements are likely to spread disease, and prescribing the precautions to be taken by any person whose movements are so restricted ;

(*f*) For the disinfection or treatment of any pasture or grazing ground within an infected area

(*g*) For closing or controlling abattoirs or pounds ;

(*h*) For regulating applications for compensation and the scale of payment in the case of animals slaughtered by order, and for ascertaining the value of such animals when necessary.

Declaration of area free from disease.

Art. 14.—No infected area or portion of such area shall be considered to be free from any disease until such area or portion thereof be declared in writing by the Veterinary Surgeon to be free from such disease, and if notice of infection has been published in the Gazette and in daily newspapers, such declaration of freedom from disease shall likewise be published.

Power of Entry.

Art. 15.—Any Inspector appointed for the purposes of this Ordinance shall have the right to enter any land, place or premises in order to carry out any investigations under the provisions of this Ordinance and of the Regulations made thereunder. Provided that it shall not be lawful to enter any dwelling house between sunset and sunrise without a warrant from a Magistrate.

Duties of Police and Sanitary Officers.

Art. 16. Officers of Police and Sanitary Officers shall execute and enforce the provisions of this Ordinance and any order given thereunder ; and where any person is seen or found committing or is reasonably suspected of being engaged in committing an offence against any provisions of this Ordinance he may be arrested without warrant, and if unknown to such an officer, may be caused to be detained until otherwise ordered by the competent Magistrate and such offenders shall as soon as possible be taken before such Magistrate and he may examine any animal, vehicle or thing to which the offence or suspected offence relates and require and enforce the same to be forthwith taken back to or into the place or area where from it was unlawfully removed.

Procedure in charges under Ordinance or Regulations.

Art. 17. In all prosecutions or contraventions under this Ordinance or Regulations, made thereunder, no proof shall be required of the appointment or handwriting of any Inspector or Veterinary Surgeon and any information in such cases may be exhibited by any Sanitary Officer or Officer of Police.

Penalties.

Art. 18. Any person who is guilty of any offence not otherwise provided for, against any provision of this Ordinance or of the Regulations made thereunder, or contravenes, disobeys, or fails to comply with any lawful order or the conditions of any permit or other document made or issued by the Veterinary Surgeon shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees (Rs, 1,000) and to imprisonment not exceeding three months.

Extension of the Ordinance to the Dependencies.

Art. 19. It shall be lawful by Regulations to extend the whole or part of this Ordinance to the Dependencies or to any of them, with such modifications as may appear necessary.

Extracts from Plant diseases and Pests Regulations.

Introduction.

The Regulations against Plant Diseases and Pests in Mauritius date from 1882 when an Ordinance (No. 14) to prohibit or regulate the importation of vine plants or cuttings was passed.

In 1905, an Amending Ordinance of the Customs Ordinance 1892 was passed to prohibit the introduction of noxious animals, bird or reptiles. A Proclamation under this Ordinance was issued in 1913 preventing the importation of all living insects.

In 1910, a second Ordinance to prevent the introduction into the Colony of diseases of plants passed the Legislature.

The control of the spreading of diseases and pests of trees and plants in the Colony is enacted by Ordinances 8 of 1911 and 9 of 1912.

The Regulations provide for :—

1. Absolute prohibition of certain importation.
2. Introduction of certain plants and cuttings after permission has been given by the Department of Agriculture.
3. Inspection, and fumigation or disinfection, if necessary, of all plants, cuttings, grafts tubers, bulbs and citrus fruits.
4. The planting of imported plants in special nurseries is provided for, and the periodic inspection of these nurseries is undertaken by the Department of Agriculture.
5. The declaration of infected areas in the Colony and the destruction, disposal or treatment of all infected plants and products in these declared areas.
6. The prohibition and regulation of the movements of persons, animals and products in the declared areas.

The general working of these regulations is vested in the Department of Agriculture, and the control is mainly effected by its division of Biology.

FOR PROHIBITIONS ON IMPORTATIONS SEE P. C. 41.

2.—(1) The following articles may not be introduced unless written permission has previously been obtained from the Director of the Department of Agriculture :—

(*a*) sugar cane or cuttings thereof ;
(*b*) live plants or bulbils of Agave or Fourcroya ;
(*c*) tea plants.

(2) The issue of a permit shall be in the discretion of the Department of Agriculture who may attach conditions to the permit and may limit the number of plants, cuttings and other aforesaid to be introduced.

3. The following will be inspected at port of entry :—

(*a*) sugar canes or cuttings thereof ;
(*b*) live plants of all sorts, including roots, tubers, cuttings, grafts and buds ;
(*c*) fresh citrus fruits from all countries except the Dependencies of Mauritius.

The consignee or his agent shall, upon request, open the coverings and afford the inspecting officer every facility for conducting the examination.

4. If, on such inspection, the articles are found to be not free from pests or diseases they may be ordered to be destroyed by the consignee or his agent under the supervision of the inspecting officer or to be subjected to such process of disinfection or treatment as the inspecting officer may prescribe, and the consignee or his agent shall pay in respect of such treatment such fees and charges as are prescribed.

5. If the removal is authorized, all sugar canes or cuttings thereof and live plants of all sorts, including roots, cuttings, grafts, and buds shall be planted in a nursery apart from growing plants of the same kind and shall be subject to inspection by the Department of Agriculture from time to time during twelve months from the date of importation.

Spreading of Diseases of Trees and Plants.

6. If, on such inspection, the articles are found to be not free from pests or diseases not known to occur in the Colony, they shall be rooted out and destroyed by the owner under the immediate supervision of the inspecting officer, and if found to be not free from pests or diseases known to occur in the Colony, they shall be so treated by the owner as may be directed by the Director of the Department of Agriculture.

7. Non compliance with the conditions imposed in Articles 4, 5 and 6 with respect to the disinfection, treatment and planting of the articles imported will render them liable to destruction at the expense of the owner.

Extracts from Ordinance No. 8 of 1911 " To prevent the spreading of diseases of trees and plants " in the Colony.

2. The Governor shall have power from time to time, by Proclamation when it shall appear to him necessary, to declare any district or area within the island, or place within such area, to be a place infected or suspected of being infected with a plant disease.

3. The Governor, may by Proclamation, from time to time, make any general or special orders for the following purposes or any of them :—

(*a*) For prescribing or regulating the destruction, removal, uprooting, disposal or treatment of plants and products of a vegetable nature within an infected district, area or place ;

(*b*) For prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disinfecting of infected places or areas, or parts thereof ;

(*c*) For prescribing the period within which it will not be lawful to plant or replant with any plant whatsoever, or with any particular kind of plant the whole or any portion of an infected district, area or place ;

(*d*) For prohibiting or regulating the movement of persons, animals, earth, soil, manure, vegetable products or other things into or out of a district, area or place declared to be place infected or suspected of being infected with a plant disease ;

(*e*) For the appointment, pay and regulation of the duties of persons to be charged with the execution of any of the provisions of or orders made by virtue of this Ordinance.

(*f*) Generally for the purpose of in any manner preventing the spreading within the island of any plant disease.

And all such orders for the time being in force shall be considered to be part of this Ordinance.

4. The Governor may, from time to time, in like manner, declare, subject to such conditions as he may think fit, any district, area or place within any area, to be no longer suspected of being infected with a plant disease ; and thereupon, save as otherwise by such declaration provided, any general or special order that may have been made under the provisions of this Ordinance shall, so far as it affects any such district, area or place cease to have effect,

5.—Any person appointed under the provisions of Art. 3 (*e*) may, with or without any animals or beasts of burden, carts, tools, implements or other things enter upon any land and there examine any plants or products of a vegetable nature, and dig up the ground, and do all such other acts and things as may be expedient in order the more effectually to search for and destroy the causes of any plant disease and to give effect to any order made under the provision of Article 3.

6.—Every owner or occupier of any land and every person having the charge of management of land on which there may be plants that may reasonably be suspected of being affected with plant disease shall with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact to the Director of Forests and Gardens (now to the Director of Agriculture) and if without lawful excuse (proof whereof shall lie on him) he fails to do so he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

7.—Any person acting in contravention of any order made under Art. 3 or obstructing any officer or person appointed to execute any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Proclamation No. 42 of 1918 issued under the above Ordinance provides :—

1. The following area in the District of Pamplemousses is infected or suspected of being infected with a Plant Disease, viz. : a coleopterous insect (Phytalus Smithi), that is to say all that land lying within the following boundaries :

On the South by a line uniting Terre Rouge Railway Station with Notre Dame Railway Station, thence along a line to the Factory of Grande Rosalie, thence along a line to Le Piton : On the East, by a line uniting Le Piton to Mapou Police Station. On the North, by a line passing from Mapou Police Station through Bon Espoir Factory to Mapou Railway Station. On the West, by a line drawn from Mapou Railway Station to the junction of the branch road leading to Belle Vue Harel Estate, thence along a line drawn to Plaine des Papayes

Police Station, thence to Solitude Factory and from Solitude Factory along a line following the Public Road to Port Louis as far as Terre Rouge Railway Station.

2. The following orders shall apply in respect of the said area:

(*a*) The removal of living specimens of Phytalus Smithi either larvae, pupae or adults from the area prescribed in paragraph 1 is prohibited. This, however, shall not apply to the transport of living insects in captivity by properly authorised officers of the Department of Agriculture for purposes of scientific study.

(*b*) The removal of all earth, manure, leaf mould, decayed vegetable matters and all living plants or parts of plants in soil is prohibited from the area prescribed in paragraph 1, but the above shall not apply to fruits or vegetables growing above the ground and detachable from the tree or stem on which they grow.

(*c*) Cane tops for propagation purposes in such limited quantities as may be decided upon by the Director of Agriculture may, after examination and disinfection if necessary at Pamplemousses Gardens or at such convenient point as the Director of Agriculture may select, be removed in sealed packages from the infected area.

(*d*) The Director of Agriculture or other person deputed in writing by him may at any time inspect sugar-canes or other crop within the specified area and issue, if considered necessary, an order in writing containing instructions as to the cutting, reaping, disinfection or other treatments of such sugar-canes or crops and as to the disinfection or treatment of the soil in which they are growing. Owners, managers or occupiers shall within 48 hours of such service commence to carry out the treatments ordered and failing to carry them out, the Director of Agriculture or person aforesaid may cause such treatments to be carried out at the expense of the owner, managers or occupier notified.

(*e*) The Director of Agriculture may plant, raise or cultivate such trees, shrubs or plants as may be deemed expedient for the purpose of attracting or trapping, and may spray or otherwise treat the same for the purpose of destroying the pest. These trees, shrubs or plants shall be protected by the owner, manager or occupier of the land on which they are planted or cultivated for such time as the Director of Agriculture may consider necessary.

3. The Director of the Department of Agriculture is appointed to be the person to give effect to the orders hereinbefore contained and generally to carry out the provisions of the Plants Diseases Prevention (No. 8) Ordinance of 1911.

Labour Law.

(*a*) The Protector is authorised to visit estates employing immigrants; to take cognizance of complaints made by labourers against their employers: to conduct investigations and institute legal proceedings against the latter as circumstances may require: to assist the Stipendiary Magistrate in the estimation of wages: to inspect estate camps, hospitals and asylums including their books and registers; to intervene in the case of appeals against any judgment of the magistrates: to prosecute employers on behalf of the immigrants and institute action for damages against employers for breach of contract: to inspect immigrant ships on arrival and departure.

In addition to such duties he is the official guardian of orphans, minors and lunatics of Indian origin.

(*b*) The Medical Officer is required to visit every estate in the Colony at least every 6 months and to report to the Protector on the condition and management.

† (*c*) Immigrants are only engaged by the Immigration agency in India on the receipt of a written requisition from a Planter or employer of labour; such requisition being accompanied by a Bond duly signed by the requisitionist and two sureties.

† (*d*) Wages not exceeding 1 month's pay, are advanced to intending emigrants in India prior embarkation, if they require it.

† (*e*) Provision is made in the law for regulating the proportion of females to males introduced (33 females to 100 males being the regulation minimum limit). In distributing the immigrants to various estates precautions are taken to avoid as far as possible the separation of friends and relatives.

† (*f*) Provision is also made in the law to prevent the illegal introduction of immigrants from India and for handing such immigrants, if introduced over to the Protector.

† (*g*) Special licences are necessary for the introduction of immigrants from places other than British India.

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† In accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Indian Emigration the Mauritius Agency has been definitely closed.

Labour Law.—(*Continued.*)

† (*h*) Contracts of service are limited to 1 month unless made in writing before a Stipendiary Magistrate, otherwise they may extend to 5 years but not longer.

Magistrates are instructed to enquire into the means of employers contracting with servants ; to limit to one year the contract with minors under 15 years of age.

† (*i*) After the completion of their 5 years of service immigrants who have no visible means of subsistence are required to re-engage or are sent to the Vagrant Depot. If after 3 months they still refuse to work they are to be dealt with as incorrigible vagrants. (See *n*.)

(*j*) Provisions are made in the law for the transfer of contracts. Penalties are imposed for breaches of contract on the part of either employers or employees.

(*k*) Field labour is limited to 9 hours, and provision is made for the payment of additional salary for extra work. The Sunday work or " corvée " is regulated by Art. III as follows :

" No servant engaged for field work shall be compelled to perform any work on any Sunday or " Public Holiday, save only such as shall be of immediate necessity for the care and feeding of animals " the cleanliness of yards, sties, stables, folds, manufactories and buildings and other work indispen-" sable for the preservation of the Estates, which work moreover shall not be of more than 2 hours " duration, nor be continued after the hour of eight in the morning, and every employer contravening " the provision of this article shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100."

(*l*) Illegal absences are now punished by a deduction of one day's pay for each day's absence ; the labourer is, moreover, required to make good his absences by a prolongation of his contract and the law provides for the application of certain penalties in case of refusal.

The amendment of article 113 of Ordinance 12 of 1878, referring to the question is as follows (13 of 1908) :—

" Any servant under written contract of service who has, without lawful excuse been absent " from his work for one or more days from Monday to Saturday inclusive in any week, exclusive of " estate holidays, shall be guilty of unlawful absence and shall in addition to the loss of his wages " and rations during such days of an unlawful absence forfeit his wages for Sunday, and he shall " be liable to the prolongation of his contract for the numher of days that he has been illegally " absent, including Sunday, if he did not attend the corvée on that day, in which case he shall further " forfeit his rations. The prolongation of his contract shall be made by order of the Stipendiary " Magistrate ".

Habitual idlers are treated in accordance with the provisions of article 116 as follows :—

" Any servant under contract of service who shall be unlawfully absent from work for ten or " more days in a month, including Sundays and Estate Holidays, shall be deemed an habitual idler, " and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.00 or to imprisonment with hard labour not " exceeding one month. He shall also be liable to a prolongation of his contract for the ten or more " days that he has been unlawfully absent and for such period as he may be sentenced to punishment. " Every charge for any offence committed under this article shall be made in the form of Schedule* " No. 1, and shall be entered within six clear days from the end of the month in which the offence " has been committed, so that the servant may have every opportunity to defend himself... "

(*m*) Any labourer absconding from his dwelling for 3 consecutive days is considered in the terms of the Law a *Deserter* and is reported to the Police as such. Provision is made for the issue of a free warrant for the apprehension of deserters who are required to make good the absences by a prolongation of service and are liable to 3 months' imprisonment.

(*n*) Immigrants convicted of incorrigible vagrancy (*i*) are liable to 12 months imprisonment and if twice convicted, to deportation.

(*o*) An immigrant may redeem his " Industrial Service " at the rate of Rs. 24 per annum but provision is made in the law for discharge from service or exemption from " Industrial Residence " in cases of infirmity, accident, sickness, &c.

(*p*) Old immigrant tickets are issued to immigrants completing their term of " Industrial Residence " and provision is made for the payment by Government of the return passage to India of immigrants and their families who may be in distress or necessitous circumstances.

Penalties are imposed for the employment of false tickets or certificates.

(*q*) Labourers wages are paid monthly and rations issued weekly. Officers belonging to the Estate are not allowed to keep shops.

In the event of non-payment of the labourers wages, the Stipendiary Magistrate may order the seizure and sale of the estate and standing crops.

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† In accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Indian Emigration the Mauritius Agency has been definitely closed.

* Not printed.

Labour Law.—(*Continued*).

(*r*) All estates employing 20 or more servants are required to provide adequate accommodation and special provisions are made in the law for:

Efficient construction and maintenance.
Regulating hospital dietary.
Provision of proper bedding, drugs and medicines.
Engaging duly qualified medical officers.
Keeping correct registers of illness.
The imposition of penalties in case of improper treatment of sick immigrants.

(*s*) Employers of labour are required to provide efficient and wholesome lodging and to prevent immigrants from keeping animals in the camp or dwellings, special localities being set apart, to the leeward of the camp, for such purposes.

(*t*) The law also provides for the formation of special Stipendiary Courts and the powers of the Stipendiary Magistrates are set forth in articles 249-253 of the Labour Law which give them ' exclusive jurisdiction for the enforcement of all contracts of service, and for imposing all penalties for the breach, neglect or non-performance thereof ".

VERBAL CONTRACTS.

Art. 97.—No verbal contract of service with any servant shall be binding for more than one calendar month and if a notice of an intention to terminate the engagement be not given by either party at least 14 days before the expiration of any such month the engagement shall be considered to have been renewed for another month and to be binding upon both, and in the case of an employer dismissing a servant without such notice, except for a misconduct, he shall be bound to pay one month's wages to the servant and in case of a servant unlawfully quitting an employer without such notice he shall forfeit to the employer the like sum, or be subject, in default of immediate payment, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 10 days.

Art. 98.—No person shall be allowed to sign a contract of service or a security bond for any employer unless he produce a special power of attorney which shall be filed in the Stipendiary Court of the district.

☞ The following Arts. 109 & 110 of the Labour Law are considered to apply to servants under verbal contract as well as to estate labourers so far as complaints are concerned.

Art. 109.—On complaint preferred and proof made by a servant before any Stipendiary Magistrate that his employer or master has not paid the wages, or delivered to him the articles stipulated for or that the articles so delivered were not of the prescribed amount and quality, or that by the negligence, or other improper conduct of the employer or master the contract of service has not been faithfully performed, or that the employer or master has ill-used the servant, the Stipendiary Magistrate may make order for the payment of the wages in arrear, or for the delivery of the stipulated articles or for compensation to be made to the servant for any injury by him sustained by such negligence or improper conduct of the employer or master or by his non-fulfilment of the contract, or by his ill-usage of the servant, and if such order be not complied with, the Magistrate shall issue a warrant for the seizure and sale of the goods of the employer or master. Provided that for the ill-usage, in addition to compensation, the employer may be condemned to a fine not exceeding One hundred (Rs. 100) Rupees or to imprisonment not exceeding 14 days.

Every manager, medical attendant, overseer, sirdar or other person for the time being placed by the employer or master, in authority over the servants in his employ, shall for all offences committed in the exercise of his functions be held and considered to be liable to the penalties aforesaid, and in like manner an employer or master shall be liable for any offence committed by any of the aforesaid persons under and by virtue of such employer's order or instructions.

Provided that the Magistrate may also in any of the cases aforesaid, if he shall see fit, order the contract of service to be cancelled either in addition to, or in substitution for, any such order as aforesaid.

Ord. 13 of 1908 art. 5 Repealed and replaced by art. 110.

Art. 110.—On complaint preferred, and proof made before any Stipendiary Magistrate that any servant has neglected to perform his stipulated work, or that he has performed it negligently or improperly, or has been guilty of insolence or insubordination, or has refused to obey any reasonable order of his employer or master, or of the medical attendant, or of any person placed in authority on the estate by the employer or master (whether such order relates to the contract of service or not) the Magistrate may adjudge the servant to pay a fine not exceeding 5 Rupees, and may further, if he thinks fit, sentence him to seven days' imprisonment.

Tenants liabilities.

No verbal lease can be proved by oral evidence but in case of denial of the lease the owner of the premises can claim rent for use and occupation.

Tenants wishing to quit the premises occupied by them must give one full month's notice from the date of the month on which he took possession and the owner of the premises wanting his house must comply with the same rule as applies to his tenants.

With reference to buildings occupied by traders for their trade three months notice is required by either party.

CODE CIVIL.

Art. 1752.—Le locataire qui ne garnit pas la maison de meubles suffisants, peut être expulsé, à moins qu'il ne donne des sûretés capables de répondre du loyer.

Art. 1753.—Le sous-locataire n'est tenu envers le propriétaire que jusqu'à concurrence du prix de sa sous-location dont il peut être débiteur au moment de la saisie ; et sans qu'il puisse opposer des paiements faits par anticipation. Les paiements faits par le sous-locataire, soit en vertu d'une stipulation portée en son bail, soit en conséquence de l'usage des lieux, ne sont pas reputés faits par anticipation.

Art. 1754.—Les réparations locatives ou de menu entretien dont le locataire est tenu, s'il y a clause contraire, sont celles désignées comme telles par l'usage des lieux, et, entre autres, les réparations à faire aux âtres, contre cœurs, chambranles et tablettes des cheminées, au recrépitement du bas des murailles, des appartements et autres lieux d'habitation, à la hauteur d'un mètre.

Aux pavés et carreaux des chambres lorsqu'il y en a seulement quelques uns de cassés.

Aux vitres, à moins qu'elles ne soient cassées par la grêle ou autres accidents extraordinaires et de force majeure dont le locataire ne peut être tenu.

Aux portes; croisées ; planches de cloison ou de fermeture de boutiques, gonds, targettes et serrures.

Art. 1755.—Aucune des réparations réputées locatives n'est à la charge des locataires quand elle ne sont occasionnées que par vétusté ou force majeure.

Art. 1756—Le curement des puits et celui des fosses d'aisances sont à la charge du bailleur s'il n'y a clause contraire.

Art. 1757.—Le bail des meubles fournis pour garnir une maison entière, un corps de logis entier, une boutique, ou tous autres appartements, est censé fait pour la durée ordinaire des baux de maison, corps de logis, boutique ou autres appartements ; selon l'usage des lieux.

Art. 1758.—Le bail d'un appartement meublé est censé fait à l'année quand il a été fait a tant par an. Au jour quand il a été fait à tant par jour ; si rien ne constate que le bail soit fait à tant par an, par mois ou par jour la location est censée faite suivant l'usage des lieux.

Art. 1759.—Si le locataire d'une maison ou d'un appartement continue sa jouissance après l'expiration du bail par écrit, sans opposition de la part du bailleur, il sera censé les occuper aux mêmes conditions, pour le terme fixé par l'usage des lieux, et ne pourra plus en sortir ni en être expulsé qu'après un congé donné suivant le délai fixé par l'usage des lieux.

Art. 1760.—En cas de résiliation par la faute du locataire celui-ci est tenu de payer le prix du bail pendant le temps nécessaire à la relocation sans préjudice des dommages et intérêts qui ont pu résulter de l'abus.

Art. 1761.—Le bailleur ne peut resoudre la location encore qu'il déclare vouloir occuper par lui-même la maison louée, s'il n'y a eu convention contraire.

Art. 1762.—S'il a été convenu dans le contrat de louage que le bailleur pourrait venir occuper la maison, il est tenu de signifier d'avance un congé aux époques déterminées par l'usage des lieux.

RISQUE LOCATIF.

In Mauritius, according to Caroline Marie versus Rambohjun p. 70 S. C. reports 1863, a legal presumption of negligence rests on the tenant whose house has taken fire unless he proves :

CIVIL CODE.

Art. 1733.—Il répond de l'incendie à moins qu'il ne prouve que l'incendie est arrivé par cas fortuit ou force majeure ou par vice de construction, ou que le feu a été communiqué par une maison voisine.

Art. 1734.—S'il y a plusieurs locataires, tous sont responsables de l'incendie, proportionnellement à la valeur locative de la partie de l'immeuble qu'ils occupent.

A moins qu'ils ne prouvent que l'incendie a commencé dans l'habitation de l'un deux, auquel cas celui-là seul en est tenu ou que quelques-uns ne prouvent que l'incendie n'a pu commencer chez eux, auquel cas ceux-là n'en sont pas tenu. (L. 5 Janvier 1883).

If the landlord occupies a portion of the house this presumption no longer exists unless the *landlord* proves that the fire broke out in that part of the house occupied by the tenant.

Risque Locatif. (*Concluded*).—Bills of Exchange.

Under these circumstances tenants usually take out a special fire policy covering the tenants risk. The Company then becomes liable and can only recover the amount by proving negligence (faute) on the part of the tenant.

Ed. It hence appears that by covering his risk a legal presumption of guilt is to all intents and purposes converted into a legal presumption of innocence.

To amend and consolidate the laws relating to Bills of Exchange.

Ordinance No. 32 of 1914.

PRELIMINARY.

Short Title. 1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1914."

Interpretation of Terms. 2. In this Ordinance: "Acceptance" means an acceptance completed by delivery or notification.

"Action" includes counter claim and set off.

"Banker" includes a body of persons whether incorporated or not who carry on the business of banking.

"Bankrupt" includes any person whose estate is vested in a trustee or assignee under the law for the time being in force relating to bankruptcy.

"Bearer" means the person in possession of a bill or note which is payable to bearer.

"Bill" means bill of exchange, and "note" means promissory note.

"Delivery" means transfer of possession, actual or constructive, from one person to another.

"Holder" means the payee or endorsee of a bill or note who is in possession of it, or the bearer thereof.

"Indorsement" means an indorsement completed by delivery.

"Issue" means the first delivery of a bill, note or cheque, complete in form to a person who takes it as a holder.

"Value" means valuable consideration.

SECTION I.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Form and Interpretation.

Bills of Exchange defined. 3. (1) A bill of exchange is an unconditional order in writing, addressed by one person to another, dated and signed by the person giving it, requiring the person to whom it is addressed to pay on demand or at a fixed or determinable future time a sum certain in money to or to the order of a specified person, or to bearer.

(2) An instrument which does not comply with these conditions, or which orders any act to be done in addition to the payment of money, is not a bill of exchange.

(3) An order to pay out of a particular fund is not unconditional within the meaning of this article; but an unqualified order to pay coupled with (*a*) an indication of a particular fund out of which the drawee is to reimburse himself or a particular account to be debited with the amount, or (*b*) a statement of the transaction which gives rise to the bill, is unconditional.

(4) A bill is not invalid by reason—

(*a*) That it does not specify the value given, or that any value has been given therefor;

(*b*) That it does not specify the place where it is drawn or the place where it is payable.

Effect where different parties to bill are the same person. 4.— A bill may be drawn payable to, or to the order of, the drawer; or it may be drawn payable to, or to the order of, the drawee.

(2) Where in a bill drawer and drawee are the same person, or where the drawee is a fictitious person or a person not having capacity to contract, the holder may treat the instrument, at his option, either as a bill of exchange or as a promissory note.

Address to drawee. 5.—(1) The drawee must be named or otherwise indicated in a bill with reasonable certainty.

(2) A bill may be addressed to two or more drawees whether they are partners or not, but an order addressed to two drawees in the alternative or to two or more drawees in succession is not a bill of exchange.

Certainty required as to payee. 6.—(1) Where a bill is not payable to bearer, the payee must be named or otherwise indicated therein with reasonable certainty.

Bills of Exchange.—(*Continued*).

(2) A bill may be made payable to two or more payees jointly, or it may be made payable in the alternative to one or two, or one or some of several payees. A bill may also be made payable to the holder of an office for the time being.

(3) Where the payee is a fictitious or non-existing person the bill may be treated as payable to bearer.

What bills are negotiable.

7.—(1) When a bill contains words prohibiting transfer, or indicating an intention that it should not be transferable, it is valid as between the parties thereto, but is not negotiable.

(2) A negotiable bill may be payable either to order or to bearer.

(3) A bill is payable to bearer which is expressed to be so payable, or on which the only or last indorsement is an indorsement in blank.

(4) A bill is payable to order which is expressed to be so payable, or which is expressed to be payable to a particular person, and does not contain words prohibiting transfer or indicating an intention that it should not be transferable.

(5) Where a bill, either originally or by indorsement, is expressed to be payable to the order of a specified person, and not to him or his order, it is nevertheless payable to him or his order at his option.

Sum payable.

8.—(1) The sum payable by a bill is a sum certain within the meaning of this Ordinance, although it is required to be paid—

(*a*) With interest.

(*b*) By stated instalments.

(*c*) By stated instalments, with a provision that upon default in payment of any instalment the whole shall become due.

(*d*) According to an indicated rate of exchange or according to a rate of exchange to be ascertained as directed by the bill.

(2) Where the sum is expressed in words and also in figures, and there is a discrepancy between the two, the sum denoted by the words is the amount payable.

(3) Where a bill is expressed to be payable with interest, unless the instrument otherwise provides, interest runs from the date of the bill, and if the bill is undated from the issue thereof.

Bill payable on demand.

9.—(1) A bill is payable on demand—

(*a*) Which is expressed to be payable on demand, or at sight, or at presentation ; or

(*b*) In which no time for payment is expressed.

(2) Where a bill is accepted or indorsed when it is overdue, it shall, as regards the acceptor who accepts, or any indorser who so indorses it, be deemed a bill payable on demand.

Bill payable at a future time.

10. A bill is payable at a determinable future time within the meaning of this Ordinance which is expressed to be payable—

(1) At a fixed period after date or sight.

(2) On or at a fixed period after the occurrence of a specified event which is certain to happen, though the time of happening may be uncertain.

An instrument expressed to be payable on a contingency is not a bill, and the happening of the event does not cure the defect.

Omission of date in bill payable after date.

11. Where a bill expressed to be payable at a fixed period after date is issued undated, or where the acceptance of a bill payable at a fixed period after sight is undated, any holder may insert therein the true date of issue or acceptance and the bill shall be payable accordingly.

Provided that (1) where the holder in good faith and by mistake inserts a wrong date, and (2) in every case where a wrong date is inserted, if the bill subsequently comes into the hands of a holder in due course the bill shall not be avoided thereby, but shall operate and be payable as if the date so inserted had been the true date.

Ante-dating and post-dating.

12.—(1) Where a bill or an acceptance or any indorsement on a bill is dated, the date shall, unless the contrary be proved, be deemed to be the true date of the drawing, acceptance, or indorsement, as the case may be.

(2) A bill is not invalid by reason only that it is ante-dated or post-dated, or that it bears date on a Sunday.

Computation of time of payment.

13. Where a bill is not payable on demand the day on which it falls due is determined as follows :—

(1) Where a bill is payable at a fixed period after date, after sight, or after the happening of a specified event, the time of payment is determined by excluding the day from which the time is to begin to run and by including the day of payment.

Bills of Exchange.—(*Continued.*)

(2) Where a bill is payable at a fixed period after sight, the time begins to run from the date of the acceptance if the bill be accepted, and from the date of protest if the bill be protested for non-delivery.

Case of need. 14. The drawer of a bill and any indorser may insert therein the name of a person to whom the holder may resort in case of need, that is to say, in case the bill is dishonoured by non-acceptance or non-payment. Such person is called the referee in case of need. It is in the option of the holder to resort to the referee in case of need or not as he may think fit.

Optional stipulations by drawer or indorser. 15. The drawer of a bill, and any indorser, may insert therein an express stipulation—

(1) Negativing or limiting his own liability to the holder;
(2) Waiving as regards himself some or all of the holder's duties.

Definition and requisites of acceptance. 16.—(1) The acceptance of a bill is the signification by the drawee of his assent to the order of the drawer.

(2) An acceptance is invalid unless it complies with the following conditions, namely:—
(*a*) It must be written on the bill and be signed by the drawee. The mere signature of the drawee without additional words is sufficient.
(*b*) It must not express that the drawee will perform his promise by any other means than the payment of money.

Time for acceptance. 17. A bill may be accepted—

(1) Before it has been signed by the drawer, or while otherwise incomplete;

(2) When it is overdue, or after it has been dishonoured by a previous refusal to accept, or by non-payment;

(3) When a bill payable after sight is dishonoured by non-acceptance, and the drawee subsequently accepts it, the holder, in the absence of any different agreement, is entitled to have the bill accepted as of the date of first presentment to the drawee for acceptance.

General and qualified acceptances. 18.—(1) An acceptance is either (*a*) general or (*b*) qualified.

(2) A general acceptance assents without qualification to the order of the drawer. A qualified acceptance in express terms varies the effect of the bill as drawn.

In particular an acceptance is qualified which is—

(*a*) conditional, that is to say, which makes payment by the acceptor dependent on the fulfilment of a condition therein stated:

(*b*) partial, that is to say, an acceptance to pay part only of the amount for which the bill is drawn:

(*c*) local, that is to say, an acceptance to pay only at a particular specified place:

An acceptance to pay at a particular place is a general acceptance, unless it expressly states that the bill is to be paid there only and not elsewhere:

(*d*) qualified as to time:

(*e*) the acceptance of some one or more of the drawees, but not of all.

Inchoate instruments. 19.—(1) Where a simple signature on blank stamped paper is delivered by the signer in order that it may be converted into a bill, it operates as a *primâ facie* authority to fill it up as a complete bill for any amount the stamp will cover, using the signature for that of the drawer, or the acceptor, or an indorser; and in like manner, when a bill is wanting in any material particular, the person in possession of it has a *primâ facie* authority to fill up the omission in any way he thinks fit.

(2) In order that any such instrument when completed may be enforceable against any person who became a party thereto prior to its completion, it must be filled up within a reasonable time, and strictly in accordance with the authority given. Reasonable time for this purpose is a question of fact.

Provided that if any such instrument after completion is negotiated to a holder in due course it shall be valid and effectual for all purposes in his hands, and he may enforce it as if it had been filled up within a reasonable time and strictly in accordance with the authority given.

Delivery. 20.—(1) Every contract on a bill, whether it be the drawer's, the acceptor's or an indorser's, is incomplete and revocable, until delivery of the instrument in order to give effect thereto.

Provided that where an acceptance is written on a bill, and the drawee gives notice to or accord, ing to the directions of the person entitled to the bill that he has accepted it, the acceptance then becomes complete and irrevocable.

(2) As between immediate parties, and as regards a remote party other than a holder in due course, the delivery—

(*a*) in order to be effectual must be made either by or under the authority of the party drawing, accepting, or indorsing, as the case may be :

(*b*) may be shown to have been conditional or for a special purpose only, and not for the purpose of transferring the property in the bill.

But if the bill be in the hands of a holder in due course a valid delivery of the bill by all parties prior to him so as to make them liable to him is conclusively presumed.

(3) Where a bill is no longer in the possession of a party who has signed it as drawer, acceptor, or indorser, a valid and unconditional delivery by him is presumed until the contrary is proved.

Capacity and Authority of Parties.

Capacity of parties.

21.—(1) Capacity to incur liability as a party to a bill is co-extensive with capacity to contract.

Provided that nothing in this section shall enable a corporation to make itself liable as drawer acceptor, or indorser of a bill unless it is competent to it so to do under the law for the time being in force relating to corporations.

(2) Where a bill is drawn or indorsed by an interdicted person or by a minor, a married woman, or a corporation, when such minor, married woman or corporation has no capacity or power to incur liability on a bill, the drawing or indorsement entitles the holder to receive payment of the bill, and to enforce it against any other party thereto, subject, however, to the respective rights of parties under articles 1312 and 1318 of the Civil Code.

Signature essential to liability.

22. No person is liable as drawer, indorser, or acceptor of a bill who has not signed it as such. Provided that :

(1) Where a person signs a bill in a trade or assumed name, he is liable thereon as if he had signed it in his own name :

(2) The signature of the name of a firm is equivalent to the signature by the person so signing of the names of all persons liable as partners in that firm.

Payment of a Bill whereon indorsement is forged.

23. Where a bill is paid in good faith and in the ordinary course of business it is not incumbent on the payer to show that the indorsement of the payee or any subsequent indorsement was made by or under the authority of the person whose indorsement it purports to be ; and the payer is deemed to have paid the bill in due course, although such endorsement has been forged or made without authority provided he has verified the regularity of the chain of indorsement.

Procuration signatures.

24. A signature by procuration operates as notice that the agent has but a limited authority to sign, and the principal is only bound by such signature if the agent in so signing was acting within the actual limits of his authority.

Person signing as agent or in representative capacity.

25.—(1) Where a person signs a bill as drawer, indorser, or acceptor, and adds words to his signature, indicating that he signs for or on behalf of a principal, or in a representative character, he is not personally liable thereon ; but the mere addition to his signature of words describing him as an agent, or as filling a representative character, does not exempt him from personal liability.

(2) In determining whether a signature on a bill is that of the principal or that of the agent by whose hand it is written, the construction most favourable to the validity of the instrument shall be adopted.

The Consideration for a Bill.

Value and holder for value.

26.—(1) Valuable consideration for a bill may be constituted by.—

(*a*) Any consideration sufficient to support a contract ;

(*b*) An antecedent debt or liability is deemed valuable consideration whether the bill is payable on demand or at a future time.

(3) Where the holder of a bill has a lien on it arising either from contract or by implication of law, he is deemed to be a holder for value to the extent of the sum for which he has a lien.

Accommodation bill or party.

27.—(1) An accommodation party to a bill is a person who has signed a bill as drawer, acceptor, or indorser, without receiving value thereof, and for the purpose of lending his name to some other person.

(2) An accommodation party is liable on the bill to the holder for value : and it is immaterial whether, when such holder took the bill, he knew such party to be an accommodation party or not.

Bills of Exchange,—(*Continued*).

Holder in due course. 28.—(1) A holder in due course is a holder who has taken a bill complete and regular on the face of it, under the following conditions, namely :—

(*a*) That he became the holder of it before it was overdue, and without notice that it had been previously dishonoured, if such was the fact :

(*b*) That he took the bill in good faith and for value, and that at the time the bill was negotiated to him he had no notice of any defect in the title of the person who negotiated it.

(2) In particular the title of a person who negotiates a bill is defective within the meaning of this Ordinance when he obtained the bill, or the acceptance thereof, by fraud, duress, or force and fear, or other unlawful means, or for an illegal consideration, or when he negotiates it in breach of faith, or under such circumstances as amount to a fraud.

(3) A holder (whether for value or not), who derives his title to a bill through a holder in due course, and who is not himself a party to any fraud or illegality affecting it, has all the rights of that holder in due course as regards the acceptor and all parties to the bill prior to that holder.

Presumption of value and good faith. 29.—(1) Every party whose signature appears on a bill is *primâ facia* deemed to have become a party thereto for value.

(2) Every holder of a bill is *primâ facie* deemed to be a holder in due course ; but if in an action on a bill it is admitted or proved that the acceptance, issue, or subsequent negotiation of the bill is affected with fraud, duress, or force and fear, or illegality, the burden of proof is shifted, unless and until the holder proves that subsequent to the alleged fraud or illegality, value has in good faith been given for the bill.

Negotiation of Bills.

Negotiation of bill. 30.—(1) A bill is negotiated when it is transferred from one person to another in such manner as to constitute the transferee the holder of the bill.

(2) A bill payable to bearer is negotiated by delivery.

(3) A bill payable to order is negotiated by the endorsement of the holder completed by delivery.

(4) Where the holder of a bill payable to his order transfers it for value without endorsing it, the transfer gives the transferee such title as the transferor had in the bill and the transferee in addition acquires the right to have the indorsement of the transferor.

(5) Where any person is under obligation to indorse a bill in a representative capacity, he may indorse the bill in such terms as to negative personal liability.

Requisites of a valid indorsement. 31. An indorsement in order to operate as a negotiation must comply with the following conditions, namely :—

(1) It must be written on the bill itself and be signed by the indorser. The simple signature of the indorser on the bill, without additional words, is sufficient.

An indorsement written on an allonge, or on a "copy" of a bill issued or negotiated in a country where "copies" are recognised, is deemed to be written on the bill itself.

(2) It must be an indorsement of the entire bill. A partial indorsement, that is to say, an indorsement which purports to transfer to the indorsee a part only of the amount payable or which purports to transfer the bill to two or more indorsees severally does not operate as a negotiation of the bill.

(3) Where a bill is payable to the order of two or more payees or indorsees who are not partners all must indorse, unless the one indorsing has authority to indorse for the others.

(4) Where, in a bill payable to order, the payee or indorsee is wrongly designated, or his name is misspelt, he may indorse the bill as therein described, adding, if he think fit, his proper signature.

(5) Where there are two or more indorsements on a bill, each indorsement is deemed to have been made in the order in which it appears on the bill until the contrary is proved,

(6) An indorsement may be made in blank or special. It may also contain certain terms making it restrictive.

Conditional indorsement. 32..—Where a bill purports to be indorsed conditionally the condition may be disregarded by the payer, and payment to the indorsee is valid whether the condition has been fulfilled or not.

Indorsement in blank and special indorsement. 33.—(1) An indorsement in blank specifies no indorsee, and a bill so indorsed becomes payable to bearer.

(2) A special indorsement specifies the person to whom, or to whose order, the bill is to be payable.

(3) The provisions of this Ordinance relating to a payee apply with the necessary modifications to an indorsee under a special indorsement.

(4) When a bill has been indorsed in blank, any holder may convert the blank indorsement into a special indorsement by writing above the indorser's signature a direction to pay the bill to or to the order of himself or some other person.

Restrictive indorsement.

34.—(1) An indorsement is restrictive which prohibits the further negotiation of the bill or which expresses that it is a mere authority to deal with the bill as thereby directed and not a transfer of the ownership thereof, as, for example, if a bill be indorsed "Pay D. only", or "Pay D. for the account of X.", or "Pay D. or order for collection".

(2) A restrictive indorsement gives the indorsee the right to receive payment of the bill and to sue any party thereto that his indorser could have sued, but gives him no power to transfer his rights as indorsee unless it expressly authorise him to do so.

(3) Where a restrictive indorsement authorises further transfer, all subsequent indorsees take the bill with the same rights and subject to the same liabilities as the first indorsee under the restrictive indorsement.

Negotiation of overdue or dishonoured bill.

35.—(1) Where a bill is negotiable in its origin it continues to be negotiable until it has been *(a)* restrictively indorsed or *(b)* discharged by payment or otherwise.

(2) Where an overdue bill is negotiated, it can only be negotiated subject to any defect of title affecting it at its maturity, and thenceforward no person who takes it can acquire or give a better title than that which the person from whom he took it had.

(3) A bill payable on demand is deemed to be overdue within the meaning and for the purposes of this article, when it has been in circulation for a period of over one year from the time of issue.

(4) Except where an indorsement bears date after the maturity of the bill, every negotiation is *primâ facie* deemed to have been effected before the bill was overdue.

(5) Where a bill which is not overdue has been dishonoured any person who takes it with notice of the dishonour takes it subject to any defect of title attaching thereto at the time of dishonour, but nothing in this section shall affect the rights of a holder in due course.

Negotiation of bill to party already liable thereon.

36. Where a bill is negotiated back to the drawer, or to a prior indorser or to the acceptor, such party may, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, re-issue and further negotiate the bill, but he is not entitled to enforce payment of the bill against any intervening party to whom he was previously liable.

Rights of the holder.

36. The rights and powers of the holder of a bill are as follows:—

(1) He may sue on the bill in his own name:

(2) Where he is a holder in due course, he holds the bill free from any defect of title of prior parties, as well as from mere personal defences, available to prior parties among themselves, and may enforce payment against all parties liable on the bill:

(3) Where his title is defective (*a*) if he negotiates the bill to a holder in due course, that holder obtains a good and complete title to the bill, and (*b*) if he obtains payment of the bill the person who pays him in due course gets a valid discharge for the bill.

General Duties of the Holder.

When presentment for acceptance is necessary.

38.—Where a bill is payable after sight, presentment for acceptance is necessary in order to fix the maturity of the instrument.

(2) Where a bill expressly stipulates that it shall be presented for acceptance, or where a bill is drawn payable elsewhere than at the residence or place of business of the drawee, it must be presented for acceptance before it can be presented for payment.

(3) In no other case is presentment for acceptance necessary in order to render liable any party to the bill.

(4) Where the holder of a bill, drawn payable elsewhere than at the place of business or residence of the drawee, has not time, with the exercise of reasonable diligence, to present the bill for acceptance before presenting it for payment on the day that it falls due, the delay caused by presenting it for payment is excused, and does not discharge the drawer and indorsers.

Time for presenting bill payable after sight.

39.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, when a bill payable after sight is negotiated, the holder must either present it for acceptance or negotiate it within a period of one year from the time of issue.

(2) If he do not do so, the drawer and all indorsers prior to that holder are discharged.

Bills of Exchange.—(*Continued*).

Rules as to presentment for acceptance, and excuses for non-presentment.

40.—(1) A bill is duly presented for acceptance which is presented in accordance with the following rules :—

(*a*) The presentment must be made by or on behalf of the holder to the drawee or to some person authorised to accept or refuse acceptance on his behalf at a reasonable hour on a business day and before the bill is overdue :

(*b*) Where a bill is addressed to two or more drawees, who are not partners, presentment must be made to them all, unless one has authority to accept for all, then presentment may be made to him only :

(*c*) Where the drawee is dead presentment may be made to his heirs or representatives :

(*d*) Where the drawee is bankrupt, or has been allowed to make a *cessio bonorum*, presentment may be made to him or to his trustees, or to the Accountant in Bankruptcy, official assignee, or assignee, as the case may be :

(*e*) Where authorised by agreement or usage, a presentment through the post office is sufficient.

(2) Presentment in accordance with these rules is excused, and a bill may be treated as dishonoured by non-acceptance—

(*a*) Where the drawee is dead or bankrupt, or has been allowed to make a *cessio bonorum* or is a fictitious person or a person not having capacity to contract by bill :

(*b*) Where, after the exercise of reasonable diligence, such presentment cannot be affected :

(*c*) Where although the presentment has been irregular, acceptance has been refused on some other ground.

(3) The fact that the holder has reason to believe that the bill, on presentment, will be dishonoured does not excuse presentment.

Non-acceptance.

41. When a bill is duly presented for acceptance and is not accepted within ten days from the time of presentment the person presenting it must treat it as dishonoured by non-acceptance. If he do not, the holder shall lose his right of recourse against the drawer and indorsers.

Dishonour by non-acceptance and its consequences.

42.—(1) A bill is dishonoured by non-acceptance ;

(*a*) when it is duly presented for acceptance, and such an acceptance as is prescribed by this Ordinance is refused or cannot be obtained ; or

(*b*) when presentment for acceptance is excused and the bill is not accepted.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance when a bill is dishonoured by non-acceptance, the drawer or any of the indorsers may furnish security for the payment of the bill at maturity, failing which an immediate right of recourse against the drawer and indorsers accrues to the holder and no presentment for payment is necessary.

Duties as to qualified acceptances

43.—(1) The holder of a bill may refuse to take a qualified acceptance, and if he does not obtain an unqualified acceptance may treat the bill as dishonoured, by non-acceptance.

(2) Where a qualified acceptance is taken, and the drawer or an indorser has not expressly or impliedly authorised the holder to take a qualified acceptance, or does not subsequently assent thereto such drawer or indorser is discharged from his liability on the bill.

The provisions of this sub-section do not apply to a partial acceptance, whereof due notice has been given. Where a bill has been accepted as to part, it must be protested as to the balance.

(3) Where the drawer or indorser of a bill receives notice of a qualified acceptance, and does not within a reasonable time express his dissent to the holder he shall be deemed to have assented thereto.

Rules as to presentment for payment.

44. Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance a bill must be duly presented for payment. If it is not so presented the drawer and indorsers shall be discharged if any prejudice has been caused by the holder's failure to perform his duty and then only to the extent of the loss suffered.

A bill is duly presented for payment which is presented in accordance with the following rules :—

(1) Where the bill is not payable on demand, presentment must be made on the day it falls due.

(2) When the bill is payable on demand, then, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, presentment must be made within a year after the issue in order to render the drawer and indorsers liable.

(3) Presentment must be made by the holder or by some person authorised to receive payment on his behalf at a reasonable hour on a business day, at the proper place as hereinafter defined, either to the person designated by the bill as payer, or to some person authorised to pay or refuse payment on his behalf if with the exercise of reasonable diligence such person can there be found.

Bills of Exchange.—(*Continued*).

(4) A bill is presented at the proper place :—

(*a*) Where a place of payment is specified in the bill and the bill is there presented.

(*b*) Where no place of payment is specified, but the address of the drawee or acceptor is given in the bill, and the bill is there presented.

(*c*) Where no place of payment is specified, and no address given, and the bill is presented at the drawee's or acceptor's place of business if known, if not, at his ordinary residence if known.

(*d*) In any other case if presented to the drawee or acceptor wherever he can be found, or if presented at his last known place of business or residence.

(5) Where a bill is presented at the proper place, and after the exercise of reasonable diligence no person authorised to pay or refuse payment can be found there, no further presentment to the drawee or acceptor is required.

(6) Where a bill is drawn upon, or accepted by two or more persons who are not partners, and no place of payment is specified, presentment must be made to them all.

(7) Where the drawee or acceptor of a bill is dead, and no place of payment is specified, presentment must be made to his heirs or representatives.

Excuses for delay or non presentment for payment.

45.—(1) Delay in making presentment for payment is excused when the delay is caused by circumstances beyond the control of the holder and not imputable to his default, misconduct, or negligence. When the cause of delay ceases to operate, presentment must be made with reasonable diligence.

(2) Presentment for payment is dispensed with,—

(*a*) Where, after the exercise of reasonable diligence, presentment as required by this Ordinance, cannot be effected.

The fact that the holder has reason to believe that the bill will, on presentment, be dishonoured, does not dispense with the necessity for presentment.

(*b*) Where the drawee is a fictitious person.

(*c*) As regards the drawer where the drawee or acceptor is not bound, as between himself and the drawer, to accept or pay the bill and the drawer has no reason to believe that the bill would be paid if presented.

(*d*) As regards an indorser, where the bill was accepted or made for the accommodation of that indorser, and he has no reason to expect that the bill would be paid if presented.

(*e*) By waiver of presentment expressed or implied.

Dishonour by non-payment.

46.—(1) A bill is dishonoured by non-payment (*a*) when it is duly presented for payment and payment is refused or cannot be obtained, or (*b*) when presentment is excused and the bill is overdue and unpaid.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, when a bill is dishonoured by non-payment, an immediate right of recourse against the drawer and indorsers accrues to the holder.

Protest of Bill.

47.—(1) When a bill has been dishonoured by non-acceptance it must be duly protested for non-acceptance, and where a bill which has not been previously dishonoured by non-acceptance, or which has been accepted subsequently to protest for non-acceptance, it must be protested for non-payment. If it be not so protested the drawer and the indorsers are discharged if any prejudice has been caused by the holder's failure to perform his duties and then only to the extent of the loss suffered.

(2) A bill which has been protested for non-acceptance may be subsequently protested for non-payment.

(3) Protest must be made on one of the four business days which follow the day on which the bill is payable.

(4) Where the acceptor of a bill becomes bankrupt or insolvent or suspends payment before it matures, the holder may cause the bill to be protested for better security against the drawer or indorsers.

(5) A bill must be protested at the place where it is dishonoured : provided that a bill drawn payable at the place of business or residence of some person other than the drawee has been dishonoured for non-acceptance, it must be protested for non-payment at the place where it is expressed to be payable, and no further presentment to, or demand on the drawee is necessary.

(6) A protest must contain a copy of the bill, and must be signed by the Usher making it, and must specify :

(*a*) The person at whose request the bill is protested.

(*b*) The place and date of protest, the cause or reason for protesting the bill, the demand made, and the answer given, if any, or the fact that the drawee or the acceptor could not be found.

(7) Where a bill is lost or destroyed, or is wrongly detained from the person entitled to hold it protest may be made on a copy or written particulars thereof.

Bills of Exchange.—(*Continued*).

Notice of protest and effect of non-notice. 48. When a bill has been protested for non-acceptance or non-payment, notice of the protest must be given to the drawer and each indorser, and any drawer or indorser to whom such notice is not given is discharged if any prejudice has been caused by the holder's failure to perform his duties and then only to the extent of the loss suffered : provided that where a bill is dishonoured by non-acceptance and notice of protest is not given, the rights of a holder in due course subsequent to the omission, shall not be prejudiced by the omission.

Rules as to notice of protest. 49.—(1) Notice of protest must be given in writing by an Usher at the instance of the party who has caused such bill to be protested and may be given in any terms which sufficiently identify the bill and intimate that the bill has been dishonoured by non-acceptance or non-payment.

(2) Notice of protest must be given to the party himself or to his agent in that behalf.

(3) When the drawer or indorser is dead and the party giving notice knows it, the notice must be given to the heirs or representatives of such drawer or indorser if such there be and if with the exercise of reasonable diligence they can be found.

(4) Where the drawer or indorser is bankrupt or has been allowed to make a *cessio bonorum*, notice may be given either to the party himself or to the trustee, official assignee, or assignee, as the case may be.

(5) Where there are two or more drawers or indorsers who are not partners, notice must be given to each of them, unless one of them has authority to receive such notice for the others.

(6) Notice may be given as soon as the bill is dishonoured and must be given within a delay of fourteen days from the day of protest when the party to whom notice is given is in the Colony ; and within six months if such party is not resident in the Colony.

Excuses for non-protest, non-notice and delay. 50.—(1) Delay in protesting or in giving notice thereof is excused where the delay is caused by circumstances beyond the control of the party protesting or giving notice thereof and not imputable to his default, misconduct, or negligence. When the cause of the delay ceases to operate the protest or notice must be made or given with reasonable diligence.

(2) Protest or notice of protest is dispensed with—

(*a*) When after the exercise of reasonable diligence, the drawer or indorser sought to be charged cannot be found :

(*b*) By waiver, express or implied. Protest may be waived before the time of protest has arrived, or after the omission to protest. Notice of protest may likewise be waived before the time to give notice has arrived, or after the omission to give such notice :

(*c*) As regards the drawer in the following cases, namely : (1) where the drawer and drawee are the same person, (2) where the drawee is a fictitious person or a person not having capacity to contract, (3) where the drawer is the person to whom the bill is presented for payment, (4) where the drawee or acceptor is as between himself and the drawer under no obligation to accept or pay the bill, (5) where the drawer has countermanded payment :

(*d*) As regards the indorser in the following cases, namely : (1) where the drawee is a fictitious person or a person not having capacity to contract and the indorser was aware of the fact at the time he indorsed the bill, (2) where the indorser is the person to whom the bill is presented for payment, (3) where the bill was accepted or made for his accommodation.

Duties of holder as regard drawee or acceptor. 51.—(1) In order to render the acceptor of a bill liable it is not necessary to protest it.

(2) Where the holder of a bill presents it for payment, he shall exhibit the bill to the person from whom he demands payment, and when the bill is paid the holder shall forthwith deliver it up to the party paying it.

Liabilities of Parties

Funds in hands of acceptor. 52. Where the acceptor of a bill has in his hands funds available for the payment thereof, the bill operates as an assignment of the sum for which it is drawn in favour of the holder from the time when the bill is presented to the acceptor.

Liability of acceptor. 53. The acceptor of a bill, by accepting it—

(1) Engages that he will pay it according to the tenor of his acceptance :

(2) Is precluded from denying to a holder in due course :

(*a*) The existence of the drawee, the genuineness of his signature, and his capacity and authority to draw the bill ;

Bills of Exchange.—(*Continued*).

(*b*) In the case of a bill payable to drawer's order, the then capacity of the drawer to indorse, but not the genuineness or validity of his indorsement ;

(*c*) In the case of a bill payable to the order of a third person, the existence of the payee and his then capacity to indorse, but not the genuineness or validity of his indorsement.

Liability of drawer or indorser. 54.—(1) The drawer of a bill by drawing it—

(*a*) Engages that on due presentment it shall be accepted and paid according to its tenor, and that if it be dishonoured he will compensate the holder or any indorser who is compelled to pay it, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance as to proceedings on dishonour ;

(*b*) Is precluded from denying to a holder in due course the existence of the payee and his then capacity to indorse.

(2) The indorser of a bill by indorsing it—

(*a*) Engages that on due presentment it shall be accepted and paid according to its tenor, and that if it be dishonoured he will compensate the holder or a subsequent indorser who is compelled to pay it, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance to proceedings on dishonour ;

(*b*) Is precluded from denying to a holder in due course the genuineness and regularity in all respects of the drawer's signature and all previous indorsements ;

(*c*) Is precluded from denying to his immediate or a subsequent indorsee that the bill was at the time of his indorsement a valid and subsisting bill, and that he had then a good title thereto.

Stranger signing bill liable as indorser. 55. The payment of a bill may be guaranteed by an *aval* given by a person who is not a party to the bill.

An *aval* must be written on the bill or on a separate document.

An *aval* is created by an expression indicating an intention to guarantee payment of a bill by the person for whose account the *aval* is given, followed by signature.

It is also deemed to be created by the simple signature of the giver of the *aval* placed on the bill, but this does not apply to the signature of the drawee.

If it is not said for whose account the *aval* is given it is deemed to be given to the drawer.

No notice of protest need be given to the giver of an *aval*.

The giver of an *aval* or all parties who sign, accept or indorse a bill of exchange are jointly and severally liable to the holder.

Measures of damages against parties to be dishonoured bill. 56. Where a bill is dishonoured, the measure of damages, which shall be deemed to be liquidated damages, shall be as follows :—

(1) The holder may recover from any party liable on the bill, and the drawer who has been compelled to pay the bill may recover from the acceptor, and an indorser who has been compelled to pay the bill may recover from the acceptor or from the drawer, or from a prior indorser—

(*a*) The amount of the bill ;

(*b*) Interest thereon from the time of presentment for payment if the bill is payable on demand, and from the maturity of the bill in any other case ;

(*c*) The expenses of protest and of notice thereof.

(2) In lieu of the above damages, the holder may, in the absence of any contrary stipulation, recover from the drawer or indorser, and the drawer or an indorser who has been compelled to pay the bill may recover from any party liable to him, the amount payable by means of a redraft or fresh bill drawn at sight.

The redraft shall include, besides the sums mentioned above :

(*a*) The rate of exchange for bills at sight at the place where the redraft is drawn on the place where the drawer or indorser, as the case may be, resides, and (*b*) The cost of stamps.

(3) Where by this Ordinance interest may be recovered as damages, such interest may if justice require it, be withheld wholly or in a part, and where a bill is expressed to be payable with interest at a given rate, interest as damages may or may not be given at the same rate as interest proper.

Transferor by delivery and transferee. 57.—(1) Where the holder of a bill payable to bearer negotiates it by delivery without indorsing it, he is called a "transferor by delivery."

(2) A transferor by delivery is not liable on the instrument.

(3) A transferor by delivery who negotiates a bill thereby warrants to his immediate transferee being a holder for value that the bill is what it purports to be, that he has a right to transfer it, and that at the time of transfer he is not aware of any fact which renders it valueless.

Bills of Exchange.—(*Continued*).

Discharge of Bill.

Payment in due course. 58.—(1) A bill is discharged by payment in due course by or on behalf of the drawee or acceptor.

"Payment in due course" means payment made at or after the maturity of the bill to the holder thereof in good faith and without notice that his title to the bill is defective.

(2) Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, when a bill is paid by the drawer or an indorser it is not discharged ; but

(*a*) Where a bill payable to, or to the order of, a third party is paid by the drawer, the drawer may enforce payment thereof against the acceptor, but may not re-issue the bill.

(*b*) Where a bill is paid by an indorser, or where a bill payable to drawer's order is paid by the drawer, the party paying it is remitted to the former rights as regards the acceptor or antecedent parties, and he may, if he thinks fit, strike out his own and subsequent indorsements, and again negotiate the bill.

(3) Where an accommodation bill is paid in due course by the party accommodated the bill is discharged.

Acceptor the holder at maturity. 59.—When the acceptor of a bill is or becomes the holder of it at or after its maturity, in his own right, the bill is discharged.

Express waiver. 60.—(1) When the holder of a bill at or after its maturity absolutely and unconditionally renounces his rights against the acceptor the bill is discharged.

The renunciation must be in writing, unless the bill is delivered up to the acceptor.

(2) The liabilities of any party to a bill may in like manner be renounced by the holder before, at, or after its maturity ; but nothing in this article shall affect the rights of a holder in due course without notice of the renunciation.

Cancellation. 61.—(1) Where a bill is intentionally cancelled by the holder or his agent and the cancellation is apparent thereon, the bill is discharged.

(2) In like manner any party liable on a bill may be discharged by the intentional cancellation of his signature by the holder or his agent. In such case any indorser who would have had a right of recourse against the party whose signature is cancelled, is also discharged.

(3) A cancellation made unintentionally, or under a mistake, or without the authority of the holder is inoperative ; but where a bill or any signature thereon appears to have been cancelled the burden of proof lies on the party who alleges that the cancellation was made unintentionally, or under a mistake, or without authority.

Alteration of Bill. 62.—(1) Where a bill or acceptance is materially altered without the assent of all parties liable on the bill, the bill is avoided except as against a party who has himself made, authorised, or assented to the alteration, and subsequent indorsers.

Provided that :—

Wherever a bill has been materially altered, but the alteration is not apparent, and the bill is in the hands of a holder in due course such holder may avail himself of the bill as if it had not been altered, and may enforce payment of it according to its original tenor.

(2) In particular the following alterations are material, namely : any alteration of the date, the sum payable, the time of payment, the place of payment and where a bill has been accepted generally, the addition of a place of payment without the acceptor's assent.

Acceptance and Payment for Honour.

Acceptance for honour supra protest. 63.—(1) Where a bill of exchange has been protested for dishonour by non-acceptance, or protested for better security, and is not overdue, any person, not being a party already liable thereon, may, with the consent of the holder intervene and accept the bill supra protest, for the honour of any party liable thereon, or for the honour of the person for whose account the bill is drawn. Such acceptance shall not prejudice the rights of the holder against all the other parties liable on the bill.

(2) A bill may be accepted for honour for part only of the sum for which it is drawn.

(3) An acceptance for honour supra protest in order to be valid must—

(*a*) be written on the bill, and indicate that it is an acceptance for honour ;

(*b*) be signed by the acceptor for honour.

(4) Where an acceptance for honour does not expressly state for whose honour it is made, it is deemed to be an acceptance for the honour of the drawer.

(5) Where a bill payable after sight is accepted for honour, its maturity is calculated from the date of the protest for non-acceptance, and not from the date of the acceptance for honour.

Bills of Exchange.—(*Continued*).

Liability of acceptor for honour.

64.—(1) The acceptor for honour of a bill by accepting it engages that he will on due presentment, pay the bill according to the tenor of his acceptance, if it is not paid by the drawee, provided it has been duly presented for payment, and protested for non-payment, and that he receives notice of these facts.

(2) The acceptor for honour is liable to the holder and to all parties to the bill subsequent to the party for whose honour he has accepted.

Presentment to acceptor for honour.

65.—(1) When a dishonoured bill has been accepted for honour suprâ protest, or contains a reference in case of need, it must be protested for non-payment before it is presented for payment to the acceptor for honour, or referee in case of need.

(2) Where the address of the acceptor for honour is in the same place where the bill is protested for non-payment, the bill must be presented to him not later than the day following its maturity; and where the address of the acceptor for honour is in some place other than the place where it was protested for non-payment, the bill must be forwarded not later than the day following its maturity for presentment to him.

(3) Delay in presentment or non-presentment is excused by any circumstance which would excuse delay in presentment for payment, or non-presentment for payment.

(4) When a bill of exchange is dishonoured by the acceptor for honour it must be protested for non-payment by him.

Payment for honour suprà protest.

66.—(1) Where a bill has been protested for non-payment, any person may intervene and pay it suprà protest for the honour of any party liable thereon, or for the honour of the person for whose account the bill is drawn.

(2) Where two or more persons offer to pay a bill for the honour of different parties, the person whose payment will discharge most parties to the bill shall have the preference.

(3) Payment for honour suprà protest, in order to operate as such and not as a mere voluntary payment, must be mentioned in the protest or form an extension of it.

(4) The payer for honour, or his agent in that behalf, must declare his intention to pay the bill for honour, and for whose honour he pays.

(5) Where a bill has been paid for honour, all parties subsequent to the party for whose honour it is paid are discharged, but the payer for honour is subrogated for, and succeeds to both the rights and duties of the holder as regards the party for whose honour he pays, and all parties liable to that party.

(6) The payer for honour on paying to the holder the amount of the bill and the expenses incidental to its dishonour is entitled to receive both the bill itself and the protest. If the holder do not on demand deliver them up he shall be liable to the payer for honour in damages.

(7) Where the holder of a bill refuses to receive payment suprà protest he shall lose his right of recourse against any party who would have been discharged by such payment.

Lost Instruments.

Holder's right to duplicate of lost bill

67. Where a bill has been lost the person who was the holder of it may apply for another bill of the same tenor, by addressing himself to his immediate indorser who is bound to lend his name and assistance towards his immediate indorser and so on from indorser to indorser up to the drawer.

The person who was the holder of such lost bill shall, if required, give security to indemnify all persons liable under the bill alleged to have been lost in case it shall be found again.

If the drawer or any indorser on request as aforesaid refuses to give such duplicate bill he may be compelled to do so.

The expenses incurred for procuring such duplicate bill shall be borne by the holder who has applied for it.

Action on lost bill.

68. In any action or proceeding upon a bill, the Court or a Judge may order that the loss of the instrument shall not be set up, provided an indemnity be given to the satisfaction of the Court or Judge against the claims of any other person upon the instrument in question.

Bill in a Set.

Rules as to sets.

69.—(1) Where a bill is drawn in a set, each part of the set being numbered, and containing a reference to the other parts, the whole of the parts constitute one bill.

(2) Where the holder of a set indorses two or more parts to different persons, he is liable on every such part and every indorser subsequent to him is liable on the part he has himself indorsed as if the said parts were separate bills.

Bills of Exchange.—(*Continued*).

(3) The acceptance may be written on any part, and it must be written on one part only.

If the drawee accepts more than one part, and such accepted parts get into the hands of different holders in due course, he is liable on every such part as if it were separate bill.

(4) When the acceptor of a bill drawn in a set pays it without requiring the part bearing his acceptance to be delivered up to him, and that part at maturity is outstanding in the hands of a holder in due course, he is liable to the holder thereof.

(5) Subject to the preceding rules, where any one of a bill drawn in a set is discharged by payment or otherwise, the whole bill is discharged.

Conflict of Laws.

Rules where Laws conflict.

70. Where a bill drawn in one country is negotiated, accepted, or payable in another, the rights, duties, and liabilities of the parties therto are determined as follows :—

(1) The validity of a bill as regards requisites in form is determined by the law of the place of issue, and the validity as regards requisites in form of the supervening contracts, such as acceptance, or indorsement, or acceptance *suprà* protest, is determined by the law of the place where such contract was made.

Provided that—

(a) Where a bill is issued out of the Colony, it is not invalid by reason only that it is not stamped in accordance with the law of the place of issue ;

(b) Where a bill issued out of the Colony, conforms, as regards requisities in form, to the law of the Colony, it may for the purpose of enforcing payment thereof, be treated as valid as between all persons who negotiate, hold, or become parties to it in the Colony.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, the interpretation of the drawing, indorsement, acceptance, or acceptance *suprà* protest of a bill, is determined by the law of the place where such contract is made.

(3) The duties of the holder with respect to presentment for acceptance or payment and the necessity for or sufficiency of a protest or otnerwise, are determined by the law of the place where the act is done or the bill is dishonoured.

(4) Where a bill is drawn out of but payable in the Colony and the sum payable is not expressed in the currency of the Colony, the amount shall, in the absence of some express stipulation, be calculated according to the rate of exchange for sight drafts at the place of payment on the day the bill is payable.

(5) Where a bill is drawn in one country and is payable in another, the due date thereof is determined according to the law of the place where it is payable.

SECTION II.

CHEQUES ON A BANKER.

Cheque defined.

71. A cheque is a bill of exchange drawn on a banker payable on demand.

Except as otherwise provided in this Section, the provisions of this Ordinance applicable to a bill of exchange payable on demand apply to a cheque. The issuing of a cheque shall not *per se* be an act of trade.

Presentment of cheque for payment.

72. Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance—

(1) The time within which a cheque shall be presented for payment shall be three days from the day of issue as defined in article 2, exclusive of such day of issue and of any Sunday or Holiday.

(2) Where a cheque is not presented for payment within the time fixed above of its issue, and the drawer or the person on whose account it is drawn had the right at the time of such presentment as between him and the banker to have the cheque paid and suffers actual damage through the delay, he is discharged to the extent of such damage that is to say, to the extent to which such drawer or person is the creditor of such banker to a larger amount that he would have been, had such cheque been paid.

(3) The holder of such cheque as to which such drawer or person is discharged shall be a creditor in lieu of such drawer or person, of such banker to the extent of such discharge, and entitled to recover the amount from him.

Revocation of bankers authority.

73. The duty and authority of a banker to pay a cheque drawn on him by his customer are determined by—

(1) Countermand of payment.

(2) Notice of the customer's death.

Bills of Exchange.—(*Continued*).

Crossed cheques.

General and special crossings defined.

74.—(1) Where a cheque bears across its face an addition of—

(*a*) The words "and Company" or any abbreviation thereof between two parallel transverse lines, either with or without the words "not negotiable" ; or

(*b*) Two parallel tranverse lines simply, either with or without the words "not negotiable" ; that addition constitutes a crossing, and the cheque is crossed generally.

(1) Where a cheque bears across its face an addition of the name of a banker, either with or without the words "not negotiable," that addition constitutes a crossing, and the cheque is crossed specially and to that banker.

Crossing by drawer or after issue.

75.—(1) A cheque may be crossed generally or specially by the drawer.

(2) Where a cheque is uncrossed, the holder may cross it generally or specially.

(3) Where a cheque is crossed generally the holder may cross it specially.

(4) Where a cheque is crossed generally or specially, the holder may add the words "not negotiable."

(5) Where a cheque is crossed specially, the banker to whom it is crossed may again cross it specially to another banker for collection.

(6) Where an uncrossed cheque, or a cheque crossed generally, is sent to a banker for collection, he may cross it specially to himself.

Crossing a material part of cheque.

76. A crossing authorised by this Ordinance is a material part of the cheque ; it shall not be lawful for any person to obliterate or, except as authorised by this Ordinance, to add to or alter the crossing.

Duties of banker as to crossed cheques.

77.—(1) Where a cheque is crossed specially to more than one banker except when crossed to an agent for collection being a banker, the banker on whom it is drawn shall refuse payment thereof.

(2) Where the banker on whom a cheque is drawn which is so crossed nevertheless pays the same, or pays a cheque crossed generally otherwise than to a banker, or if crossed specially otherwise than to the banker to whom it is crossed, or his agent for collection being a banker, he is liable to the true owner of the cheque for any loss he may sustain owing to the cheque having been so paid.

Provided that where a cheque is presented for payment which does not at the time of presentment appear to be crossed, or to have had a crossing which has been obliterated, or to have been added to or altered otherwise than as authorized by this Ordinance, the banker paying the cheque in good faith and without negligence shall not be responsible or incur any liability, nor shall the payment be questioned by reason of the cheque having been crossed, or of the crossing having been obliterated or having been added to or altered otherwise than as authorized by this Ordinance, and of payment having been made otherwise than to a banker or to the banker to whom the cheque is or was crossed or to his agent for collection being a banker, as the case may be.

Protection to banker and drawer where cheque is crossed.

78. Where the banker, on whom a crossed cheque is drawn, in good faith and without negligence pays it, if crossed generally, to a banker, and if crossed specially, to the banker to whom it is crossed or his agent for collection being a banker, the banker paying the cheque, and, if the cheque has come into the hands of the payee, the drawer, shall respectively be entitled to the same rights and be placed in the same position as if payment of the cheque had been made to the true owner thereof.

Effect of crossing on holder.

79. Where a person takes a crossed cheque which bears on it "not negotiable" he shall not have and shall not be capable of giving a better title to the cheque than that which the person from whom he took it had.

Protection to collecting banker.

80. Where a banker in good faith and without negligence receives payment for a customer of a cheque crossed generally or specially to himself, and the customer has no title or a defective title thereto, the banker shall not incur any liability to the true owner of the cheque by reason only of having received such payment.

SECTION III.

Promissory Notes.

Promissory note defined.

81.—(1) A promissory note is an unconditional promise in writing made by one person to another dated and signed by the maker, engaging to pay, on demand or at a fixed or determinable future time, a sum certain in money, to, or to the order of, a specified person or to bearer.

Bills of Exchange. (*Concluded.*)—Merchants' Licence.

(2) An instrument in the form of a note payable to maker's order is not a note within the meaning of this section unless and until it is endorsed by the maker.

Delivery necessary. 82. A promissory note is inchoate and incomplete until delivery thereof to the payee or bearer.

Liability of parties. 83. All parties who sign a note, whether as makers, indorsers or givers of an *aval* are jointly and severally liable to the holder.

Liability of maker. 84. The maker of a promissory note by making it—

(1) Engages that he will pay it according to its tenor;

(2) Is precluded from denying to a holder in due course the existence of the payee and his then capacity to indorse.

Application of Section I to note. 85.—(1) Subject to the provisions in this Section and except as by this article provided, the provisions of this Ordinance relating to bills of exchange apply with the necessary modifications, to promissory notes.

(3) In applying those provisions the maker of a note shall be deemed to correspond with the acceptor of a bill, and the first indorser of a note shall be deemed to correspond with the drawer of an accepted bill payable to drawer's order.

(3) The following provisions as to bills do not apply to notes; namely, provisions relating to—

(*a*) Presentment for acceptance;
(*b*) Acceptance;
(*c*) Acceptance *supra* protest;
(*d*) Bills in a set.

SECTION IV.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Computation of time. 86. Where by this Ordinance, the time limited for doing any act or thing is less than three days, in reckoning time, Bank and Office holidays are excluded.

Dividend warrants may be crossed. 87. The provisions of this Ordinance as to crossed cheques shall apply to a warrant for payment of dividend.

Limitation. 88. No action on a bill of exchange or promissory note shall be brought after five years from the date of maturity.

Savings. 89. Nothing in this Ordinance, or in any repeal effected thereby shall affect—

(*a*) The provisions of the laws in force for the time being relating to stamps, registration or the revenue.

(*b*) The provisions of the laws in force for the time being relating to companies.

Repeal. 90. The following enactments are repealed:—

Arrête No. 208, Code Decaen 14 Juillet 1809, articles 2 and 3.
Code of Commerce, articles 110 to 189.
Ordinance No. 11 of 1886.

Merchants Licence. (SEE ALSO P. C. 23).

Licence on Bills and Loans. 61.—(1) Dealers in Bills and Loans shall pay the Licence Duty provided for in Schedule H.

Definition. "Dealer in Bills and Loans" shall mean any person carrying on business in the Colony and making any of the following transactions:—

(*a*) Lending or advancing money on the security of real property, crops or of documents of title to cargo, goods and merchandize;
(*b*) Discounting Bills or other instruments;
(*c*) Advancing money on personal security;
(*d*) Paying any claim with subrogation.

Merchants and Bankers exempted from payment of licences. (2) Licensed Merchants and Bankers are exempted from the payment of licence of Dealers in Bills and Loans is so far as the transactions as above defined are made by the firm on its own account. Individual members of firms or partner ship shall not be exempted from the payment of such licences in case they deal personally in such bills and loans.

Merchants' Licence (*Concluded*).—Agency (Mandats).

Receiver General empowered to refuse issue of Merchants' or Bankers' licence.

(3) It shall be lawful for the Receiver General to refuse the issue or renewal of a licence as Merchant or Banker to any person, if such person does not satisfy him that he is a " bona fide " Merchant or Banker and that the application for any such licence is not made with a view to evade the payment of a licence as Dealer in Bills and Loans.

Period for payment of Licenees to deal in Bills and Loans.

(4) For the purpose of payment of the licence, the year shall begin on the first day of July in each year and end on the 30th day of June in the following year, and all such licences paid between the first day of July and the 30th day of June shall be made to expire on the 30th June following the date of the payment of the licence.

Agency (Mandats).

Art. 1984 to 2010 du Code Civil.

Art : 1984.—Le mandat ou procuration est un acte par lequel une personne donne à une autre le pouvoir de faire quelque chose pour le mandant et en son nom. Le contrat ne se forme que par l'acceptation du mandataire.

Art : 1985.—Le mandat peut-être donné ou par acte public ou par écrit sous-seing privé ; même par lettre. Il peut aussi être donné verbalement : Mais la preuve testimoniale n'en est reçue que conformément, au titre, " des contrats ou des obligations conventionnelles en général. "

L'acceptation du mandat peut n'être que tacite et résulter de l'exécution qui lui a été donnée par le mandataire.

Art : 1986.—Le mandat est gratuit, s'il n'y a convention contraire.

Art : 1987.—Il est ou spécial et pour une affaire, ou certaines affaires, seulement ou général et pour toutes les affaires du mandant.

Art : 1988.—Le mandat conçu en termes généraux n'embrasse que les actes d'administration. S'il s'agit d'aliéner ou hypothéquer ou de quelque autre acte de propriété le mandat doit être exprès.

Art : 1989.—Le mandataire ne peut rien faire au délà de ce qui est porté dans son mandat ; le pouvoir de transiger ne renferme pas celui de compromettre.

Art : 1990.—Les femmes et les mineurs émancipés peuvent être choisis pour mandataires, mais le mandant n'a d'action contre le mandataire mineur ; que d'après les règles générales relatives aux obligations des mineurs et contre la femme mariée et qui a accepté le mandat sans autorisation de son mari que d'après les règles établés au titre "du contrat de mariage et des droits respectifs des époux."

Art : 1991.—Le mandataire est tenu d'accomplir le mandat tant qu'il en demeure chargé et répond des dommages-intérêts qui pourraient resulter de son inexécution. Il est tenu de même, d'achever la chose commencée au décès du mandant : s'il y a péril en la demeure.

Art : 1992.—Le mandataire répond non seulement du dol, mais encore des fautes qu'il commet dans sa gestion. Néanmoins la responsabilité relative aux fautes est appliquée moins rigoureusement à celui dont le mandat est gratuit qu'à celui qui reçoit un salaire.

Art : 1993.—Tout mandataire est tenu de rendre compte de sa gestion et de faire raison au mandant, de tout ce qu'il a reçu en vertu de sa procuration, quand même ce qu'il aurait reçu n'eût point été dû au mandant.

Art : 1994.—Le mandataire repond de celui qu'il s'est substitué dans la gestion ; 1o. quand il n'a pas reçu le pouvoir de se substituer quelqu'un ; 2o. quand ce pouvoir lui a été conféré sans désignation d'une personne et que celle dont il a fait choix était notoirement incapable ou insolvable. Dans tous les cas le mandant peut agir directement contre la personne que le mandataire s'est substituée.

Art : 1995.—Quand il y a plusieurs fondés de pouvoir ou mandataires établis par le même acte, il n'y a de solidarité entre eux qu'autant qu'elle est exprimée.

Art : 1996.—Le mandataire doit l'intérêt des sommes qu'il a employées à son usage à dater de cet emploi et de celles dont il est reliquataire à compter du jour qu'il est mis en demeure.

Art : 1997.—Le mandataire qui a donné à la partie avec laquelle il contracte en cette qualité une suffisante connaissance de ses pouvoirs n'est tenu d'aucune garantie pour ce qui a été fait au délà s'il ne s'y est personnellement soumis.

Art : 1998.—Le mandant est tenu d'exécuter les engagements contractés par le mandataire conformément au pouvoir qui lui a été donné. Il est tenu de ce qui a pu être fait au délà qu'autant qu'il l'a ratifié expressément ou tacitement.

Art : 1999.—Le mandant doit rembourser au mandataire les avances et frais que celui-ci a fait pour l'exécution du mandat et lui payer ses salaires lorsqu'il en a été promis, s'il n'y a aucune faute imputable au mandataire, le mandant ne peut se dispenser de faire ces remboursement et payement

ors même que l'affaire n'aurait pas réussi ni faire réduire le montant des frais et avances sous le prétexte qu'ils pouvaient être moindres.

Art : 2000.—Le mandant doit aussi indemniser le mandataire des pertes que celui-ci a essuyées à l'occasion de sa gestion sans imprudence qui lui soit imputable.

Art : 2001.—L'intérêt des avances faites par le mandataire lui est dû par le mandant à dater du jour des avances constatées.

Art : 2002.—Lorsque le mandataire a été constitué par plusieurs personnes pour une affaire commune, chacune d'elle est tenue solidairement envers lui de tous les effets du mandat.

Art : 2003.—Le mandat finit; 1o. Par la révocation du mandataire. Par la renonciation de celui-ci au mandat. Par la mort naturelle ou civile, l'interdiction ou la déconfiture soit du mandant soit du mandataire.

Art : 2004.—Le mandant peut révoquer sa procuration quand bon lui semble et contraindre, s'il y a lieu, le mandataire à lui remettre soit l'écrit sous seing-privé qui la contient soit l'original de la procuration si elle a été livrée en brevêt, soit l'expédition s'il en a été gardé minuté.

Art : 2005.—La révocation notifiée au seul mandataire ne peut-être opposée aux tiers qui ont traité dans l'ignorance de cette révocation sauf au mandant son recours contre le mandataire.

Art : 2006.—La constitution du nouveau mandataire pour la même affaire vaut la révocation du premier à compter du jour ou elle a été notifiée à celui-ci.

Art : 2007.—Le mandataire peut renoncer au mandat en notifiant au mandant sa renonciation. Néanmoins si cette renonciation préjudicie au mandant, il devra en être indemnisé par le mandataire à moins que celui-ci ne se trouve dans l'impossibilité de continuer le mandat sans en éprouver lui même un préjudice considérable.

Art : 2008.—Si le mandataire ignore la mort du mandant ou l'une des autres causes qui font cesser le mandat, ce qu'il a fait dans cette ignorance est valide.

Art : 2009.—Dans les cas ci-dessus les engagements du mandataire sont exécutés à l'égard des tiers qui sont de bonne foi.

Art : 2010.—En cas de mort du mandataire ses héritiers doivent en donner avis au mandant et pourvoir en attendant à ce que les circonstances exigent pour l'intérêt de celui-ci.

Hugues Digest—Agency (Mandat) pages 18, 19, 20, 21 & 22 and Hugues Supplement 1902-1911 —Appeals to Privy Council No. 6 p. 6 and Nairac's Supreme Court reports from 1912 should also be consulted.

Authentication of Signatures.

Documents sent from Mauritius to an English country are legalised by a Judge in Chambers, from Mauritius to a foreign country by the Consul of the country to which the document is sent. Documents received from England are attested by the stamp and certificate of a public notary and legalised by the Mayor of the town from which they are sent—and where there are no mayors or public notaries—by a Judge, if any, or a Justice of the Peace. From foreign countries by the British Ambassador or Consul in such foreign country. From British countries where there are no public notaries, by the highest Judicial Authority in such British country.

Generally speaking married women under the local law cannot act without the authorization of their husbands. In consequence powers of attorney from abroad when delivered by married women should be delivered also by their husbands to avoid any doubt as to their validity.

Procedure for Landing & Shipping Goods.

Goods are landed in Mauritius by Custom House Brokers through the various Dock Companies. The charges for lighterage &c., are not published by the Docks but special arrangements appear to be made with shipping agents according to circumstances. Shippers and consigners of goods should in consequence apply directly to their agents for all details concerning charges.

ORDINANCES OF 1919.

ORDINANCE No. 1 OF 1919.

To provide for the temporary appropriation of Flat Island and Cannoniers' Point as Quarantine Stations,

Short Title. 1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Quarantine Stations Ordinance, 1919.

Quarantine Stations. 2. Pending the coming into force of Regulations under article 51 of the Quarantine Consolidation Ordinance, 1913, Flat Island and Cannoniers' Point as hereinafter defined shall be and shall be held to have been, since the coming into force of the said Ordinance, Quarantine Stations for Mauritius.

Flat Island. 3. The quarantine station at Flat Island shall embrace the whole of that Island, with the sea surrounding it to a distance of 200 meters from the shore at low water; and whenever the said station is in quarantine, such quarantine shall extend to Gabriel Island with the sea surrounding it to the said distance, and the sea between the said two islands.

Cannoniers' Point. 4.—(1) The quarantine station at Cannonier's Point shall include the portion of ground bounded as follows:— On the north-east and south-east by a line of stockade, on the north-west and south-west by the sea, together with the sea adjoining the said piece of ground to the distance of 200 meters from the shore at low water.

(2) Provided that the boundaries above-mentioned may be amended or extended by Regulation.

Neutral ground. 5. There shall also be at Cannoniers' Point a portion of ground extending 200 metres on the landward side of the stockade before-mentioned, which shall be termed the neutral ground attached to the lazaret, and shall be used for such purposes as shall be prescribed. And such portion of ground shall be marked off on the landward side in such manner as the Director shall determine by Regulation.

Validating article. 6. The use of Flat Island and of Cannoniers' Point as quarantine stations since the coming into force of the Quarantine Consolidation Ordinance, 1913, is hereby declared to have been legal to all intents and purposes, and no action or prosecution shall lie in respect of such use.

Passed in Council at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this eleventh day of February, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Published by order of His Honour the Officer Administering the Government, this fifteenth day of February one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

ORDINANCE No. 2 OF 1919.

To authorize the Incorporation of the Society "La Prévoyance de l'Ile Maurice."

Whereas, by a deed drawn up by Mr. Notary Pierre Christian Vallet, substituting his absent colleague Mr. Notary Henry Elysée Doger de Spéville, bearing dates the 18th, 19th, 22nd, and 29th November, and 16th, 18th, 20th, and 26th December, 1918, and registered on the 27th December 1918, in Reg. B. 99 No. 1778, a Society has been formed under the style and name of "La Prévoyance de l'Ile Maurice," for the purpose of promoting thrift;

And whereas it is considered necessary by the members of such Society that it should be incorporated by Charter in order that it may possess property and have a legal status as a Society, which, under the laws of the Colony, can be secured to it only by incorporation;

And whereas it is expedient to enable the said Society to become incorporated;

Be it therefore enacted by the Officer Administering the Government, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, as follows:—

Short Title. 1. This Ordinance may be cited as the "Prévoyance de l'Ile Maurice Incorporation Ordinance, 1919."

Governor authorized to incorporate "La Prévoyance de l'Ile Maurice." 2. It shall be lawful for the Governor to grant to the Society known as "La Prévoyance de l'Ile Maurice" a Charter of Incorporation under the enactments of Ordinance No. 22 of 1874, provided that compliance shall have been made with the conditions required in that law to be fulfilled previous to the grant of a Charter.

Ord. No. 22 of 1874 extended to "La Prévoyance de l'Ile Maurice" Society. 3. The other provisions of the Ordinance aforesaid shall extend to the said Society as soon as the Charter of Incorporation shall have been granted to it.

Passed in Council at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this eleventh day of February, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Published by order of His Honour the Officer Administering the Government, this fifteenth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

ORDINANCE No. 3 OF 1919.

To impose an Import Duty on Acacia Seeds received from Rodrigues.

The *Short Title.* 1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Acacia Seeds Import Duty Ordinance, 1918.

Import duty on acacia seeds received from Rodrigues. 2. An import duty of 10 cents of a Rupee per 10 kilogrammes shall be levied on acacia seeds received from Rodrigues.

Commencement of Ordinance. 3. This Ordinance shall come into force on the 1st March 1919.

Passed in Council at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this eleventh day of February, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Published by order of His Honour the Officer Administering the Government, this fifteenth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

ORDINANCE No. 4 OF 1919

For applying a further sum not exceeding Rs. 486,833.03 to the Service of the year 1917-18.

Whereas certain sums, in addition to those by law provided, were required for the service of the Government of this Colony for the year 1917-18, and were paid and applied to the service of the said year but without legislative authority having been obtained therefor :

And Whereas it is proper that the said payments be now legalised ;

Be it therefore enacted by the Officer Administering the Government, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, as follows :—

Short Title. 1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, 1917-18".

Appropriation of excess expenditnre for 1917-18. 2. Four hundred and eighty-six thousand eight hundred and thirty-three Rupees and cents three consisting of the sums specified in the annexed Schedule, which amount was duly paid and applied for the Public Service of the Island of Mauritius during the year 1917-18 is hereby enacted and declared to be a valid and legal charge upon the Revenue.

SCHEDULE

		Rs. c.
4.	Secretariat	9,652.37
5.	Treasury	11,633.33
15.	Prisons and Reformatory	12,303.24
16.	Medical, Health and Quarantine	197,654.31
19.	Dependencies	3,773.37
20.	Military Contribution	83,281.71
21.	Miscellaneous	131,121.73
24.	Agriculture	37,412.97
	Rs.	486,833.03

Passed in Council at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this fourth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Published by order of His Honour the Officer Administering the Government, this twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

ORDINANCE No. 5 OF 1919.

To make provision for the Public Service for the Financial Year 1919-20.

Amount Rs. 12,178,964. 26th June 1919.

ORDINANCE No. 6 OF 1919.

To continue in force the Sugar Export Duty Ordinance (No. 2) of 1917.

Whereas it is expedient to continue in force the Sugar Export Duty Ordinance (No. 2) of 1917 :

Be it therefore enacted by the Officer Administering the Government, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, as follows :—

Short Title. 1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Sugar Export Duty Ordinance (No. 1), 1919."

Increase of export duty on Sugar of 1919-20 crop. 2. The increase of sixteen (16) cents per 100 kilogrammes on the Export duty on sugar shall continue to be levied on sugar of the 1919-20 crop.

Provided that such increase of sixteen (16) cents per 100 kilogrammes shall be refunded on sugar which has not been transported by railway.

Passed in Council at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Published by order of His Honour the Officer Administering the Government, this fifth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

ORDINANCE No. 7 OF 1919.

To continue in force the Sugar Export Duty Ordinance (No. 2) of 1918.

Whereas it is expedient to continue in force the Sugar Export Duty Ordinance (No. 2) of 1918 ;

Be it therefore enacted by the Officer Administering the Government, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, as follows :—

Short Title. 1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Sugar Export Duty Ordinance (No. 2), 1919."

Increase of export duty on Sugar of 1919-20 crop. 2. The increase of five (5) cents per 100 kilogrammes on the Export duty on sugar shall continue to be levied on sugar of the 1919-20 crop.

Passed in Council at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this first day of July one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Published by order of His Honour the Officer Administering the Government, this fifth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

ORDINANCE No. 8 OF 1919.

To empower the Colonial Government to raise a loan not exceeding the sum of Rs. 500,000.

Short Title. 1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The 'La Nicolière' Irrigation Works Loan Ordinance, 1919."

Debentures may be issued for Rs. 500,000. 2. It shall be lawful for the Governor for and on behalf of the Colony, to raise upon debentures, as provided by this Ordinance, for the purpose of meeting the cost of "La Nicolière" Irrigation Works, any sum not exceeding in the whole Rs. 500,000 to be reimbursed in fifteen years.

Debentures, amount of. 3.—(1) Every debenture issued under this Ordinance, shall be for the sum of five hundred, one thousand or five thousand Rupees, to be secured on the general revenue of the Colony and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding five and a half per cent. per annum payable half-yearly.

(2) Every such debenture shall be signed on behalf of the Colony by the Receiver General.

Coupons. 4. To every debenture there shall be attached at the time of the issue thereof Coupons for the payment of the interest to become due in each half-year upon the principal sum secured by the debenture.

Debenture and coupon transferable by delivery. 5. Every debenture and coupon and the right to receive the principal moneys and interest respectively secured or thereby represented shall be transferable by delivery.

Debenture to be registered, how ? 6. Every debenture shall before the same is issued be registered in Register Books to be kept for that purpose in the office of the Receiver General.

Debenture may be rendered nominal. 7. It shall be lawful for the Receiver General, upon the application of a Debenture-holder, to render his debenture nominal by means of an entry to be made in a Register kept for that purpose in his office, stating the application, its date, the name of the Debenture-holder and the number of the Debenture. Such entry shall be signed by the Debenture-holder and the Receiver General or his Assistant and a mention of the Debenture having been rendered nominal, shall be inscribed on the back thereof and signed as above. The Debenture thus rendered nominal shall be transferable only by means of an assignment to be entered in the Register, and to be signed by the transferor and the transferee or the holders of their Power of Attorney and the Receiver General or his Assistant ; mention of the transfer shall be endorsed on the Debenture and signed as above and the transferee shall thereby become entitled to receive the principal moneys and interest respectively secured or represented by the Debenture and the coupons attached to it.

Provided that the Debenture thus rendered nominal may again become payable to bearer on an application to that effect presented to the Receiver General by the transferee, of which application an entry shall be made in the Register and signed by the Receiver General or his Assistant and the transferee ; mention of the debenture being again payable to bearer shall be endorsed thereon, and signed as above.

Interest when and where payable.

8. The interest upon the principal money secured by each debenture shall commence at and from a day to be named in that behalf in the debenture and shall be paid half-yearly on the days to be named in that behalf in the debenture in the office of the Receiver General.

Amount of debentures to be paid with interest on day appointed.

9. On the day fixed for the repayment of the debentures, the Receiver General shall, on demand, pay to the holders of the debentures the principal moneys secured by those debentures with all interest due or payable thereon up to that day.

All interest to cease from that day.

10. From and after the day fixed for the repayment of the debentures, all interest or principal moneys secured by the debentures shall cease and determine whether payment of the principal shall have been demanded or not.

Debentures paid to be cancelled.

11. Upon payment of the principal moneys secured by any debenture, such debenture with all the coupons thereto belonging shall be delivered to the Receiver General forthwith who shall cancel the same.

Debentares and transfers thereof exempted from stamp duty.

12. The debentures to be issued under this Ordinance and all transfers thereof shall not be subject to any stamp duty.

Passed in Council at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Published by order of His Honour the Officer Administering the Government this fifth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

ORDINANCE No. 9 OF 1919.

To amend the Stamp Laws.

Short Title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as " The Stamp Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1919. "

Item 17 of Section VI of Schedule D to Ordinance No. 19 of 1877 re-enacted..

2. The following provision. repealed by article 17 of the Stamp Ordinance 1898 is re-enacted and shall be inserted as item 17 of Section VI of Schedule D to Ordinance No. 19 of 1877 amending Schedule B to Ordinance No. 2 of 1869 :

	Cents of a Rupee
17. Any foreign bill of exchange drawn in and payable out of the Colony, on demand...	5

Passed in Council at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Published by order of His Honour the Officer Administering the Government, this fifth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

ORDINANCE No. 10 OF 1919.

To provide for the establishment and working of a Planters' Syndicate.

Whereas by a deed drawn up by Mr. Notary Vallet on the twenty-fifth June 1919 registered in Register B/99 No. 3047, Sir Henry Leclézio, K.C.M.G., and other persons have associated themselves together for the purpose of forming at Port Louis, Mauritius, a Syndicate styled " The Mauritius Sugar Syndicate " with the object of selling all the sugars produced by them during the crop 1919-20;

Whereas the articles of the said Syndicate are embodied in the notarial deed aforesaid ;

Be it enacted by the Officer Administering the Government, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, as follows :—

Short Title. 1. This Ordinance may be cited as " The Mauritius Sugar Syndicate Ordinance, 1919. "

Definitions. 2. In this Ordinance : " Planter " means the owner of sugar cane plantations or of sugar factories ;

" Syndicate " means " The Mauritius Sugar Syndicate ";

" The Committee " means the Committee of " The Mauritius Sugar Syndicate ";

" The Secretary " means the Secretary of the Committee of " The Mauritius Sugar Syndicate. "

The Syndicate lawful. 3. The Syndicate is declared to be lawful to all intents and purposes.

Proceedings by or against the Syndicate. 4. The Syndicate shall sue and be sued, implead or be impleaded and do all other acts in its name ; and no action or suit shall abate or be discontinued on account of the death or removal of any member of the Committee or any officer of the Syndicate.

All notices, summons and any judicial process shall be served upon or at the instance of the Secretary.

Planters may join the Syndicate. 5. Any Planter may at any time before the Committee proceed with the sale of the sugar of the Syndicate join the Syndicate by giving notice in writing to the Secretary of his intention to do so. Such Planter shall be bound by the articles of the Syndicate and by all decisions of the Committee previous to his joining the Syndicate.

Privilege of persons lending money to the Syndicate 6. A special privilege ranking immediately after the privilege of the Mauritius Government Railways (as enacted in Ordinance No. 8 of 1881 and Ordinance No. 18 of 1843) for carriage of the sugar docked in the name of " The Mauritius Sugar Syndicate " is hereby enacted in favour of all persons, companies, bankers or others from whom the Committee may borrow money to meet the cost of management of the Syndicate and to make advances to Planters forming part of the Syndicate.

Such privilege shall extend over all the sugar generally whatsoever deposited by Planters in the docks in the name of the Syndicate, whether such sugar belongs to Planters taking advances or not. No inscription of this privilege in the Mortgage office shall be required.

The Committee may also from time to time and without the consent of the owners of such sugars pledge part of the sugars registered in the name of the Syndicate.

Rights of creditors of planters. 7. Creditors of the Planters forming part of the Syndicate shall not have the right to intervene in the transactions of the Committee. They shall have no right on the sugars of the Planters forming part of the Syndicate either before or after the arrival of such sugars in the docks and their registration in the name of the Syndicate. They shall not have the right to seize the said sugars but they may attach in the hands of the Committee such sums as may accrue to their debtors.

Exemption from registration & stamp duties. 8. All sales of sugar made in virtue of the notarial deed referred to in the Preamble of this Ordinance, as well as the transactions referred to in Article 6, shall be free of stamp duties, with the exception of the stamp duty on receipts, and shall be exempt from registration.

Passed in Council at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Published by order of His Honour the Officer Administering the Government, this fifth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

ORDINANCE No. 11 OF 1919.

To amend the District Boards Ordinance. 1902.

Short Title. 1. This Ordinance may be cited as " The District Boards (Amendment) Ordinance, 1919. "

Articles 8 (I) (ii) of Ord. No. 35 of 1902 repealed and replaced. 2. Sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph (1) of article 8 of the District Boards Ordinance, 1902 is repealed and replaced by the following :—

(ii) It shall be lawful for a District Board to make regulations to be approved by the Governor in Executive Council with regard to the levying of rates, the areas within which and the properties on which the rates shall be levied and all matters relating to their collection, and also with regard to the construction, repair, maintenance and management of water works. Such regulations may provide a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees (Rs. 100) for non-compliance with any of their provisions.

Such rates and the charges for water as hereinafter provided shall be collected by the District Cashier and shall be paid into the Treasury where a separate account of the same shall be kept for each district.

The monies collected in one district as well as the contribution from the Treasury for that district shall be only spent on water works in the said district, except as otherwise provided, as the District Board shall decide; but no monies shall be appropriated or drawn out of such accounts except on bills duly certified by the Director of Public Works and Surveys.

Passed in Council at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this twenty-second day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Published by order of His Honour the Officer Administering the Government, this twenty-sixth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

ORDINANCE No. 12 OF 1919.

To amend the law regarding the Paper Currency.

Short Title. 1. This Ordinance may be cited as " The Paper Currency (Amendment) Ordinance, 1919. "

Art. 2 of Ord. No. 28 of 1876 amended. 2. The words and figures " Rs. 5, Rs. 10 and Rs. 50, " at the end of article 2 of Ordinance No. 28 of 1876 are repealed and replaced by the following: " R. 1, Rs. 5, Rs 10 and Rs. 50. "

Art. 5 amended. 3. The following paragraph is added to article 5 of Ordinance No. 28 of 1876:

> It shall be lawful for the Governor in Executive Council by Proclamation to suspend the operation of this article for such period as may be fixed in the said Proclamation.

Passed in Council at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Published by order of His Honour the Officer Administering the Government, this thirty-first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

ORDINANCE No. 13 OF 1919.

To prohibit the export from the Colony of Silver, in bullion or coin.

Short Title. 1. This Ordinance may be cited as " The Silver exportation Prohibition Ordinance, 1919. "

Export of sugar prohibited. 2.—(1) The export from the Colony of silver, in bullion or coin in excess of the sum which any person may have been authorised by the Collector of Customs to export is prohibited.

Penalty. (2) Any person committing or attempting to commit an offence against this Ordinance shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding six (6) months and to a fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees (Rs. 1,000), and the silver or bullion so exported or attempted to be exported, in excess of the sum aforesaid, shall be seized and forfeited.

Coming into force. 3. This Ordinance shall come into force on a day to be fixed by Proclamation.

Passed in Council at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Published by order of His Honour the Officer Administering the Government, this thirty-first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

ORDINANCE No. 14 OF 1919.

To continue the incorporation of the Mauritius Commercial Bank.

Short Title. 1. This Ordinance may be cited as " The Mauritius Commercial Bank Ordinance, 1919. "

Continuation of Company. 2. The existing and future shareholders of the said Bank shall continue incorporated under the name of " The Mauritius Commercial Bank " in all respects as heretofore and on the conditions mentioned in articles 1 and 3 of Ordinance No. 9 of 1879 (except as varied by the present Ordinance) and in a deed of settlement dated the 15th April to the 15th July nineteen hundred and nineteen, drawn up by Mr. Robert

Kœnig, of Port Louis, in execution of a decision taken by the shareholders of the Company at a meeting convened for that purpose and held on the 19th day of February 1919.

Duration of Company. 3. The duration of the Company is extended by these presents for a period of twenty years from the first day of August nineteen hundred and nineteen, anything in the aforesaid deed to the contrary notwithstanding.

Passed in Council at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Published by order of His Honour the Officer Administering the Government, this thirty-first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

ORDINANCE No. 15 OF 1919.

To restrict the admission into the Colony or its Dependencies of former enemy aliens.

Short Title. 1. This Ordinance may be cited as " The former Enemy Aliens Ordinance, 1919. "

Definition. 2. " Former enemy alien " shall mean anyone who is a citizen or subject of a State with which His Majesty's Government was, at any time during the year 1918, at war.

Admission of former enemy aliens restricted. 3. Before a former enemy alien can enter the Colony or any of its Dependencies, he shall be required to have a permit signed by the Colonial Secretary.

Restriction how enforced. 4. Any former enemy alien contravening the provision of the preceding article may be arrested without warrant by any Police Officer or Officer of Customs and returned to the ship from which he has landed and the Master of such ship shall be bound under the penalty of a fine not exceeding Rs. 5,000, to receive him on board.

Expulsion Order when made. 5. If such former enemy alien cannot be returned to the ship from which he has landed, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Executive Council to make an Order requiring him to quit the Colony within a time fixed by the Order.

Penalty. 6. If a former enemy alien, in whose case an Order to quit the Colony has been made, is at any time found within the Colony or any of its Dependencies, in contravention of the Order, he shall be liable to imprisonment.

Duration of Ordinance. 7. This Ordinance shall remain in force for three years from the date of its publication in the Gazette.

Passed in Council at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this second day of September, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Published by order of His Honour the Officer Administering the Government, this sixth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

ORDINANCE No. 16 OF 1919.

To amend the Widows and Orphans' Pension Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1916.

Short Title. 1. This Ordinance may be cited as " The Widows and Orphans' Pension Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1919. "

Article 2 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1916 amended. 2. The sum of Rs. 8,000 is substituted for that of Rs. 5,000 in article 2 of the Widows and Orphans' Pension Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1916.

Passed in Council at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this second day of September, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Published by order of His Honour the Officer Administering the Government, this sixth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

ORDINANCE No. 17 OF 1919.

To authorize the interment of the remains of the late Reverend Mother Marie Teresa, in her lifetime Lady Superior of the Loretto Institute, within the precincts of the Loretto Convent at Curepipe.

Whereas an application has been made by the sisters of the Loretto Institute, praying that the remains of the late Reverend Mother Marie Teresa, in her lifetime Lady Superior of the Loretto

Institute, be interred within the precincts of the Loretto Institute at Curepipe, in the District of Plaines Wilhems ;

Be it therefore enacted by the Officer Administering the Government, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, as follows :—

Short Title. 1. This Ordinance may be cited as " The transfer of the remains of the late Reverend Mother Marie Teresa Ordinance, 1919. "

Interment of the remains of the late Revd. Mother Marie Teresa, within the precincts of the Loretto Convent at Curepipe. 2. Permission is hereby given for the interment of the remains of the late Reverend Mother Marie Teresa, in her lifetime Lady Superior of the Loretto Institute, within the precincts of the Loretto Convent at Curepipe, notwithstanding any legal enactment to the contrary, and subject to such precautions as may be prescribed by the Director of the Health Department.

Passed in Council at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this second day of September, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Published by order of His Honour the Officer Administering the Government, this sixth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

ORDINANCE No. 18 OF 1919.

To repeal the Pensions Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 1898.

Short Title. 1. This Ordinance may be cited as " The Pensions Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 1919 ".

Ordinance No. 43 of 1898 repealed. 2. The Pensions Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 1898 (No 43 of 1898), is repealed as from the first of January, 1919.

Passed in Council at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this sixteenth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Published by order of His Honour the Officer Administering the Government, this thirtieth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

ORDINANCE No. 19 OF 1919.

To amend and codify the Law on Education.

SECTION I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short Title. 1. This Ordinance may be cited as " The Education Consolidation Ordinance, 1919."

Definitions. 2. In this Ordinance—

" Royal College " includes every Department or Branch of the Institution called the Royal College.

" Rector " means the Rector of the Royal College.

" Superintendent " means the Superintendent of Government and Aided Primary Schools, of Aided Secondary Schools and of all Training, Industrial and Technical Schools.

Transfer of property of Council of Education to Government. 3. All property, moveable and immoveable, and all rights, claims or liabilities which were transferred from the Council of Education to the Government by the Education Ordinance, 1899, shall continue to be vested in the Government.

Provided that all such property which may have been granted, bequeathed or presented to the said Council for the purpose of endowing professorial chairs, lectureships, bursaries or prizes, or for founding libraries or museums in the Royal College, or in any Government School, shall henceforth be applied to the same objects as heretofore.

Royal College and Schools Departments established. 4. There shall be established a Royal College Department and a Schools Department.

SECTION II.—ROYAL COLLEGE.

Rector, Head of Royal College. 5. The Head of the Royal College shall be styled the Rector. He shall be directly responsible to Government for the Administration of the Royal College and shall be the Executive Officer for carrying out the Regulations applicable to the Royal College. The staff of the Royal College shall consist, in addition to the Rector, of such Masters and Ushers as may be determined by the Governor.

There shall also be attached to the Royal College such Clerks and servants as shall be determined by the Governor.

Royal College Committee, constitution & powers, &c.

6.—(1) There shall be established a Royal College Committee, which shall be composed of the Rector and of six members appointed annually by the Governor.

(2) The said Committee shall not be an administrative and executive body but a purely consultative and deliberative body. It shall be the duty of the Committee to advise the Rector on the proposed expulsion of any pupil and on any question submitted to it by the Rector; and further it shall be competent for the said Committee to make suggestions to the Rector without previous reference.

(3) The Rector shall be the Chairman of the Committee and he may, at any time, summon a meeting of the Committee, and on requisition signed by any two members, he shall summon the said Committee. The requisition shall state the object for which the meeting is required to be summoned.

(4) In the absence of the Rector, the members present shall elect the Chairman. The Chairman shall have a casting as well as an original vote.

(5) Three Members of the Committee, including the Rector or Chairman, shall form a quorum.

(6) Any Member of the Committee appointed by the Governor may resign his seat by letter addressed to the Rector.

(7) The Committee shall be held to be legally constituted notwithstanding any vacancies therein from any cause whatsoever if the number of members be not reduced at any time by such vacancies below three.

Provided that the Governor may appoint another person to fill up every such vacancy.

Power of Committee to make regulations.

7. The Committee shall have power to make regulations, which shall be laid upon the table of the Council of Government, for the due carrying out of the provisions of this Ordinance applicable to the Royal College and, further, with respect to the following subjects:—

(i) The administration and management of the Royal College;

(ii) The schedules of studies in the classes of the Royal College;

(iii) The award and tenure of scholarships and exhibitions at the Royal College subject to the provisions of this Ordinance so far as concerns the English Scholarships.

Provided that the Governor in Executive Council shall have power to cancel, amend or add to these Regulations, at any time, without previous action of the Rector.

Fees.

8.—(1) The sum due for the education of the pupils of the Royal College shall be paid to the Rector every month.

(2) In the event of any such sum not being paid on or before the seventh day of the following month, the Rector shall give seven clear days written notice to the parent, guardian or surety, whose duty it was to pay the said sum, to the effect that if such fees are not paid a warrant will be issued to compel payment. Such notice shall be served by registered post.

(3) All College fees due and left unpaid after the notice aforesaid shall be dealt with as taxes unpaid and be recovered in manner and form as enacted by Ordinance No. 16 of 1878.

(4) All costs incurred in connexion with the recovery of unpaid College fees shall be regulated and paid according to the District Court Tariff.

(5) If arrears of fees due for any pupil for three months have been left unpaid the pupil may be excluded from the Royal College by order of the Governor on the report of the Rector.

(6) The Governor in Executive Council may remit or extend the time of payment of any sum due for College fees.

English Scholarships and Laureates.

(9.—(1) The Governor may award every year according to the results of an examination designated in the regulations to each of two pupils of the Royal College, who shall be called Laureates, a Scholarship of the annual value, free of income-tax, either of two hundred and fifty pounds sterling tenable for four years, or of two hundred pounds sterling tenable for five years as the Governor may determine, for the purpose of enabling such Laureates to pursue their studies in the United Kingdom, or in any other country in which the Secretary of State may, for special reasons, allow them to reside.

Provided that no such Scholarship shall be awarded to a pupil whom the Governor in Executive Council shall find unworthy of such a distinction on account of gross misconduct either as a pupil of the College or otherwise.

(2) In case the Laureate enters upon a course of studies which extends over a less period than four years, and it is proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State that in view of such course of studies the Laureate requires more than two hundred and fifty pounds sterling a year, the Secretary of State may increase the yearly or quarterly allowance, as the case may be, to the extent deemed necessary, provided that the aggregate amount shall not exceed one thousand pounds sterling.

In case it is proved to the satisfaction of the Governor or the Secretary of State that the Laureate requires any advances to meet payment of certain entrance or incidental fees or such like expenditure in connexion with the course of studies entered into by him, or to meet any extraordinary and necessary personal expenses, the Governor or the Secretary of State may allow such advances to be made to such Laureate out of the total amount of his scholarship, to be refunded by such quarterly or yearly deductions as may be necessary.

(3) Subject to the provisions of the Regulations, Laureates shall be entitled to free medical advice and attendance.

(4) Subject also to the provisions of the Regulations, Laureates whose scholarships are tenable in the United Kingdom, shall receive advice, assistance and guidance from a Director of students holding scholarships granted by Colonial Governments tenable in the United Kingdom, (or other officer performing similar functions), who may be appointed by the Secretary of State. The Colony shall contribute to the salary of such Director the sum of three pounds sterling per annum for every such Laureate.

The said Director shall have power, in the cases and for the offences mentioned in the Regulations to impose on any student a fine not exceeding five pounds sterling and in the event of the student being repeatedly guilty of serious breaches of discipline or of persistent idleness to determine the student's tenure of his scholarship, subject in all cases to an appeal to the Secretary of State.

(5) Laureates, studying for the Medical Profession, shall be required to undergo a course of instruction of three months at either the London or the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, whichever the Laureate may prefer, and to pass an examination, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, at the conclusion of such course. The tuition fees in respect of such course shall be paid by the Colony.

Passage allowances to Laureates.

10. Every Laureate shall also be entitled to an allowance of seventy-five pounds sterling, or such other amount as may from time to time be fixed by the Governor with the consent of the Council or Government, to defray his passage to England, or other country in which he is allowed to reside, and to a like sum in payment of his return passage to Mauritius at the expiration of the said four years, or the said five years, as the case may be, in the event of the Laureate satisfying the Crown Agents that he is returning to Mauritius, to there settle or enter the public service or practise a profession. The return passage which shall be 1st or 2nd class as the Laureate may desire shall be provided by the Crown Agents out of the said seventy five pounds sterling, and the balance shall be paid to the Laureate.

The Secretary of State may anthorise any Laureate who is pursuing his studies in the United Kingdom or in any other country in which he has been allowed to reside, to apply the whole or any part of the sum which he is entitled to receive for his return passage to Mauritius to the payment of fees, to enable him to proceed to a degree or obtain any qualification for his advancement in a profession; provided that the said Laureate shall receive no further allowance either for passage-money or for any other purpose beyond the amount fixed.

Allowances when and how paid

11. Every Laureate shall be entitled to receive his Scholarship allowances from the Crown Agents for the Colonies subject to the provisions of the Regulations, and shall be liable to such fines, not exceeding five pounds sterling and such other disciplinary measures, as may be imposed by the Director of Students or the Secretary of State.

Laureate completing studies in less than four or five years may receive balance of allowances undrawn and return passage.

12.—(1) When a Laureate has completed his studies in less than four years, or five years, as the case may be, or, with the sanction of the Governor or of the Secretary of State, discontinues his studies before the expiry of such periods respectively, he shall be paid in a lump sum the whole of the scholarship allowances which would have been payable to him if he had continued his studies during the whole period of four years, or five years, as the case may be.

(2) Such Laureate shall also be granted in the manner and subject to the conditions mentioned in article 10 the amount that would be payable to him on expiry of the period of four years, or five years, as the case may be, for his return passage to Mauritius.

Return passage-money forfeited when.

13.—(1) A Laureate who does not return to Mauritius within three years after the expiry of the period of four years, or five years, as the case may be, shall, unless authorised to delay his return as hereafter provided, forfeit all right to such passage-money.

(2) The Governor or the Secretary of State may authorise a Laureate to delay his return to Mauritius provided that all delays so granted shall not exceed four years.

SECTION III.—GOVERNMENT AND AIDED SCHOOLS.

Superintendent of Schools.

14. The Head of the Schools' Department shall be styled the Superintendent of Schools.

The Department shall consist, in addition to the Superintendent, of such Inspectors, Teachers and other Officers as may be determined by the Governor. They shall bear such titles and perform such duties as may be determined by the Governor. There shall be attached to the Department such Clerks and servants as may be determined by the Governor.

Duties of Superintendent. 15.—(1) The Superintendent shall have the superintendence and direction of Government and Aided Primary Schools, of Aided Secondary Schools and of all Training, Industrial and Technical schools, subject to the Education Code referred to in article 18.

(2) He shall be responsible for the carrying out of the Education Code.

He shall, before the month of April in each year, make to the Governor a report upon the state of every educational establishment, except the Royal College, supported or aided by public funds under the provisions of this Ordinance, and such report shall be printed and laid before the Council of Government.

He shall, further, whenever he shall think fit, report to the Governor on any matter relative to the education of youth under his charge.

He shall have the right to inspect and direct the Inspectors or other Officers to inspect at all reasonable times, any school (other than one forming part of the Royal College) supported, or aided out of, or receiving a grant from, public funds.

(3) The exercise of all the powers conferred on the Superintendent under this Ordinance shall be subject to an appeal to the Governor in Executive Council.

Schools' Committee. 16. There shall be established a Schools' Committee which shall be composed as follows:—

(i) The Superintendent, (*Chairman*)

(ii) The following members appointed by the Governor in the month of December in every year:—

(*a*) on the nomination of the Managers of Grant-in-Aid Boys' Secondary Schools—one member;

(*b*) on the nomination of the Managers of Grant-in-Aid Girls Secondary Schools—one member;

(*c*) on the nomination of the Managers of Roman Catholic Grant-in-Aid Primary Schools—two members;

(*d*) on the nomination of the Managers of Protestant Grant-in-Aid Primary Schools—one member:

(*e*) chosen by the Governor himself—four members.

Provided that no Officer of the Royal College or Schools Department shall be nominated under paragraphs (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*). Any nomination made contrary to this provision shall be declared null and void by the Superintendent and the Managers shall, forthwith, proceed to another nomination.

The Schools' Committee shall not be an administrative and executive body but a purely consultative and deliberative body.

Procedure for nominations by Managers of Schools. 17. For the purpose of proceeding to the nominations of the members of the Committee by the managers of the Schools referred to in article 16, they shall be convened by the Superintendent at such time and place as he shall think fit. The Secretary of the Committee shall be an Officer of the Superintendent's office appointed *ad hoc* by the Governor.

Powers of Committee. 18. The Schools' Committee shall have power to make regulations which shall be called the Education Code dealing with the following subjects:—

(i) The administration of Government Primary Schools;

(ii) The payment of grants-in-aid to Primary Schools for boys and girls and the conditions under which such payments shall be made;

(iii) The schedules of studies and courses of manual instruction in Primary Schools and in Reformatory and Industrial Schools;

(iv) The qualifications required in Primary School Teachers and the payments of fixed salaries and other emoluments to such Teachers and disciplinary measures in regard to such Teachers;

(v) The establishment and administration of Government and Grant-in-Aid Training Schools for Teachers;

(vi) The payment of grants-in-aid to Secondary Schools for boys and girls and the conditions under which such payments shall be made;

(vii) The schedules of studies in the classes of the Grant-in-Aid Secondary Schools;

(viii) The award and tenure of scholarships and exhibitions, so far as the schools under the control of the Superintendent are concerned;

(ix) Technical, Agricultural and Commercial Education.

Provided that the Governor in Executive Council shall have power to cancel, amend or add to these regulations at any time without previous action of the Committee.

Regulations to be laid on Table of Council. 19. The regulations under article 18 shall be laid upon the Table of the Council of Government.

Duties of Committee. 20. It shall be the duty of the Committee to advise upon all questions connected with the education of youth which are referred to it by the Governor or the Superintendent; and further it shall be competent for the said Committee to make suggestions to the Governor or the Superintendent in connection with such education without previous reference.

Business of Committee. 21. The Superintendent may, at any time, summon a meeting of the Committee and on requisition signed by any three members he shall summon the said Committee. The requisition shall state the object for which the meeting is required to be summoned.

The meetings of the Committee shall be public, except when a majority of the Committee shall decide to sit privately.

Five members of the Committee including the Superintendent or Chairman shall form a quorum. In the absence of the Superintendent the members present shall elect the Chairman. The Chairman shall have a casting as well as an original vote.

Any member of the Committee appointed by the Governor may resign his seat by letter addressed to the Superintendent.

The Committee shall be held to be legally constituted notwithstanding any vacancies therein from any cause whatsoever if the number of members be not reduced at any time by such vacancies below five.

Provided always that every such vacancy may be filled up by a person appointed by the Governor,on the nomination of the Managers who shall have nominated the member whose seat shall have become vacant.

In case of failure by the said Managers to nominate any person to fill the vacancy as aforesaid within fifteen days it shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint a person to fill such vacancy without such nomination.

Classes of schools. 22.—(1) Schools of primary instruction shall be divided into two classes:—

(*a*) Schools already or hereafter established and maintained entirely from the public funds of the Colony (herein called Government Schools):

(*b*) Schools already or hereafter established by local managers and to which aid shall be contributed from the public funds of the Colony (herein called Grant-in-aid Schools).

(2) The Magistrates of each district, and such persons as the Governor may appoint, shall be visitors of the Government schools in each district.

(3) Religious teaching shall not form part of the instruction to be given at any Government School; but any Minister of a Christian religion shall be authorized to give religious instruction to the children of the religious denomination to which the Minister belongs, at such times and places as may be agreed upon between him and the Superintendent.

Pay of Teachers and other expenses. 23.—(1) The Teachers in Government Schools shall receive as remuneration:—

(i) A fixed salary to be paid according to the class of certificates held by them and the posts occupied by them according to the conditions of the Education Code;

(ii) A variable grant according to the conditions of the Education Code;

(iii) Free residence or an allowance in lieu thereof in the case of Head Teachers.

(2) All other expenses in connexion with the establishment and maintenance of Government Schools shall be subject to a vote of the Council of Government.

Establishment of Government schools. 24. The Governor in Executive Council, after consulting the Committee, may at any time establish a Government School or may close one already in existence.

Conditions of payment of grant. 25. The Governor in Executive Council may authorise the payments of grants in accordance with the Education Code to any school established for giving primary or secondary education, which satisfies the conditions of the said Code; or may withdraw the grant from any school which does not satisfy those conditions.

The grants shall be paid to the Manager who shall be responsible for the good administration of he school. The property of the school shall be regarded as vested in the Manager. He shall have power to appoint and dismiss the Teachers of the school.

Payment of grant: attachment of salaries. 26.—(1) No school shall receive aid from the public funds of the Colony until the amount of the aid has been voted by the Council of Government.

(2) The provisions of Ordinance No. 32 of 1881 regulating the attachment of salaries are hereby extended to all grants-in-aid paid to all schools in the Colony, whether of primary or secondary instruction.

Provided that it shall be lawful for the teachers of all schools, on account of which such grants-in-aid are paid, to attach such grants-in-aid to secure payment of their salaries, and for all persons who may have supplied goods to such schools for educational purposes or let the premises used as schools, to attach such grants-in-aid to secure payment of their claims.

Nature of grant. 27.—(1) The aid to which Grant-in-Aid Schools shall be entitled shall consist of :—

(i) The fixed salaries of the Teachers ;
(ii) A variable grant according to the conditions of the Education Code ;
(iii) A grant for maintenance.

(2) The scale of salary and the grant shall be the same as in the case of Government Schools, and shall be subject to the same conditions.

SECTION IV.—General.

Repeal. 28. The following Ordinances are repealed :—

Ordinance No. 33 of 1899,
„ No. 29 of 1900,
„ No. 13 of 1906,
„ No. 35 of 1913.

Provided that in the application of article 10 of the Interpretation and Common Form Ordinance, 1898, to this Ordinance, pending the promulgation of the Regulations provided for by this Ordinance, all duties and powers which, under the Education Code now in force, or under any existing Rules and Regulations, are vested in the Director, acting with or without the advice of the Committee of Public Instruction, shall be vested in the Superitendent, acting with or without the advice of the Schools' Committee, or in the Rector, according as the Schools or the Royal College respectively are concerned.

Commencement of Ordinance. 29. This Ordinance shall come into force on a day to be fixed by Proclamation.

Passed in Council at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this sixteenth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Published by order of His Honour the Officer Administering the Government, this thirtieth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

ORDINANCE No. 20 OF 1919.

To extend the powers of the District Board of Grand Port.

Short Title. 1. This Ordinance may be cited as " The District Board of Grand Port (Extension of Powers) Ordinance, 1919 ".

Powers of the District Board of Grand Port. 2. The Board of Commissioners for the District of Grand Port created by Ordinance No. 9 of 1900, and styled the District Board by article 1 of Ordinance No. 35 of 1902 shall, in addition to the powers and attributions already vested in it, have power to take measures, in the villages of Mahebourg and Rose Belle, for :

(*a*) the making, improvement and upkeep of all drains and canals of public utility in, and generally with respect to the drainage of the aforesaid villages ;

(*b*) the cleansing, ventilation and drainage of premises, water closets and privies ;

(*c*) the cleaning and maintenance of all beds and banks of streams and rivulets ;

(*d*) the upkeep and maintenance of all drains, canals and other anti-malarial works, and the abatement of mosquito-breeding nuisance ;

subject to the regulations now in force or hereafter to be made by the Director of the Health Department under articles 24 and 25 of Ordinance No. 32 of 1894-95.

District Board's additional revenue. 3. The District Board, in addition to its present revenue, will be entitled to :—

(*a*) Such contribution from the Treasury as may be annually voted by the Council of Government ;

(*b*) All fines resulting from the offences prosecuted under article 4.

Prosecution of offences. 4. All offences against the provisions of this Ordinance or of the regulations now in force or hereafter to be made by the Director of the Health Department, shall be prosecuted by the District Board or by any of its Officers.

Saving clause. 5. Nothing in this Ordinance shall affect the powers of the Health Department or of its Officers under any Sanitary Ordinance, Proclamation or Regulation, in respect of the sanitary control of the places mentioned in this Ordinance.

Passed in Council at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this twenty-first day of October, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Published by order of His Honour the Officer Administering the Government, this thirty-first day of October, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

ORDINANCE No. 21 OF 1919.

To repeal the Quarantine Consolidation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1918, and the Quarantine Consolidation (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance, 1918.

Short Title. 1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Quarantine (Repeal) Ordinance, 1919".

Ordinances Nos. 16 and 24 of 1918 repealed. 2. The Quarantine Consolidation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1918, and the Quarantine Consolidation (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance, 1918, are repealed.

Passed in Council at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this twenty-first day of October, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Published by order of His Honour the Officer Administering the Government, this thirty-first day of October, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

ORDINANCE No. 22 OF 1919.

To amend the Labour Ordinance of 1878.

Short Title. 1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Labour (Amendment) Ordinance, 1919".

Art. 202 of Ord. No. 12 of 1878 amended. 2. In the first paragraph of article 202 of the Labour Ordinance of 1878, the sum of Rs. 3 is substituted for that of Rs. 2 wherever it occurs, and, in the first proviso to the said article, the sum of R. 1.50 is substituted for that of R. 1.

Retroactivity. 3. This Ordinance shall take effect from the 1st January 1919, and all arrears shall be paid forthwith.

Passed in Council at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this eleventh day of November, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Published by order of His Honour the Officer Administering the Government, this fifteenth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

ORDINANCE No. 23 OF 1919.

To amend the Orders in Council (Prosecution Powers) Ordinance, 1918.

Short Title. 1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Orders in Council (Prosecution Powers) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1919".

Article 2 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1918 amended. 2. The following is added to article 2 of the Orders in Council (Prosecution Powers) Ordinance, 1918 :—

(4) Officers of the Board of Beau Bassin and Rose Hill in cases of Contraventions committed within the Beau Bassin and Rose Hill Markets.

Passed in Council at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this eleventh day of November, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Published by order of His Honour the Officer Administering the Government, this fifteenth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

ORDINANCE No. 24 OF 1919.

To amend the Mare-aux-Vacoas Water Works (Offences) Amendment Ordinance, 1913.

Short Title. 1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Mare-aux-Vacoas Water Works (Offences) Amendment Ordinance, 1919."

Art. 2 (2) of Ord. 32 of 1913 repealed and replaced. 2. Paragraph (2) of article 2 of the Mare-aux-Vacoas Water Works (Offences) Amendment Ordinance, 1918, is repealed and replaced by the following :—

(2) The owner or occupier of any premises shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Five Hundred Rupees (Rs. 500) :

(*a*) If a cock, valve, branch pipe or other contrivance is put in any main or branch main or in a service pipe between the meter and the main, or between the prise cock and the main, or if a length of pipe is fixed in a service pipe in lieu of a prise cock or meter without the permission of the Director of Public Works; or

(*b*) If a stopcock, ferrule, service pipe, prise cock, meter or other appliance for controlling, supplying or measuring water is altered, changed or tampered with,

so as to allow of water being used and not paid for, or of more water being used than paid for.

Provided that the burden of proving that the water was used *bona fide* shall lie on the accused.

Passed in Council at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this eleventh day of November, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Published by order of His Honour the Officer Administering the Government this fifteenth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

ORDINANCE No. 25 OF 1919.

To empower the Colonial Government to raise a loan.

Whereas it is expedient to raise a loan in this Colony for the purpose of affording assistance to His Majesty's Government in connexion with the late war ;

And whereas His Majesty's Government has signified its willingness to guarantee the repayment in Mauritius of the loan so raised both as to capital and interest ;

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, as follows :

Short Title. 1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Mauritius Loan Ordinance, 1919."

Issue of bonds. 2.—(1) It shall be lawful for the Governor for and on behalf of the Colony, to raise a loan in order to afford assistance to His Majesty's Government in connexion with the late war

(2) The Governor is for this purpose authorized to cause bonds to be issued in the form contained in Schedule A to this Ordinance signed by any two of the persons legally holding the Offices of Commissioners of Currency.

(3) The loan shall be for an amount not exceeding Ten millions of rupees.

(4) Applications shall be in the form of Schedule B to this Ordinance, and the bonds shall be issued at such times and in such manner as the Governor in Executive Council may deem fit. The Governor shall not be bound to accept any application.

(5) Each bond shall be for the sum of three hundred, one thousand, one thousand five hundred, three thousand, five thousand or ten thousand rupees, payable to bearer or to any person in whose name the bond has been issued, and shall become repayable in three years from the date of issue, bearing interest, to be paid half-yearly, from the same date, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, by the Receiver General.

Payment of interest. (6) There shall be set apart from the Colonial Revenue each year for the payment of interest such sum as will be sufficient to pay the same as and when the same becomes payable.

Numbering of bond. (7) Every bond shall bear printed consecutive numbers and shall be recorded in a register to be kept by the Receiver General.

Coupons. (8) To every bond there shall be attached, at the time of issue thereof, coupons for the payment of interest to become due half-yearly on the principal sum secured by the bond. Such coupons shall be delivered to the Receiver General as they are paid.

Conversion and transfer of bonds. (9) It shall be lawful for the Receiver General upon the application of the holder of a bond payable to bearer, to register such bond in the name of the holder in the books of the Receiver General by means of an entry to be made in a Register kept for that purpose. Such entry shall state the nature of the application, its date, the name of the holder, and the number of the bond. Each entry shall be signed by the holder and by the Receiver General or Assistant Receiver General, and mention of the bond having been registered shall be inscribed on the back thereof and signed as above.

The bond thus registered shall be transferable only by means of an assignment to be entered in a register and to be signed by the transferor and the transferee, or by the holders of their power of attorney, and by the Receiver General or Assistant Receiver General : mention of the transfer shall be endorsed on the bond and signed as above, and the transferee shall thereby become entitled to receive the principal moneys and interest respectively secured or represented by the bond and the coupons attached thereto.

Provided that any bond in a holder's name may be converted into a bond payable to bearer. Such conversion shall be effected by means of an entry in the aforementioned manner.

Pledging of bonds.

(10) Bonds issued under this Ordinance may be given in pledge in all civil and commercial transactions. Such pledging shall be sufficiently proved by a transfer inscribed in a register kept for that purpose by the Receiver General setting forth that the pledgee holds the said bonds not as the owner thereof but in pledge of a debt, the amount of which shall be shown : the said transfer shall be signed by the pledger and the pledgee or by the holders of their power of attorney, and by the Receiver General or Assistant Receiver General, and mention of such pledging shall be endorsed on the bonds.

Such pledging shall, to all intents and purposes, be valid as regards the parties to the contract and all third parties, articles 2074 and 2075 of the Civil Code to the contrary notwithstanding.

(11) A charge of fifty cents shall be levied by the Receiver General for each entry made under paragraphs (9) and (10).

The amount raised to be paid to His Majesty's Government.

3. The amount raised under this Ordinance shall be paid to His Majesty's Government.

Interest to cease from day fixed for repayment.

4. From and after the day appointed for the repayment of any bond all interest on the principal moneys secured thereby shall cease and determine, whether payment of the principal shall have been demanded or not.

On payment of principal, bond to be delivered to Receiver General for cancellation.

5. Upon the payment of the principal moneys secured by any bond, such bond shall be delivered to the Receiver General who shall forthwith cancel the same.

Bonds not to be subject to stamp duty.

6. The bonds to be issued under this Ordinance shall not be subject to any stamp duty and the sums lent shall not be liable to the provisions of article 61 of the Licences (Consolidating) Ordinance, 1915, as repealed and replaced by article 9 of the Licences (Amendment) Ordinance, 1918.

Pledging of Colonial Revenues for repayment of capital and interest.

7. All the Colonial Revenues not specially appropriated by any Ordinance already in force shall be held to be pledged for the payment of the principal and interest becoming due in respect of the bonds issued under the provisions of this Ordinance.

Replacement of defaced bond.

8.—(1) In case any bond issued under this Ordinance is by accident defaced, it shall be lawful for the Governor to cause a new bond to be made and delivered to the bearer and cause the defaced bond to be cancelled.

(2) The new bond shall bear the same interest and be subject to the same rules as the original bond.

Replacement of lost or destroyed bond or payment thereof if overdue.

9. The Governor, on proof to his satisfaction that any bond issued under this Ordinance has by accident been lost or destroyed, before the same has been paid off, may, if the number and amount of such bond are ascertained, and on due security being given, to his satisfaction, for indemnifying the Colonial Government for any loss to which the said Government may at any time be subjected by reason thereof, issue a new bond, corresponding in all respects with the bond so lost or destroyed ; or, if any bond, when so lost or destroyed, is overdue, the Governor may cause the money due thereupon to be paid off and discharged on security being given as above.

Military Contribution Ordinance 1897 not applicable.

10. The amounts recovered from His Majesty's Government in respect of interest on the loan raised under this Ordinance shall be excluded from the Revenue of the Colony on which the percentage is struck for the purpose of the Military Contribution payable under the Military Contribution Ordinance, 1897.

Passed in Council at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this twenty-fifth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Published by order of His Excellency the Governor, this twenty-seventh day of November, one thousad nine hundred and nineteen.

SCHEDULE A

Form of Bond

MAURITIUS LOAN BOND.

Issued under the Mauritius Loan Ordinance, 1919.

The Governor of Mauritius is authorised by the Mauritius Loan Ordinance, 1919, to cause this bond to be issued, and all the Revenues of Mauritius not specially appropriated by any Ordinance in force before the passing of the Mauritius Loan Ordinance, 1919, are pledged by the last mentioned Ordinance for the payment of the capital sum of this bond with the interest accruing thereon, and due provision for the redemption of this bond is prescribed by the said Ordinance.

Series No. Rs.

The undersigned, the Commissioners of Currency of Mauritius, for and on behalf of the said Colony, do hereby acknowledge that the Colony of Mauritius is indebted unto or bearer, in the sum of for the payment of which, three years after the date of issue of this bond, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum payable half-yearly from the same date, on the surrender of the respective coupons hereto attached, the Colonial Revenues are pledged as security under the provisions of the Mauritius Loan Ordinance, 1919.

Given under our hands at
this day of 1919
A. B. Receiver General } Commissioners
C. D. Collector of Customs } of Currency.

Coupons.

Series Bond No. Interest Warrant N.

The undersigned, the Commissioners of Currency of Mauritius, hereby undertake, for and on behalf of the said Colony, to pay unto or bearer on the day of 19 , at the sum of Rupees, being One Half-Year's interest on Bond No.

A. B. Receiver General } Commissioners of
C. D. Collector of Customs } Currency.

SCHEDULE B

Application for Loan Bonds.

I do hereby apply for the issue to me of Bonds of the undermentioned values payable to (or bearer.)

No. of Bonds.	*Value.*
....	Three hundred rupees.
....	One thousand rupees.
....	One thousand five hundred rupees.
....	Three thousand rupees.
....	Five thousand rupees.
....	Ten thousand rupees.

Full Name.. Signature..................................
Address..
Date.. Witness..................................
To
The Receiver General
of the Colony of Mauritius.

ORDINANCE No. 26 OF 1919.

To provide for the deportation of former enemy aliens.

Short Title. 1. This Ordinance may be cited as " Deportation Ordinance, 1919."

Definitions. 2. " Former enemy aliens " shall mean anyone who is a citizen or subject of a State with which His Majesty's Government was, at any time during the year 1918, at war.

" Colony " includes Mauritius and the Dependencies thereof.

Former enemy alien may be required to leave the Colony. 3. It shall be lawful for the Governor, whenever he deems such a course conductive to the public good, to make an Order of deportation requiring a former enemy alien to leave the Colony within a delay to be fixed in such Order, and to remain thereafter out of the Colony.

Order how enforced. 4. Any former enemy alien ordered to leave the Colony who shall be found in the Colony at any time after the expiry of the delay fixed to the Order may be arrested without a warrant by any Officer of Police and detained in such place or on board such ship as may be determined by the Governor, pending the carrying into effect of the Order.

Expenses to be paid out of Revenue. 5. The expenses incidental to the deportation and maintenance until deportation of a former enemy alien shall be paid out of the general revenue of the Colony.

Governor's Order evidence of nationality. 6. Every Order made under this Ordinance shall be conclusive evidence that the person therein named is a former enemy alien, provided that it shall be competent for such person to submit fresh evidence to the Governor to prove his nationality, and if the Governor after such proof is satisfied that the person against whom the Order has been issued is not a former enemy alien, such Order shall be cancelled.

Passed in Council at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this ninth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Published by order of His Excellency the Governor, this eleventh day of December, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

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18	To put into force Part V of Ordinance 32 of 1894-95 in the Colony	27
19	To revoke proclamations relating to Trading with the Enemy	28
20	To repeal Proclamations Nos. 19 of 1909 and 4 of 1914	30
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23	To amend Proclamation No. 41 of 27th November 1918	38
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25	To repeal Proclamation No. 20 of 25th June 1918 fixing the maximum sale price of beef	41

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31	To proclaim Saturday the 19th July 1919 to be a Bank and Office Holiday	45
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34	To fix the rate of exchange for the purpose of levying *ad valorem* Customs Duty ...	49
35	To revoke Proclamations Nos. 37 of 1918 and 12 and 16 of 1919	52
36	His Majesty's Forces in Mauritius to continue to be subject to the Army Act ...	52
37	The District Court of Pamplemousses to be held at Powder Mills	54
38	To repeal Proclamation No. 69 of 1916...	60
39	To put into force the Beau Bassin and Rose Hill (Amendment) Ordinance 29 of 1915	65
40	To prescribe the maximum sale price of Maize—South African	66
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42	To add the cheminal compound " W & M " to Item 81 of Schedule B. of Ordinance No. 14 of 1908	69
43	To fix the rate of Exchange for the purpose of levying *ad valorem* Customs Duty ...	71
44	Incorporation of the Mauritius Tamil Dava Hindra Coolaytargal Mutual Help Society	73
45	To put into force the Building Consolidation Ordinance, 1915...	73
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47	To declare a part of Savanne to be infected with a plant disease	74
48	To authorize the Society " The Brothers of Christian Schools " to accept a legacy ...	74
49	His Majesty's Forces in Mauritius to continue to be subject to the Army Act ...	74
50	To put into force the Harbour Dues Surcharge Ordinance, 1913	75
51	Incorporation of the " Pon Yu Sa " Society	77
52	Resumption of the Administration of the Government by Sir H. Hesketh Bell ...	78
53	To prescribe the maximum sale price of Beef	80
54	To remit Stamp Duties &c., on instruments executed by the " La Ferme " and " Eastern Triolet " Cooperative Credit Societies	82
55	To proclaim Phœnix and La Visitation Roads to be Main Roads	82
56	To remit Stamp Duties &c., on instruments executed by St. Martin Co-operative Credit Society	87
57	To prohibit the importation of certain Dyestuffs	87
58	To proclaim Saturday the 3rd January 1920 to be a Bank and Office Holiday ...	90

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2	To appoint certain Magistrates	,, 7	2
3	To prohibit bathing and washing in River Tabac	,, 11	3
4	Regulations for preventing slaughter of breeding animals ...	,, 11	3
5	Municipal Regulations Tariff for Hackney Coaches etc.	,, 11	3
6	Regulations : Preparation of manure from human excreta... ...	,, 11	3
7	Appointing various Boards	,, 11	3
8	Viscount Milner appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies ...	,, 18	4
9	H. Vellin, appointed Inspector of Inland Revenue	,, 18	4
10	Change of name Marie Emilie Gunnee to be Marie Emilie Larose ...	,, 18	4
11	,, ,, Louis Bertin Gunnee to be Louis Bertin Larose ...	,, 18	4
12	Proclaiming certain articles prohibited for importation into United Kingdom...	,, 18	4
13	Licence to deal in Bills and Loans	,, 25	6
14	Publishing telegrams of condolence on the occasion of the death of Prince John	,, 25	6

No.	Subjects.	Date	Gt. Gaz.
15	Changes in appointment of Magistrates	Jan. 25	6
16	Naturalization of Mr. Leung-Yam	,, 25	6
17	Appointing various Boards	,, 29	7
18	Orders for Machinery etc. may now be placed in Great Britain without priority permits	Feb. 1	8
19	Proclaiming certain articles prohibited for importation into United Kingdom	,, 1	8
20	His Majesty will not be advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to Ord. 4, 1918 (Provision for Public Service)	,, 8	9
21	Appointing special Civil Status Officer	,, 8	9
22	Registration of claims by British Subjects to Property or other interest in Russia	,, 8	9
23	Dismissal of Police Constables and Prison Warders	,, 8	9
24	Sir Henry Hesketh Bell leaving the Colony	,, 8	10
25	Appointing Hon. A. Grannum C.M.G. and Hon. Capt. B. A. Francis to posts of Colonial Secretary and Receiver General respectively	,, 8	10
26	District and Stipendiary Clerk Black River to pass contracts of service	,, 15	11
27	Publishing the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Enactments	,, 22	12
28	Publishing Fabriques of the Roman Catholic Parishes 1919	,, 22	12
29	Appointing Board of Examiners for registration of Agricultural Chemists 1919	,, 22	12
30	Appointing Temporary Civil Status Officers	,, 22	12
31	Regulation under Fisheries Ordinance No. 9 of 1918 and published under No. 188 of No. 23 1918 neither amended nor disallowed	,, 22	12
32	Mr. G. Lincoln to act as Protector of Immigrants &c.	,, 22	12
33	Change of Name Louis Joseph Hubert Maingard to add de la Ville-es-Offrans	,, 22	12
34-39	Change of Name Percy Oswald Ramburn and brothers to be called Percy Oswald Walter &c.	,, 22	12
40	Amendment to Railway Bye-Laws res Industrial Contract Tickets	Mar. 1	13
41	New Jerusalem Church Society Office Bearers	,, 1	13
42	Widows' & Orphans' Pension Fund Board of Directors	,, 1	13
43	Appointing Louis Invulnerable to be 5th Class Forest Ranger	,, 1	13
44	Regulation for Cooperative Credit Societies—Members whose repayment of loans are overdue to cease to be member of managing Committee.	,, 8	14
45	To prohibit washing and bathing in Ruisseau Eau Bonne, Ruisseau Vaudagne, Canal Legeun Dyke and Canal Vaudagne (Black River)	,, 8	14
46	Changes in appointment of Magistrates	,, 8	14
47	Appointing Hon. Martial Noël member of Executive Council	,, 8	14
48	Dismissal of Police Constable	,, 8	14
49	Regulations under the Slaughtering of Cattle restriction Ordinance 1918	,, 15	15
50	Regulations for Protection of fish in Rodrigues	,, 15	15
51	Appointing Capt. F. T. G. Tremlett, M.B.E., acting Inspector General of Police and C. O. Volunteer Force	,, 15	15
52	Appointing Mr. Louis Gustave Le Breton to be a Broker and Exchange Broker	,, 15	15
53	Appointing Mr Elphèze Evenor Mamet to be a Broker and Exchange Broker	,, 15	15
54	Change of Name: Rajcoballoo Vencatachellun to be called René Venchard	,, 15	15
55	Changes in appointment of Magistrates	,, 22	16
56	,, ,, ,,	,, 22	16
57	Resignation of Hafez G. R. Verally as unpaid Civil Status Officer	,, 22	16
58	Appointing 2nd Class Inland Revenue Guard Leguen to be 4th Class Forest Ranger	,, 22	16
59	Publishing Telegram from Secretary of State res withdrawal Import restrictions & Transhipment facilities	,, 22	16
60	Mr. E. Bathfield to act as Clerk of Executive Council	,, 29	17
	H. Lalouette as Clerk of Council of Government	,, 29	17
61	Changes of appointments of Magistrates	,, 29	17

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62	His Majesty will not be advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to Ord. 6 of 1918 An ordinance to continue in force the Sugar Export Duty Ordinance (No 2) of 1917	April 5	18
63	Appointment of Inland Revenue Guards G. Assah & E. Aristide to terminate.	,, 5	18
64	Examination for Civil Service of India	,, 5	18
65	Appointing Mr Gustave André Rougier Lagane Sworn Broker ...	,, 5	18
66	Appointing Mr D. Francis Additional Civil Status Officer Trou aux Biches	,, 5	18
67	Prohibition of Imports into United Kingdom of certain articles ...	,, 5	18
68	Res Importation of Dogs into Great Britain	,, 5	18
69	Res Passports for Holland	,, 5	18
70	His Majesty will not be advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinances No 5 of 1918 Imperial Copyright Act. ,, 11 ,, Police Medals Ordinance ,, 12 ,, To amend Irrigation Works Ordinance ,, 15 ,, To amend Ord. 53 of 1918 Allowances to Witnesses	12	19
71	Appointing Venerable Archdeacon Buswell to be Chaplain of Quatre Bornes and Moka and Commissary for the Diocese	,, 12	19
72	Appointing Mr. Louis Baissac a member of Board of Examiners for the registration of Agricultural Chemists	April 12	19
73	Dismissal of 2nd. class Forest Ranger	,, 12	19
74	Appointing Mr. E. Duboisée de Ricquebourg a 2nd. class Inland Revenue Guard	,, 19	20
75	Appointing certain Magistrates	,, 26	22
76	Appointing Capt. B. A. Francis member of Board of Directors, Mauritius Institute	,, 26	22
77	Dismissal of two Police Constables...	,, 26	22
78	Change of name : Mr. Louis Elinor Delphine to be Louis Elinor Lamarque	,, 26	22
79	Repealing Regulations fixing maximum price of Motor Spirit, Kerosene, Bar Soap, and Matches	May 3	23
80	Appointing Mr. Alfred de Pitray member of Board of Commissioners Beau Bassin	,, 3	23
81	Declaring Spanish Influenza a contagious and infectious disease ...	,, 5	24
82	Appointing Mr. F. C. de Rosemond Colonial Postmaster	,, 10	25
83	Appointing Mr. H. Lalouette to act as Chief Clerk and Clerk of Executive Council	,, 10	25
84	Appointing certain Magistrates	,, 10	26
85	Closing all schools, colleges and places of public entertainment, etc., Spanish Influenza	,, 14	27
86	Regulations for Hackney Motor Cars, Town of Curepipe	,, 17	29
87	Appointing certain Magistrates	,, 17	29
88	Civil Status Offices to remain open on Sundays until further notice ...	,, 17	29
89	Prohibiting Sales by Public Auction during Influenza Epidemic ...	May 23	30
90	Persons suffering from Spanish Influenza may be removed to Public Hospital	,, 23	30
91	Civil Status Offices in rural districts to be opened on Sundays and Public Holidays	,, 23	30
92	Regulations for water supply in Flacq and Pamplemousses Districts...	,, 31	32
93	Levying a fee of 15 cents on all parcels received from Great Britain and Ireland	,, 31	32
94	Regulations for Wireless Messages...	,, 31	32
95	Appointing Hon. Sauzier, K.C., O.B.E. to be member of the Board of Appeal	,, 31	32
96	Appointing Mr. Henri Pilot, District Clerk, Savanne to pass contracts of service	,, 31	32
97	Changes in Magistrature	,, 31	32
98	No celebration of King's Birthday...	,, 31	32
99	His Majesty will not be advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to Ord. 10 of 1918 " Vanilla Ordinance "	,, 31	32
100	Prohibiting importation of certain articles into the United Kingdom...	,, 31	32

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101	Prohibiting importation of opium and gandia into Mauritius and its Dependencies	May 31	33
102	Rodrigues Regulation : protection of Fish	June 7	34
103	Appointing Hon. Martial Noël to be a Commander of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire	,, 7	34
104	Appointments of Magistrates	,, 7	34
105	Amending the Municipal Regulations Art. 119 (5) G. N. 60 of 9th April 1908	,, 14	35
106	Repealing Regulations under Govt Notice 89 of May 23rd. 1919 (Prohibiting Public Auctions during Spanish Influenza)	June 14	35
107	His Majesty will not be advised to exercise his powers of disallowance with respect to Ordinance No. 13 of 1918 (Licences) ,, ,, 21 of 1918 (Plants Diseases) ,, ,, 23 of 1918 (Export duty on Sugar)	,, 14	35
108	Memorandum with regard to wearing the insignia of the Order of the British Empire	,, 14	35
109	Revised regulations respecting Foreign Orders and Medals	,, 14	35
110	His Majesty will not be advised to exercise his powers of disallowance with respect to Ordinance No. 13 of 1914 (Copyright)	,, 21	36
111	Appointing Mr. Raoul Lanfray to be a Forest Ranger on six months' probation	,, 21	36
112	Publishing Prospectuses of the New Victory War Loan	,, 24	37
113	Repealing Regulation 85 of May 14, 1919, closing schools, theatres, etc. on account of Spanish Influenza	,, 28	38
114	Appointing Mr. R. S. Macdonald to be an Engineer Surveyor	,, 28	38
115	Appointing Mr. L. M. Roussel to be a temporary Civil Status Officer for Moka	,, 28	38
116	Closing Civil Status Offices in Port Louis at Noon on Sundays and Public Holidays	,, 28	38
117	Telegraphic Despatch from Secretary of State respecting Peace Treaty	,, 28	39
118	Proclamation by the King ordering the 6th of July as a day of Public Thanksgiving	July 3	40
119	Message of thanks to Colonial Civil Service from the Secretary of State on behalf of His Majesty the King for their services during the war	,, 3	40
120	Amending the Quarantine Regulations	,, 11	42
121	Animal diseases Regulations Amendment of	,, 12	43
122	Appointing Mr Ernest Ritter to be a Sworn Broker	,, 18	45
123	His Majesty will not be advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to Ord. 8 of 1918, to provide for purchase of Vesou Sugar Crop	,, 18	45
124	Change of name Mr Joseph Toussaint Raoul Jean Félix to be called Joseph Toussaint Jean Raoul-Felix	,, 18	45
125	Repealing certain Regulations for the control of the Transport of Sugar Canes on the Railways	,, 24	47
126	Licensing trade with Germany	,, 24	47
127	Repealing Govt. Notification No 136 of Aug. 3, 1914 relating to the transmission of Telegrams & radio Telegrams	,, 24	47
128	Approving use of Kerosine & Pyridine as Denaturating agencies	,, 26	48
129	Mr Maurice Coutanceau to be Treasurer of the New Jerusalem Church Society	,, 26	48
130	His Majesty will not be advised to exercise his powers of disallowance with respect to Ord. 1 of 1919. (Flat Island Quarantine Station)	,, 26	48
131	Mr. France Hardy to be a Sworn Broker	,, 26	48
132	Mr. E. Vellin to be 1st Class Inland Revenue Guard	,, 26	,,
133	Messrs François Henriot and Michel Evanor to be Forest Rangers	,, 26	,,
134	Controlling the export of Silver	,, 31	50
135	Amending the Education Code (August Vacation)	,, 31	30
136	His Majesty will not be advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to Ord. 9 of 1918 Fisheries Regulation 3 ,, Duty on Acacia from Rodrigues	Aug. 2	51

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	,, 22 ,, To amend art. 2 of the Denaturation of Spirits (amendment) Ord. 1903.		
	,, 20 ,, Destruction of straying animals		
	,, 19 ,, Court of Rodrigues jurisdiction (Extension) Ordinance 1913.		
137	Rodrigues Fishery Regulation to come into Force	Aug. 2	51
138	Mr. Maxime Carver to be a Forest Ranger	,, 2	51
139	Regulations res overdue loans on the part of members of the managing Committees of Cooperative Credit Societies	,, 9	53
140	Prohibiting bathing and washing in certain water courses in Black-River	,, 9	53
141	Resignation of Mr. P. Corson as Revenue Inspector	,, 9	53
142	Mr. E. Duboisée de Ricquebourg to be Temporary Revenue Inspector	,, 9	53
143	Mr. L. Emile Pitot to be a boiler inspector	,, 9	53
144	Mr. L. Félix District Clerk to be temporary Civil Status Officer for Plaines Wilhems	,, 9	53
145	Mr. A. Esther of Triolet School to act as temporary C. Status Officer	,, 9	53
146	Appointing Mr. Joseph Françoise a Forest Ranger	Aug. 9	53
147	Dismissal of a Police Constable	,, 9	53
148	Order in Council prohibiting other than British Subjects to be Masters in charge of British Merchant Ships	,, 9	53
149	Water Rates in District of Grand Port	,, 16	55
150	Regulations Wireless Telegraphy	,, 16	55
151	Naturalization of Revd. Alfred Charpiat	,, 16	55
152	Change of name Charles Vadamootoo to be Charles Joseph	,, 16	55
153	Relating to Importation of certain articles into United Kingdom	,, 16	55
154	Quarantine Regulations under G. N. 120 not disallowed	,, 23	57
155	Mr. Alfred Lionel Hall to be a Broker	,, 23	57
156	Mr. H. Bonnet to be an Inland Revenue Inspector	,, 23	57
,,	Mr. P. C. Soupe to be a 3rd class Revenue Guard		
157	Mr. Paul Hennis to be a Forest Ranger	,, 23	57
158	Dismissal of two Police Constables	,, 23	57
159	,, ,, 4th class Prison Warder	,, 23	57
160	Order in Council res New Capital issues and dealings in Securities issued for the purposes of raising capital	,, 23	57
161	Amending Railway Bye laws. Res Parcels and Personal Luggage Registration	,, 30	57
162	Resumption of duty as Puisne Judge of Mr. Justice H. W. Prichard	,, 30	57
163	Regulation under Animal Diseases Ordinance published under Govt. Not. 121 of July 12, 1919 not disallowed or amended	Aug. 30	57
164	Mr. Joseph Georges Brousse de Gersigny to be a Sworn Broker	,, 30	57
165	Changes in appointments in the Judicial Department	Sept. 6	59
166	Changes in Magistrature	,, 6	59
167	Mr. L. Medar to be a 3rd class Inland Revenue Guard	,, 6	59
168	Authorising trade with Hungary	,, 6	59
169	Deleting the words "Known as low syrups" in Regulations made under sub clause 1 of clause III of Order in Council of October 26th 1876 as amended by Order in Council of 21st March 1916 (G. N. 240 Dec. 15/17)	,, 13	60
170	Appointing Deputy Mayor member of Licensing Committee for Pt. Louis	,, 13	60
171	Appointing Mr. L. A. Celestin I.S.O. to be a member of the Education Committee	,, 13	60
172	Mr. Gaston Piat to be an Exchange Broker	,, 13	60
173	Mr. Louis Joseph to be a second class Broker	,, 13	60
174	Dismissal of 4th class Prison warder	,, 13	60
175	Mr. Eugène Serret to cease to act as Puisne Judge and granted 3 months vacation leave	,, 17	61
176	His Majesty will not be advised to exercise his powers of disallowance with respect to :		
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	2 of 1919 La Prévoyance de l'Ile Maurice	,, 20	62

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177	Regulations respecting exchange of Parcels Post between the United Kingdom and Mauritius not amended or disallowed	Sept. 20	62
178	Appointing Mr. O. Dumas Forest Ranger	„ 20	62
179	Respecting importation of certain articles into the United Kingdom	„ 20	62
180	Recognizing the Independence of Finland	„ 20	62
181	Relative to the Denunciation of all Commercial Agreements between the Greek Government and the British Empire	„ 20	62
182	Commission payable on Money Orders issued in Mauritius on British India	„ 27	64
183	Mr. L. Roussel to be relieved of duties of Civil Status Officer on Sundays in Moka. Mr. A. Cabon, Postmaster, to act.	„ 27	64
184	Appointing Messrs. Frantz Henry Allan and J. Edmond Emile Florens to be 2nd. class Inland Revenue Guards	„ 27	64
185	Dismissal of Police Constable.	„ 27	64
186	Change of name : Goolam Mahomed Tagaully to be called Goolam Mahomed Tegally	„ 27	64
187	Regulations for Royal College : G. N. 185 of July 31, 1919 not amended or disallowed	Oct. 4	66
188	Messrs. Edouard Rouillard and Adrien Hourquebie to be members of the Board of Curepipe	„ 4	66
189	Mr. L. Chaperon, Deputy Postmaster, to act as Civil Status Officer, Quartier Militaire	„ 4	66
190	Amending Postal Regulations between Union of South Africa and Mauritius Money Orders (Exchange)	Oct. 8	67
191	„ Money Orders and Imperial Postal Orders to be reckoned at Rs. 10 to the £	„ 8	67
192	Publishing Schedule of rates for Postal Orders	„ 8	67
193	Changes in the Judicial Branch Hon. E. Kœnig K.C. resumes duty	„ 4	68
194	Appointing Mr. René Marrier d'Unienville to be a Commissaire Priseur &c. in place of Mr. H. Desveaux de Marigny	„ 11	68
195	Mr. Constant Le Meur awarded Commission to act as Land Surveyor	„ 11	68
196	Mr. Ramnarain Rajcoomar Gujadhur to be a Broker	„ 11	68
197	Regulations framed under "The Slaughtering of Cattle Restriction" Ordinance 1918	„ 11	68
198	Giving powers to pass contracts of Service to the Stipendiary Clerk of Savanne	„ 15	69
199	Changes in the Magistrature	„ 18	70
200	Inland Revenue Inspector E. Lagoarde to be Inspector of Weights & Measures	„ 18	70
201	Mauritius Volunteers 2nd Lieut. Henry William Lavers to be a Lieutenant	„ 18	70
202	Mr. L. Gabriel Berthelot to act as Usher of the Supreme Court	„ 18	70
203	Dismissal of a Police Constable	„ 18	70
204	Change of name Fernand Marie Louise to be Fernand Prosper	„ 18	70
205	Addition to Municipal Regulations prohibiting erection of Buildings in certain parts of Port Louis	Oct. 25	73
206	Municipal Regulations for Common Lodging Houses	„ 25	73
207	Building Regulations for Town Boards and Rural Districts	„ 25	73
208	Lodging house regulations for Quatre Bornes Township	„ 25	73
209	„ „ „ for rural districts	„ 25	73
210	Building Regulations	„ 25	73
211	Lodging House Regulations for Curepipe	„ 25	73
212	„ „ „ Beau Bassin	„ 25	73
„	„ „ „ Rose Hill		
213	Mr. Léon Kœnig, Assistant Col. Secretary on leave of absence, Mr. H. Lalouette replaces him	„ 25	73
214	Mr. A. Vythianather Ayer resigns as unpaid Civil Status Officer	„ 25	73
215	Dismissal of a Constable	„ 25	73
216	Change of name Josiah Matthieu Dhondoo to be called Josiah Matthieu Demjoux	„ 26	73
217	Recognising the Kingdom of Serbes Croats and Slovenes	„ 25	73
218	Commission payable on Money orders to Ceylon to be 2 o/o	Oct. 25	74
219	Publishing Army Order res gratuities to be paid to members of the Military Nursing Services	„ 25	74

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220	Appointing Capt. W. C. Sell to be a Ship Surveyor	Oct. 25	74
221	Regulations res water supply in District of Grand Port	Nov. 8	75
222	Appointing Mr. L. Leclézio to be revising officer for Roll of Electors Municipal Corporation	,, 8	75
223	Mr. L. Kœnig Assistant Colonial Secretary resumes duties	,, 8	75
224	Mr. H. Lalouette confirmed as Chief Clerk Colonial Secretary's office	,, 8	75
225	Mr. Henri Robert appointed an officer of the Food Controller in room of Mr. Fernand L'Estrange	,, 8	73
226	Appointing Dr. E. de Senneville a Commissioner in Lunacy for Grand Port	,, 8	75
227	His Majesty will not be advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to Ord. No. 18 of 1918 (Pas Géometriques)	,, 8	75
228	Res Importation of certain articles into United Kingdom	,, 15	77
229	Registered & Insured Packets may be exchanged with Germany	,, 15	77
230	Licences allowing trade with Turkey, Bulgaria, Czecho Slovakia and Jugo Slavia	,, 15	77
231	Regulations under the Education Code	,, 15	77
232	Prohibiting bathing & washing in Plaines Wilhems River	,, 15	77
233	Resumption of duties of Hon. J. Middleton C.M.G., A. Grannum C.M.G. & Capt. B. Francis as Colonial Secretary, Receiver General and Protector of Immigrants respectively	,, 17	78
234	Mr. G. Mac Carthy Consul General of the Argentine Republic for the Island of Mauritius	,, 22	79
235	Changes in the Magistrature	,, 22	79
236	Licences allowing trade with Bosnia, Herzegovina and Dalmatia	,, 22	79
237	Lieutenant George Walpole Lightfoot of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers to be Aide de Camp & Private Secretary	,, 27	81
238	Repealing Regulations published under G. N. No. 81 of May 5 1919 & 120 of July 11 (Spanish Influenza)	,, 29	82
239	Repealing Regulation published under G.N. No. 167 of 23 October 1918 Quarantine	,, 29	82
240	Amending regulations of the Cooperative Credit Societies (calling Annual general meeting)	,, 29	82
241	Changes in certain Magistratures		
242	Postal Regulations under G. N. 190 & 191 of October 8 1919 not to be disallowed	,, 29	82
243	His Majesty will not be advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to Ord. No. 5 of 1919 (Provision for financial year 1919-20)		
244	Dismissal of a Police Constable	,, 29	82
245	His Majesty will not be advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to Ord. 9 of 1919. Amending Stamp Laws Ord. 14 of 1919 Mauritius Commercial Bank	Dec. 6	88
246	Appointing Dr. Louis Abel Célestin M.C. M.D. London, Commissioner in Lunacy Central Board	,, 6	83
247	Dismissal of 9 Prison Warders	,, 6	83
248	Prohibiting bathing in River Profonde Moka	,, 6	84
249	,, ,, Rivulet Cresson Black River	,, 6	84
250	,, ,, River Françoise	,, 6	84
251	,, ,, Moka River		
252	,, ,, Rivulet St. Louis Flacq	,, 13	85
253	His Majesty will not be advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to Ord. 6 of 1919. Sugar Export duty Ord. 2 1917. Ord. 7 ,, ,, Ord. 2 1918. Ord. 8 ,, La Nicolière Irrigation Loan	,, 13	35
254	Mr. Edouard Rouillard (Junior) to be a Broker	,, 13	85
255	Change of name Jeanne Marie Renée Duval to be called Jeanne Marie Renée de Chasteigner Dumée Duval	,, 13	85
256	Joseph France Duval to be called Joseph France de Chasteignier Dumée Duval	,, 13	85
257	Joseph Eugène Marie Joseph Roger Duval to be called Eugène Marie Joseph de Chasteignier Dumée Duval	,, 13	65
258	Duval Jean Eugène Joseph Simon Duval to be called Jean Eugène Joseph Simon de Chasteignier Dumée Duval	,, 13	85

No.	Subject.	Date.	Gt. Gaz.
259	Dismissal of a Police Constable	Dec. 13	85
260	Circular Despatch from Sec. of State res distribution of the Memorial Plaque and Scroll being presented to the next of kin of those fallen in the war.		
261	Appointing Mr. Eugène Serret to act as a judge of the Supreme Court	,, 17	86
262	Making certain changes in the Magistratures	,, 17	86
263	,, ,, ...	,, 17	86
264	Appointing Mr J. Lebon Dispenser Case Noyale to be additional Civil Status Officer for Black River	,, 20	87
265	Prohibiting bathing in the River du Rempart Pamp.	,, 27	88
266	,, ,, Rivulet Victoire Savanne	,, 27	88
267	,, ,, Rivulet Chervettes Flacq	,, 27	88
268	,, ,, Rivière du Mesnil Pl. Wilhems	,, 27	88
269	Money orders to South Africa to be paid at Rs. 9.25 to the £ ...	,, 27	88
270	,, Imperial Postal Orders	,, 27	88
271	Additional Regulations for Wireless Messages	,, 27	88
272	Appointing Mr. Jérôme Tranquille to be Mayor of Port Louis and Mr. Edouard Auguste Deputy Mayor.		
273	Mr. France Lionnet to be Broker	,, 27	88
274	Mr. D. Laserre awarded a Commission as Land Surveyor	Dec. 27	88
275	Appointing Hon. A. Grannum C.M.G. to act as Colonial Secretary Hon. Capt. B. A. Francis to act as Receiver General Mr. G. Lincoln to act as Protector of Immigrants	,, 29	89
276	Appointing Dr. Edgar Laurent and Mr Goolam Mahomed Issac to be Mayor and Deputy-Mayor for 1920	,, 29	89
277	Appointing Boards and Committees for 1920	,, 27	80
278	Regulations for Examinations under the Pharmacy Ordinance ...	,, 31	90
279	Mr. Henri Robert to act as Food Controller	,, 31	90
280	Prohibiting Bathing in Plaines Wilhems River	,, 31	90
281	Messrs. R. Mirabelle and R. Marchand to be 3rd class Revenue Guards (boatmen)	,, 31	90

G. N. 5. Jan. 11. Gazette No. 3.

Revised Tariff for Hackney Coaches Port Louis.

Small Hackney Carriages :

Fares by the job for large limits.	
For one or two persons	R. 0.35
For three persons	0.45
Fares by the job for small limits.	
For one or two persons	0.30
For three persons	0.40
Fares by the hour (both limits).	
For every hour	1.00

G. N. 13. Jan. 25. Gazette No. 6

Every person paying licence duty under Article 61 and Schedule H of the Licences (Consolidating) Ord. No. 32 of 1915 as amended by the Licences (Amendment) Ord. No. 13 of 1918 shall fill up or cause to be filled up and subscribe a declaration in the form of Annexure D previous to payment of Licence duty.

Name and Surname of Lender.		
Place of Residence, Street & No.		
Period within which transaction takes place.	1st. July to 31st. October. 1st. November to 28th. February. 1st. March to 30th. June.	

G. N. 86. May 17. Gazette No. 29.

HACKNEY MOTOR CARS LICENCES CUREPIPE.

Every licence delivered by the Chairman shall be signed by him and shall authorise the holder thereof to drive hackney motor cars in the town of Curepipe for a period of 6 months from the date of its issue.

A fee of Rs. 10 shall be paid to the Board for each licence so delivered.

G. N. 93. May 31. Gazette No. 32.

LEVYING A FEE OF 15 CENTS ON ALL PARCELS RECEIVED FROM GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND.

A fee of 15 cents will be levied on all parcels received from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for delivery in Mauritius on which Customs charges are payable. This fee will be collected from the addressee except in the case of parcels advised for delivery free of all charges.

No fee will be charged on parcels on which no Custom duty is payable.

G. N. 128. *July* 26. *Gazette No.* 48.

Kerosine and Pyredine may be used as denaturating agencies in proportion of one litre each to hundred litres of spirit. Govt. Not. No. 148 of July 1, 1916 is hereby repealed.

G. N. 128 *December* 27. *Gazette No.* 48.

WIRELESS MESSAGES REGULATIONS.

Telegrams for transmission to ships at sea will in all cases be held at the Wireless Station until the ship in question arrives within range i.e. telegram will not be transmitted to a ship which is approaching the Island until she has called the Wireless Station for the first time.

In the case of a ship going away from the Island the telegram will be transmitted immediately on receipt at the Wireless Station unless she is known to have already passed out of range. Cost of wireless message will then be refunded.

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SECTION E.

STATISTICS.

VITAL STATISTICS, OCCUPATIONS, RELIGIONS, &c.
EDUCATION
CRIMINAL
AGRICULTURAL
METEOROLOGICAL
COST OF LIVING
REVENUE & EXPENDITURE
SHIPPING
TRADE &c.

SECTION E.

STATISTICS.

PREFACE.

In rearranging the information published in the present issue of the Mauritius Almanac the section dealing with Statistics has been considerably extended and has been made to include, in addition to the returns contained in previous issues, details concerning (1) the Cost of living and index numbers (2) a Summary of special investigations on mortality (3) Countries of origin of imports &c. The order also has been changed to allow the Trade returns being brought up to the end of December of the year previous to that to which the issue refers. This could not be done for all statistical returns but such returns as could be completed before March 1920 have been given as usual in the closing pages of this section.

The following index to statistical tables published in previous issues and omitted from the present volume has been inserted for purposes of reference.

Correlation between crops and Customs revenue 1893-1912 (p. C. 4, 1913) Comparative table of imports of food-stuffs &c. (p. C. 4-5, 1914) Trade with Germany 1911-13 (p. C. 4-9, 1915 & also in 1916)

VITAL STATISTICS.

Summary of Census Returns 1846 to 1911.

Date of Census.	General Population.			Indian Population.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Grand Total.
August 1846	55,663	46,554	102,217	48,935	7,310	56,245	104,598	53,864	158,462
28 November 1851	55,059	47,768	102,827	64,282	13,714	77,996	119,341	61,482	180,823
8 April 1861	61,346	56,070	117,416	141,615	51,019	192,634	202,961	107,089	310,050
11 April 1871	51,771	48,013	99,784	141,804	74,454	216,258	193,575	112,467	316,042
3 April 1881	57,303	53,578	110,881	151,352	97,641	248,993	208,655	151,219	359,874
5 April 1891	58,539	56,129	114,668	147,499	108,421	255,920	206,038	164,550	370,588
1st April 1901	56,452	55,485	111,937	143,100	115,986	259,086	199,552	171,471	371,023
31st March 1911	55,121	55,973	111,094	138,974	118,723	257,697	194,095	174,696	368,791

Showing the Distribution of the Population in the Districts at each Census from 1846 to 1911 inclusive.

GENERAL POPULATION.

Districts.	Census.							
	1846	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911
Port Louis	39,081	39,086	46,961	36,322	39,241	37,110	31,773	29,633
Pamplemousses ...	16,908	16,248	18,264	12,042	10,282	8,880	7,872	7,471
Rivière du Rempart ...	5,558	5,344	4,870	3,947	4,216	4,683	4,805	5,420
Flacq	10,190	10,598	10,599	10,648	11,443	11,166	10,506	9,964
Moka	3,878	3,994	5,767	5,285	6,054	6,476	6,013	5,883
Plaines Wilhems ...	7,477	7,755	7,431	10,509	15,576	21,832	26,717	28,483
Grand Port	10,312	10,351	11,481	11,597	13,035	12,357	12,606	12,407
Savanne	4,257	4,354	5,639	5,569	6,478	7,188	6,934	6,680
Black River	4,556	5,097	6,404	3,865	4,556	4,976	4,711	5,153
Total ...	102,217	102,827	117,416	99,784	110,881	114,668	111,937	111,094

Showing the Distribution of the Population in Districts at each Census from 1846 to 1911 inclusive.—*Continued.*

INDIAN POPULATION.

Districts.	Census.							
	1846.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
Port Louis	6,131	10,823	27,564	26,952	27,411	25,059	20,967	20,427
Pamplemousses ...	11,907	15,788	35,334	30,936	27,388	89,667	31,145	29,910
Rivière du Rempart ...	9,503	10,686	14,461	16,295	16,510	19,468	21,874	25,631
Flacq	8,992	13,588	30,869	38,851	44,579	45,568	44,682	41,934
Moka	783	1,731	11,937	15,951	23,714	26,076	29,245	26,836
Plaines Wilhems ...	5,307	6,138	20,589	24,638	30,739	35,759	36,917	39,383
Grand Port	6,444	8,731	25,726	32,629	39,947	35,812	36,962	36,672
Savanne	4,903	5,517	15,387	21,874	27,969	27,789	27,942	27,112
Black River... ...	2,275	4,994	10,767	8,132	10,736	10,722	9,352	9,792
Total ...	56,245	77,996	192,634	216,258	248,993	255,920	259,086	257,697

TOTAL POPULATION.

Districts.	1846.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
Port Louis	45,212	49,909	74,525	63,274	66,652	62,169	52,740	50,060
Pamplemousses ...	28,815	32,036	53,598	42,978	37,670	38,547	39,017	37,381
Rivière du Rempart ...	15,061	16,030	19,331	20,242	20,726	24,151	26,679	31,051
Flacq	19,182	24,186	41,468	49,499	56,022	56,734	55,188	51,898
Moka	4,661	5,725	17,704	21,236	29,768	32,552	35,258	32,719
Plaines Wilhems ...	12,784	13,893	28,020	35,147	46,315	57,591	63.634	67,866
Grand Port	16,756	19,082	37,207	44,226	52,982	48,169	49,568	49,079
Savanne	9,160	9,871	21,026	27,443	34,447	34,977	34,876	33,792
Black River... ...	6,831	10,091	17,171	11,997	15,292	15,698	14,063	14,945
Total ...	158,462	180,823	310,050	316,042	359,874	370,588	371,023	368,791

Showing the Distribution of the Population in Districts, Class and Sex, as returned at the Census of 31st March 1911.

Districts.	General Population.			Indo-Mauritian.			Other Indians.			Chinese.			Total.		Grand
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Port Louis	13,419	14,743	28,162	8,720	8,419	17,139	2,278	1,010	3,288	1,290	181	1,471	25,707	24,353	50,060
Pamplemousses ...	3,722	3,509	7,231	13,751	12,688	26,439	2,241	1,230	3,471	228	12	240	19,942	17,439	37,381
Rivière du Rempart..	2,739	2,525	5,264	11,173	10,712	21,885	2,409	1,337	3,746	146	10	156	16,467	14,584	31,051
Flacq	4,889	4,816	9,705	19,001	17,638	36,639	3,523	1,772	5,295	251	8	259	27,664	24,234	51,898
Moka	2,716	2,949	5,665	11,916	11,175	23,091	2,510	1,235	3,745	196	22	218	17,338	15,381	32,719
Plaines Willems ...	12,387	15,440	27,827	18,242	17,053	35,295	2,741	1,347	4,088	597	59	656	33,967	33,899	67,866
Grand Port... ...	6,065	6,019	12,084	16,492	14,760	31,252	3,700	1,720	5,420	295	28	323	26,552	22,527	49,079
Savanne	3,270	3,201	6,471	11,340	10,518	21,858	3,627	1,627	5,254	194	15	209	18,431	15,361	33,792
Black River... ...	2,601	2,422	5,023	4,581	4,122	8,703	729	360	1,089	116	14	130	8,027	6,918	14,945
Total	51,808	55,624	107,432	115,216	107,085	222,301	23,758	11,638	35,396	3,313	349	3,662	194,095	174,696	368,791
Military (in barracks)...	1,263	149	1,412	36	24	60	124	6	130	...	...	...	1,423	179	1,602
Total population including Military...	53,071	55,773	108,844	115,252	107,109	222,361	23,882	11,644	35,526	3,313	349	3,662	195,518	174,875	370,393
Dependencies.															
Rodrigues	2,422	2,245	4,667	54	48	102	29	7	36	18	6	24	2,523	2,306	4,829
Farquhar	44	35	79	10	8	18	2	...	2	...	...	...	56	43	99
Six Islands	82	67	149	5	1	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	88	68	156
St. Brandon.. ...	86	10	96	11	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	13	110
Peros Banhos ...	156	132	288	9	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	135	300
Diégo Garcia ...	288	185	473	21	13	34	6	4	10	...	...	...	315	202	517
Agalega	168	138	306	47	44	91	13	5	18	...	...	...	228	187	415
Eagle Island.. ...	55	46	101	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	46	104
Salomon Island ...	80	63	143	9	7	16	1	...	1	..	...	...	90	70	160
Total population of Dependencies...	3,381	2,921	6,302	169	127	296	52	16	68	18	6	24	3,620	3,070	6,690

The Estimated Population of Mauritius, Distinguishing Sex and Class on the 30th of June of each year from 1871-10.

The official published returns of population during the intercensal periods have been seriously affected in past years by errors of registration. At one time the returns of arrivals included all persons entering the Port, whether they were passengers en route for another destination or persons remaining in the Colony; whereas the departures only included passengers from Mauritius who had duly paid their passage money in the Colony. The population during the intercensal years was in consequence greatly over-estimated.

During the periods 1901-1910 the returns were fairly correct so far as foreign ports are concerned but the arrivals from the Dependencies were still erroneous as no account had been taken of the discharge and engagement of crews on board the various vessels calling at Port Louis.

It is hardly necessary to emphasise the fact that correct population statistics form the basis of all administrative work and it has been thought advantageous to re-establish the intercensal population returns.

With this end in view the returns as published were plotted on squared paper and the yearly registration errors assumed to be constant during any given intercensal period. Making due allowance for these errors a continuous curve was drawn for each class and sex, passing through the points obtained from the Census returns. The ordinates of this curve were then read off to the nearest hundred of population and the results are shown in the accompanying table. The values refer to the middle of the year (June 30th) up to the year 1910 and not to the beginning of the year as in the official returns.

The values from 1912 to 1919 are from the official estimates which, apparently, still refer to the beginning of the year. The middle of the year was adopted for the period 1871 to 1910 in order to permit the calculation of corrected death rates &c. the statistics of which refer to the calendar year and hence should be considered in connexion with the population statistics for the middle of the year.

The values given in the general table are compared with those derived from each Census below:—

Census.		General Population.			Indian Population.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1871	Census (March)	51771	48013	99784	141804	74454	216258
	Estimated (June 30)	51700	48100	99800	141800	74600	216400
	Excess of Estimated	− 71	+ 87	+ 16	− 4	+ 146	+ 142
1881	Census (March)	57303	53578	110881	151352	97641	248993
	Estimated (June 30)	57400	53700	111100	150600	97600	248200
	Excess of Estimated	+ 97	+ 122	+ 219	− 752	+ 41	− 793
1891	Census (March)	58539	56129	114668	147499	108421	255920
	Estimated (June 30)	58700	56100	114800	147500	108800	256300
	Excess of Estimated	+ 161	− 29	+ 132	+ 1	+ 379	+ 380
1901	Census (March)	56452	55485	111937	143100	115986	259086
	Estimated (June 30)	56000	55400	111400	143700	116000	269700
	Excess of Estimated	− 452	− 85	− 537	+ 600	+ 14	+ 614

The population under ages given on pp. E. 7–10 are based upon the Census returns. The value for the intercensal periods being interpolated values are subject to revision when a proper graduation has been made. As we are so near the Census of 1921 no attempt has been made to extrapolate values for the years subsequent to 1911, the date of the last Census.

Table showing the estimated population of Mauritius on the 30th of June of each year from 1871 to 1919, distinguishing sex and class.

(*Unit, 1,000 Persons*).

YEAR.	GENERAL POPULATION			INDIAN POPULATION			TOTAL.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
1871	51.7	48.1	99.8	141.8	74.6	216.4	193.5	122.7	316.2
1872	52.8	48.8	101.6	143.3	77.2	220.5	196.1	126.0	322.1
1873	53.7	49.1	102.8	146.1	80.1	226.2	199.8	129.2	329.0
1874	53.1	49.1	102.2	148.9	83.3	232.2	202.0	132.4	334.4
1875	54.0	49.8	103.8	150.8	85.4	236.2	204.8	135.2	340.0
1876	55.8	50.6	106.4	150.8	86.9	237·7	206.6	137.5	344.1
1877	56.0	51.2	107.2	149.8	88.7	238.5	205.8	139.9	345.7
1878	56.2	51.9	108.1	151.0	91.4	242.4	207.2	143.3	350.5
1379	56.6	52.6	109.2	151.8	93.4	245.2	208.4	146.0	354.4
1880	56.9	53.2	110.1	151.7	95.5	247.2	208.6	148.7	357.3
1881	57.4	53.7	111.1	150.6	97.6	248.2	208.0	151.3	359.3
1882	57.5	54.1	111.6	148.6	98.3	246.9	206.1	152.4	358.5
1883	57.9	54.3	112.2	147.0	99.0	246.0	204.9	153.3	358.2
1884	59.1	54.8	113.9	148.1	101.0	249.1	207.2	155.8	363.0
1885	60.1	55.6	115.7	148.5	102.3	250.8	208.6	157.9	366.5
1886	59.5	55.4	114.9	146.6	102.8	249.4	206.1	158.2	364.3
1887	58.2	55.2	113.4	145.8	103.9	249.7	204.0	159.1	363.1
1888	58.2	55.6	113.8	144.7	104.5	249.2	202.9	160.1	363.0
1889	58.3	55.9	114.2	144.5	105.6	250.1	202.8	161.5	364.3
1890	58.2	56.0	114.2	146.1	107.2	253.3	204.3	163.2	367.5
1891	58.7	56.1	114.8	147.5	108.8	256.3	206.2	164.9	371.1
1892	58.6	56.4	115.0	147.8	110.5	258.3	206.4	166.9	373.3
1893	58.2	56.2	114.4	145.1	110.7	255.8	203.3	166.9	370.2
1894	58.2	56.0	114.2	144.0	110.8	254.8	202.2	166.8	369.0
1895	58.2	56.3	114.5	144.9	112.6	257.5	203.1	168.9	372.0
1896	57.6	55.9	113.5	144.1	112.4	256.5	201.7	168.3	370.0
1897	57.1	55.8	112.9	143.2	112.3	255.5	200.3	168.1	368.4
1898	57.5	55.6	113.1	142.8	113.2	256.0	200.3	168.8	369.1
1899	57.0	55.6	112.6	142.1	113.9	256.0	199.1	169.5	368.6
1900	56.9	55.6	112.5	142.0	115.0	257.0	198.9	170.6	369.5
1901	56.0	55.4	111.4	143.7	116.0	259.7	199.7	171.4	371.1
1902	56.0	55.0	111.0	145.2	117.1	262.3	201.2	172.1	373.3
1903	56.3	54.9	111.2	144.4	117.9	262.3	200.7	172.8	373.5
1904	56.2	55.1	111.3	144.4	118.4	262.8	200.6	173.5	374.1
1905	56.3	55.4	111.7	145.5	119.5	264.0	200.8	174.9	375.7
1906	55.6	55.4	111.0	143.0	119.0	262.0	198.6	174.4	373.0
1907	55.2	55.5	110.7	142.6	119.0	261.6	197.8	174.5	372.3
1908	54.6	55.5	110.1	141.9	119.2	261.1	196.5	174.7	371.2
1909	54.5	55.3	109.8	140.1	118.6	258.7	194.6	173.9	368.5
1910	54.8	55.4	110.2	139.1	118.6	257.7	193.9	174.0	367.9
1911	57.3	56.4	113.7	139.2	119.3	258.5	196.5	175.7	372.2
1912	57.6	56.1	114.0	138.7	119.0	257.7	196.6	175.1	371.7
1913	57.8	56.5	114.3	139.1	119.7	258.8	196.9	176·2	373.1
1914	57.7	56.9	114.6	140.6	121.0	261.5	198.3	177.9	376.2
1915	58.7	56.9	114.5	140.0	120.8	260.8	197.7	177.7	375.4
1916	58.0	57.4	115.4	140.0	121.3	261.3	198.0	178.7	376.7
1917	57.4	57.5	114.9	140.0	122.2	262.2	197.4	179.7	377.1
1918	56.7	57.4	114.2	139.9	122.7	262.6	196.7	180.1	376.8
1919	See last page of Section.								

Table showing the age Distribution of the Population 1871 to 1911.

Age / Year.	below 5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over
	GENERAL POPULATION MALES.										
1871	6477	6237	6033	4860	5185	9224	6075	4065	1987	1020	537
1872	6635	6309	6033	4950	5270	9444	6342	4195	2051	1037	534
1873	6767	6358	5998	5024	5336	9631	6587	4313	2108	1050	528
1874	6711	6230	5798	4956	5253	9548	6647	4308	2106	1034	509
1875	6846	6279	5764	5028	5320	9735	6893	4424	2162	1046	503
1876	7094	6430	5822	5184	5473	10085	7259	4615	2255	1077	506
1877	7138	6397	5712	5192	5469	10144	7416	4674	2285	1078	495
1878	7184	6364	5602	5200	5466	10206	7573	4734	2313	1076	482
1879	7255	6355	5514	5224	5484	10302	7755	4809	2350	1079	473
1880	7311	6335	5417	5243	5491	10380	7923	4876	2382	1081	461
1881	7394	6337	5341	5278	5517	10494	8116	4959	2423	1086	455
1882	7366	6340	5441	5336	5519	10437	8096	4998	2426	1089	452
1883	7376	6375	5570	5423	5550	10432	8117	5064	2442	1097	454
1884	7485	6498	5778	5585	5659	10570	8250	5200	2492	1121	462
1885	7571	6600	5970	5729	5746	10671	8354	5319	2532	1141	467
1886	7453	6524	6003	5722	5681	10487	8236	5297	2505	1130	462
1887	7249	6374	5961	5646	5550	10182	8020	5212	2450	1105	451
1888	7209	6365	6051	5694	5543	10106	7987	5242	2448	1106	449
1889	7180	6368	6150	5752	5546	10048	7967	5280	2451	1109	449
1890	7127	6347	6228	5790	5528	9956	7902	5321	2446	1108	447
1891	7148	6394	6370	5888	5569	9967	7953	5377	2466	1118	450
1892	7134	6388	6349	5857	5564	9957	7929	5365	2486	1124	447
1893	7079	6354	6295	5796	5531	9888	7866	5327	2496	1125	443
1894	7077	6354	6284	5775	5534	9900	7856	5325	2522	1133	440
1895	7073	6359	6272	5756	5538	9906	7845	5323	2549	1141	438
1896	6997	6299	6197	5674	5486	9811	7754	5266	2549	1136	431
1897	6932	6248	6131	5604	5443	9731	7678	5218	2554	1135	426
1898	6977	6298	6163	5623	5485	9805	7721	5251	2598	1152	427
1899	6913	6248	6096	5552	5442	9726	7644	5205	2603	1150	421
1900	6896	6242	6074	5522	5437	9717	7619	5194	2625	1156	418
1901	6783	6148	5969	5412	5355	9567	7489	5109	2611	1147	410
1902	6779	6153	5958	5391	5360	9573	7479	5107	2637	1156	407
1903	6811	6192	5979	5398	5392	9631	7509	5132	2679	1170	407
1904	6795	6185	5956	5367	5387	9620	7485	5121	2702	1177	405
1905	6802	6201	5956	5355	5401	9643	7487	5128	2735	1188	404
1906	6714	6129	5870	5268	5340	9530	7384	5063	2727	1181	394
1907	6662	6090	5816	5208	5306	9468	7321	5023	2734	1181	391
1908	6585	6030	5742	5130	5250	9370	7230	4968	2733	1178	384
1909	6569	6024	5720	5099	5247	9359	7206	4954	2755	1185	382
1910	6601	6062	5741	5107	5281	9417	7235	4980	2796	1198	382
1911	6635	6102	5763	5115	5316	9478	7268	5008	2840	1214	382
	GENERAL POPULATION FEMALES.										
1871	6263	6042	5913	5597	5108	7565	4927	3281	1820	1115	479
72	6392	6083	5869	5627	5156	7732	5080	3370	1880	1122	489
73	6468	6076	5780	5612	5163	7839	5191	3432	1925	1118	496
74	6504	6032	5657	5564	5138	7896	5271	3472	1958	1109	499
75	6634	6076	5615	5595	5187	8065	5423	3562	2018	1115	510
76	6777	6131	5584	5639	5246	8250	5588	3659	2082	1123	521
77	6893	6160	5531	5658	5285	8403	5732	3742	2139	1127	530
78	7024	6202	5487	5689	5335	8573	5886	3832	2200	1133	541
79	7154	6244	5443	5719	5382	8744	6041	3922	2261	1139	551
80	7270	6274	5388	5738	5420	8818	6185	4005	2318	1143	561
81	7369	6291	5319	5746	5450	9038	6314	4081	2369	1150	573
82	7368	6335	5452	5822	5453	9070	6356	4119	2378	1164	583
83	7339	6355	5563	5877	5436	9070	6376	4142	2378	1173	591
84	7352	6411	5707	5964	5448	9119	6430	4188	2392	1188	601
85	7402	6501	5883	6085	5491	9218	6520	4257	2418	1210	615

N.B.—Age distributions from 1912 onwards cannot be given until the Census of 1921.

Table showing the age Distribution of the Population 1871-1911.

Age Year.	GENERAL POPULATION FEMALES.—*Continued*										
	below 5	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75 & over
1886	7321	6475	5953	6096	5434	9150	6492	4249	2401	1211	618
87	7239	6448	6021	6107	5378	9084	6465	4242	2384	1211	621
88	7237	6492	6156	6184	5381	9115	6507	4280	2392	1225	631
89	7221	6525	6279	6249	5372	9132	6538	4311	2397	1236	640
90	7180	6532	6379	6293	5346	9115	6546	4326	2393	1243	647
91	7137	6543	6477	6335	5322	9102	6553	4345	2390	1247	649
92	7151	6542	6470	6335	5371	9175	6599	4406	2432	1263	656
93	7102	6483	6407	6278	5373	9167	6585	4428	2452	1269	656
94	7052	6424	6343	6222	5375	9159	6572	4450	2473	1274	656
95	7066	6423	6336	6221	5424	9232	6618	4512	2516	1290	662
96	6991	6341	6249	6142	5407	9193	6581	4517	2527	1291	661
97	6955	6293	6197	6097	5418	9201	6580	4547	2552	1298	662
98	6905	6234	6133	6041	5420	9193	6567	4569	2572	1303	663
99	6882	6199	6092	6006	5440	9217	6577	4607	2601	1313	666
1900	6857	6162	6051	5972	5462	9242	6588	4644	2631	1322	669
01	6807	6104	5987	5911	5459	9235	6578	4662	2655	1332	670
02	6734	6023	5903	5833	5440	9192	6541	4665	2666	1334	669
03	6698	5978	5851	5788	5450	9199	6540	4694	2691	1341	670
04	6699	5964	5832	5774	5490	9257	6575	4747	2730	1356	676
05	6711	5959	5823	5771	5540	9332	6622	4810	2775	1374	683
06	6687	5923	5782	5736	5560	9356	6633	4847	2805	1385	686
07	6675	5898	5751	5711	5590	9397	6656	4892	2841	1398	691
08	6651	5862	5711	5677	5610	9421	6667	4929	2870	1408	694
09	6604	5805	5650	5621	5609	9410	6654	4948	2890	1414	695
10	6592	5780	5618	5597	5640	9452	6677	4993	2924	1427	700
11	6633	5804	5633	5621	5723	9579	6757	5087	2982	1448	706
	INDIAN POPULATION MALES.										
1871	11793	11623	9713	8726	10715	33447	36861	15007	3313	510	96
72	12289	11828	9939	8929	10802	32960	36272	15770	3800	600	110
73	12901	12140	10258	9216	10988	32767	35994	16686	4330	695	126
74	13430	12373	10509	9439	11096	32315	36474	17498	4838	789	140
75	13881	12527	10695	9608	11137	31664	36728	18207	5320	878	155
76	14248	12610	10819	9718	11113	30839	35750	18806	5768	961	168
77	14515	12599	10870	9764	11017	29823	34557	19269	6169	1038	179
78	14990	12788	11075	9950	11079	29254	33878	20010	6656	1127	193
79	15425	12934	11256	10109	11117	28605	33109	20698	7126	1214	207
80	15767	13004	11367	10210	11086	27794	32151	21257	7550	1286	220
81	16210	13159	11553	10375	11129	27171	29412	21955	8021	1382	233
82	16163	13243	11713	10476	11081	26383	28190	21335	8250	1517	249
33	16156	13360	11899	10600	11060	25673	27061	20779	8494	1652	266
84	16446	13719	12301	10921	11244	25436	26428	20604	8895	1819	287
85	16661	14020	12651	11191	11375	25072	25658	20327	9259	1978	308
86	16617	14101	12804	11287	11330	24318	24494	19738	9477	2107	323
87	16696	14283	13047	11465	11368	23763	23528	19301	9761	2248	340
88	16737	14436	13261	11618	11382	23153	22521	18827	10023	2385	357
89	16883	14676	13554	11840	11464	22700	21656	18473	10345	2533	376
90	17242	15101	14024	12215	11694	22513	21048	18342	10801	2717	399
91	17581	15514	14481	12578	11910	22238	20396	18179	11249	2900	424
92	17534	15645	14643	12707	12064	22515	20380	17912	11048	2901	451
93	17223	15449	14497	12571	11945	22271	19940	17273	10619	2843	469
94	17099	15420	14510	12569	11965	22263	19721	16834	10312	2816	491
95	17213	15606	14721	12743	12152	22575	19773	16624	10145	2827	521
96	17124	15608	14762	12767	12196	22620	19595	16217	9860	2806	545
97	17024	15601	14792	12782	12232	22646	19403	15802	9569	2782	567

N.B.—Age distributions from 1912 onwards cannot be given until the Census of 1921.

Table showing the age Distribution of ths Population 1871-1911.

Age / Year.	INDIAN POPULATION MALES.—*Continued.*										
	below 5	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75 & over.
1898	16984	15646	14874	12843	12310	22749	19280	15442	9312	2768	592
99	16985	15649	14912	12866	12353	22791	19103	15042	9028	2746	615
1900	16990	15726	15025	12953	12456	22942	19019	14717	8792	2739	641
01	17200	16007	15330	13204	12719	23390	19175	14572	8662	2765	676
02	17388	16266	15617	13441	12968	23808	19303	14398	8513	2788	710
03	17299	16271	15658	13465	13014	23852	19124	13991	8227	2766	733
04	17308	16363	15787	13566	13129	24027	19052	13661	7986	2760	761
05	17447	16585	16037	13769	13350	24389	19121	13431	7802	2774	795
06	17153	16392	15891	13634	13237	24148	18720	12866	7427	2721	811
07	17113	16441	15975	13695	13319	24257	18595	12502	7163	2705	834
08	17038	16455	16027	13727	13371	24315	18429	12108	6886	2687	857
09	16830	16340	15952	13654	13319	24183	18123	11625	6556	2645	873
10	16719	16318	15968	13658	13344	24187	17921	11202	6268	2620	895
11	16709	16397	16082	13745	13447	24342	17830	10869	6019	2612	922
	INDIAN POPULATION FEMALES.										
1871	11590	10400	7977	6253	6150	14027	11537	4784	1462	338	82
72	12027	10659	8234	6640	6474	14217	11649	5179	1642	385	94
73	12513	10957	8521	7055	6825	14459	11803	5596	1830	434	107
74	13031	11294	8840	7499	7204	14748	11996	6041	2032	492	123
75	13401	11480	9060	7842	7483	14841	12027	6403	2198	532	133
76	13670	11591	9181	8133	7716	14838	11982	6720	2353	573	143
77	13987	11741	9351	8447	7970	14885	11978	7057	2514	616	154
78	14437	12011	9618	8848	8305	15086	12097	7465	2701	665	167
79	14781	12188	9812	9181	8576	15169	12124	7817	2866	709	177
80	15141	12378	10016	9524	8856	15270	12165	8175	3035	753	187
81	15498	12568	10220	9866	9136	15373	12208	8532	3204	796	199
82	15536	12756	10446	9989	9164	15407	12059	8501	3362	860	220
83	15574	12942	10671	10110	9192	15442	11913	8471	3519	925	241
84	15816	13300	11038	10365	9341	15681	11922	8551	3722	1000	264
85	15949	13566	11329	10549	9425	15808	11846	8571	3900	1070	287
86	15957	13725	11531	10650	9435	15812	11678	8525	4048	1132	307
87	16057	13964	11799	10814	9500	15910	11580	8528	4219	1200	329
88	16079	14132	12006	10922	9516	15929	11424	8488	4393	1262	349
89	16184	14374	12276	11088	9583	16030	11329	8494	4539	1332	371
90	16360	14681	12604	11304	9693	16204	11284	8538	4732	1406	394
91	16536	14988	12932	11521	9802	16378	11239	8580	4926	1481	417
92	16717	15196	13162	11730	10036	16721	11426	8631	4931	1509	441
93	16671	15198	13216	11780	10134	16836	11459	8564	4866	1517	459
94	16609	15186	13256	11820	10223	16937	11481	8490	4799	1523	476
95	16803	15407	13499	12040	10469	17297	11679	8546	4806	1553	501
96	16697	15354	13503	12047	10528	17349	11670	8451	4727	1557	517
97	16608	15315	13518	12064	10596	17416	11671	8364	4653	1561	534
98	16666	15413	13654	12189	10759	17638	11776	8352	4620	1579	554
99	16696	15483	13765	12293	10903	17829	11858	8324	4580	1595	574
1900	16783	15608	13925	12439	11085	18083	11982	8327	4556	1616	596
01	16854	15719	14074	12575	11257	18321	12096	8322	4528	1636	618
02	16941	15843	14235	12722	11441	18576	12222	8323	4502	1655	640
03	16978	15921	14356	12835	11594	18776	12315	8304	4471	1682	668
04	16982	15969	14448	12918	11720	18943	12378	8259	4416	1686	681
05	17064	16090	14607	13066	11905	19197	12504	8258	4391	1710	708
06	16921	15999	14575	13040	11932	19199	12463	8144	4303	1706	718
07	16848	15974	14600	13066	12007	19279	12472	8067	4234	1709	734
08	16805	15978	14653	13117	12103	19393	12505	8002	4174	1718	752
09	16651	15875	14606	13076	12116	19375	12451	7887	4087	1715	761
10	16580	15851	14630	13102	12189	19455	12461	7812	4020	1721	779
11	16527	15844	14671	13142	12275	19555	12483	7745	3957	1729	795

N.B.—Age distributions from 1912 onwards cannot be given until the Census of 1921.

Showing the number of Live Births and Still Births in each Section of the Population 1871 to 1919 and infantile mortality rate.

YEAR.	Live Births.				Still Births.				Infantile Mortality. Deaths 0-1 / Live Births. × 1000			
	General		Indian		General		Indian		General		Indian	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1871	2,284	2,165	3,762	3,592	173	155	299	270	134	125	155	171
72	2,183	2,069	3,644	3,467	195	149	300	251	148	137	166	151
73	2,052	1,993	3,839	3,650	168	151	287	276	231	200	193	174
74	2,089	2,083	3,984	3,828	189	154	346	275	176	161	169	157
75	2,140	2,195	4,364	4,232	197	118	365	292	170	153	164	141
76	2,152	2,076	4,298	4,305	169	136	331	262	167	143	178	160
77	2,130	2,078	4.155	4,123	195	155	337	278	161	139	170	157
78	2,113	2,073	4,222	4,014	202	174	325	275	168	139	170	152
79	2,206	2,154	4,419	4,328	188	149	413	358	145	137	171	160
80	2,226	2,091	4,572	4,486	206	151	403	322	145	126	165	147
81	2,112	2,203	4,394	4,317	211	151	368	290	173	156	165	161
82	2,161	2,148	4,382	4,264	212	184	381	330	195	155	166	161
83	2,071	2,153	4,200	4,185	229	170	374	340	211	200	187	173
84	2,292	2,157	4,923	4,786	189	139	359	320	172	159	197	150
85	2,139	2,011	4,817	4,590	172	131	355	276	186	159	165	154
86	2,180	2,076	4,642	4,426	136	133	343	260	162	145	166	148
87	2,188	2,169	4,909	4,648	140	145	339	279	191	177	167	168
88	2,170	2,133	4,510	4,307	133	119	303	238	173	155	163	149
89	2,139	2,045	4,802	4,715	130	117	349	270	139	128	148	134
90	2,114	2,076	4,655	4,458	137	103	338	285	174	177	201	172
91	2,225	2,060	4,925	4,668	150	111	349	290	173	162	179	143
92	2,180	2,187	5,416	5,202	186	129	436	389	219	194	157	135
93	1,998	1,911	4,726	4,560	151	113	409	318	224	207	198	192
94	2,164	2,123	5,031	4,844	138	109	360	337	195	185	151	142
95	2,093	2,053	4,972	4,852	135	116	411	333	211	212	217	195
96	1,814	1,784	3,996	3,924	145	117	372	277	304	292	269	264
97	2,099	2,017	4,938	4,603	247		715		...	...	...	...
98	1,993	1,882	5,001	4,828	296		742		200	182	162	134
99	2,069	1,948	5,023	4,849	275		769		175	177	170	140
1900	2,038	1,935	5,364	5,153	272		801		196	210	185	162
01	1,949	1,866	4,665	4,430	136	107	398	370	241	204	181	165
02	1,940	1,779	4,973	4,803	140	113	457	366	204	187	170	156
03	1,979	1,865	4,919	4,848	145	106	470	413	153	157	171	165
04	2,062	1,976	5,087	4,978	154	138	480	427	157	125	162	137
05	2,003	1,941	5,047	5,052	147	120	492	393	191	194	180	169
06	1,952	1,847	4,506	4,364	128	107	492	401	182	164	183	176
07	2,016	1,977	5.123	5,070	133	131	515	426	179	143	151	149
08	1,970	1,879	4,904	4,703	141	103	486	366	196	180	182	181
09	1.820	1,757	4,589	4,671	134	114	485	406	172	158	200	161
10	2,031	1,977	4,679	4,651	262		933		164	148	164	152
11	1,999	2,016	5,367	5,203	312		1,080		152	148	148	125
12	1,877	1,835	4,881	4,616	159	121	514	456	156	197	200	184
13	2,167	2,187	5,533	5,266	178	132	636	526	142	141	158	137
14	2,158	2,192	5,362	5,517	170	123	635	539	153	135	151	123
15	2,085	2,040	4,662	4,307	170	137	500	450	174	158	170	159
16	2,146	2,037	4,461	4,518	154	150	707	531	154	122	163	139
17	2,129	2,137	4,909	4,712	211	148	606	471	182	176	172	147
18	2,062	1,989	4,642	4,416	205	145	671	503	218	179	179	154
19	See last page of this Section.											

NOTE.—No table of illegitimate births is given as the Statistics are meaningless ; see Section A page 9 *Population.*

Deaths among children below 5 years of age from 1871 to 1919.

Years.	General Population Males.					General Population Females.					Indian Population Males.					Indian Population Females.				
	0—1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	0—1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	0—1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	0—1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5
1871	305	...	...	...	...	271	...	...	...	...	582	...	...	...	...	614	...	...	...	...
72	322	...	...	...	...	284	...	...	...	...	605	...	...	...	...	523	...	...	...	...
73	475	296	190	100	67	398	275	173	104	68	742	229	173	110	97	636	231	155	135	81
74	368	179	131	86	42	336	191	111	85	47	672	179	174	130	83	600	214	137	113	78
75	364	140	92	49	29	335	163	90	40	30	717	155	94	67	50	598	152	101	64	36
76	359	162	83	55	29	296	183	70	29	25	766	169	93	64	37	688	188	116	61	43
77	344	195	131	69	41	289	193	107	65	38	706	150	108	90	53	648	218	115	88	67
78	354	148	100	47	37	289	130	81	60	37	718	119	114	65	48	612	157	85	105	48
79	320	155	109	48	40	294	154	103	44	31	755	141	116	90	72	691	167	121	101	81
80	323	187	110	62	40	264	174	132	78	43	753	160	110	91	69	661	179	126	96	76
81	365	183	150	71	41	345	153	122	78	44	725	181	154	109	81	696	194	151	118	70
82	422	213	140	101	42	334	197	137	103	44	760	201	167	119	88	687	252	188	120	84
83	437	244	189	119	68	431	254	196	120	84	786	240	187	127	90	722	248	197	147	96
84	394	178	115	65	45	344	176	129	72	47	790	177	127	99	74	717	290	129	117	72
85	397	193	123	63	37	343	210	120	64	47	793	170	128	104	74	709	225	157	127	85
86	353	170	113	53	34	301	147	101	57	40	736	182	97	78	45	655	184	137	91	55
87	419	184	168	76	52	381	193	149	69	54	822	202	203	113	67	782	220	178	129	92
88	370	209	146	80	61	330	186	120	88	37	734	208	158	120	74	643	218	128	124	103
89	297	144	185	93	70	262	135	180	98	64	710	178	241	143	115	632	189	256	176	134
90	367	165	138	80	63	368	145	143	72	57	937	194	174	111	93	768	189	158	100	78
91	385	229	79	33	33	333	207	68	46	41	700	236	82	56	67	666	232	81	52	84
92	477	257	97	55	56	423	246	97	69	65	849	312	142	78	76	700	243	164	92	118
93	448	232	91	37	23	395	186	181	39	45	934	222	135	81	63	877	249	135	87	79
94	423	202	53	31	25	392	206	69	43	30	762	264	60	60	51	687	291	118	69	57
95	442	263	108	65	58	435	213	109	69	56	1077	233	153	109	98	946	280	173	111	119
96	552	286	137	72	61	520	289	131	99	71	1074	406	195	182	96	1033	471	221	178	128
97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98	399	127	125	67	31	343	155	113	58	46	812	150	172	95	67	646	179	160	137	79
99	362	137	124	63	44	345	107	117	71	38	854	173	119	101	60	681	185	150	111	80
1900	400	164	129	66	44	406	156	147	86	58	996	200	185	142	88	835	224	246	150	90
01	469	186	103	57	70	381	165	92	67	54	845	232	180	140	130	729	293	198	156	170
02	395	171	157	65	57	332	182	136	62	54	844	202	207	124	112	747	202	219	147	114
03	303	126	117	83	49	292	135	124	72	52	843	180	199	136	120	789	227	234	169	120
04	324	105	107	47	35	247	99	115	54	38	824	150	142	84	84	681	168	197	120	89
05	382	171	164	86	49	375	157	189	74	46	907	223	222	139	92	853	285	276	172	119
06	355	136	179	81	45	303	157	159	101	59	826	239	291	156	97	768	270	289	168	128
07	361	143	133	80	44	282	121	147	71	51	773	155	161	138	102	756	191	199	142	95
08	386	168	148	72	47	338	182	136	85	61	893	290	253	192	120	849	312	281	226	141
09	312	132	104	55	34	277	141	106	62	38	918	228	184	104	107	750	203	216	154	108
10	333	94	94	45	30	292	96	96	65	41	769	148	146	80	78	709	175	149	124	80
11	304	137	119	53	25	298	106	92	45	37	794	119	112	88	51	650	150	123	98	57
12	369	178	240	84	74	362	215	243	121	57	977	270	269	150	117	851	330	325	181	129
13	308	155	192	81	54	308	152	159	86	52	875	338	365	197	103	721	313	407	241	143
14	331	157	121	58	33	297	127	120	57	30	807	207	204	121	79	678	200	195	126	97
15	363	161	127	52	36	322	158	141	70	46	793	190	181	120	87	683	244	237	116	83
16	331	115	96	52	35	249	110	104	50	34	725	138	171	74	68	627	159	179	105	66
17	387	136	124	42	44	376	119	127	65	30	844	162	107	138	81	692	166	157	113	65
18	450	104	157	81	45	356	85	156	73	55	831	158	159	99	76	680	176	173	88	94
19	See last page of Section.																			

General Population. Male Deaths in five years age groups 1871-1919.

Year.	AGE.										
	below 5	5–9	10–14	15–19	20-24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75 & over
1871	559	57	43	54	83	164	131	118	100	99	80
72	730	64	35	59	75	88	152	147	128	103	118
73	1138	117	78	54	73	181	169	125	114	103	109
74	806	91	47	56	84	167	145	139	95	112	78
75	674	56	38	63	73	164	135	113	86	72	78
76	698	62	41	59	79	142	166	150	121	106	84
77	780	71	41	59	94	177	178	173	116	112	89
78	686	62	28	49	78	156	180	152	137	88	84
79	672	95	48	62	84	179	190	162	112	87	107
80	722	96	34	61	70	173	170	135	132	88	91
81	810	84	35	61	76	141	178	156	130	102	86
82	918	133	46	63	127	169	201	185	148	111	104
83	1057	170	49	52	89	174	232	161	120	102	84
84	797	94	47	46	91	186	176	179	125	85	79
85	813	106	62	57	108	191	203	178	165	97	75
86	723	80	48	41	68	191	156	154	143	90	70
87	899	106	56	54	79	186	191	197	155	120	89
88	866	130	54	51	76	176	180	189	136	92	74
89	789	65	72	51	89	133	178	160	156	130	147
90	813	78	68	75	122	193	202	216	114	144	93
91	759	47	37	65	120	158	166	128	132	81	49
92	942	91	69	96	128	237	255	164	131	104	64
93	831	83	46	89	112	228	245	268	192	182	82
94	754	85	54	88	90	202	187	156	125	95	54
95	936	112	67	122	122	189	188	206	169	105	81
96	1108	145	63	125	138	199	207	209	186	112	64
97											
98	749	55	62	84	106	191	171	185	178	132	105
99	730	91	95	111	146	251	232	240	172	122	106
1900	803	80	86	84	132	225	224	194	171	117	111
01	835	76	93	110	117	225	221	258	196	142	154
02	845	80	79	101	150	200	205	188	142	103	79
03	678	80	96	109	197	264	220	229	208	125	134
04	618	45	69	78	110	190	196	167	178	128	119
05	852	62	69	75	126	212	228	218	190	164	162
06	796	79	79	81	125	202	198	230	216	152	134
07	761	73	83	83	110	165	164	219	204	140	128
08	821	78	68	76	119	186	194	194	194	151	133
09	637	60	64	93	107	178	178	201	169	145	118
10	596	38	59	74	91	165	175	174	153	115	128
11	638	50	61	53	106	191	210	189	148	138	136
12	945	108	84	78	104	184	167	204	179	140	135
13	790	72	80	67	81	160	190	198	162	119	110
14	700	47	54	49	75	142	182	168	138	141	139
15	742	39	48	44	79	163	210	189	196	185	160
16	629	37	48	53	68	133	153	170	195	153	131
17	733	57	80	60	91	131	215	244	212	162	189
18	837	44	44	61	122	169	190	199	180	139	159
19	See last page of Section.										

General Population. Female Deaths in five years age groups 1871-1919.

	Age.										
Year.	below 5	5-9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75 & over
1871	486	53	34	56	79	155	93	65	71	85	55
72	696	65	40	57	82	98	111	99	53	73	75
73	1018	134	81	76	94	175	128	77	49	81	75
74	770	111	49	65	88	151	128	82	73	80	53
75	658	63	40	59	82	144	91	79	65	84	55
75	603	63	61	48	96	147	114	89	72	92	75
77	692	66	37	76	85	166	112	94	84	91	95
78	597	65	43	59	75	150	104	89	88	78	86
79	626	98	35	67	84	160	132	103	105	73	84
80	691	89	32	67	80	156	105	100	84	84	83
81	742	76	39	52	85	160	125	79	83	86	109
82	815	110	51	62	103	186	158	116	120	101	106
83	1085	171	65	71	98	176	162	108	97	72	94
84	768	115	52	43	91	193	153	90	99	91	95
85	784	97	47	63	103	188	123	86	112	87	118
86	646	92	44	62	71	172	130	106	90	76	92
87	846	106	59	72	93	196	155	102	94	105	101
88	761	135	62	57	88	164	142	93	103	90	87
89	739	65	66	53	96	143	146	124	123	99	147
90	785	86	64	97	101	165	180	134	126	110	114
91	695	44	52	52	113	157	107	92	93	69	74
92	900	97	70	108	170	209	152	125	106	54	36
93	766	77	53	82	109	206	190	203	155	151	118
94	740	79	48	78	86	144	158	107	73	111	70
95	882	124	56	102	126	159	162	137	131	100	89
96	1110	174	66	102	129	208	173	127	125	100	109
97											
98	715	67	54	65	105	145	152	133	119	103	128
99	678	85	103	87	112	177	175	164	136	98	143
1900	853	103	75	86	119	170	150	122	124	99	143
01	759	82	67	129	131	178	195	179	137	116	155
02	766	91	89	107	140	197	133	139	111	91	91
03	675	91	109	95	123	175	160	176	137	112	137
04	553	44	50	70	95	148	161	115	118	104	143
05	841	71	75	69	98	158	174	132	146	113	183
06	779	79	67	61	93	178	163	146	146	135	150
07	682	77	63	72	86	153	152	115	121	111	152
08	802	84	78	56	94	141	145	138	157	118	147
09	624	69	71	80	102	157	141	123	129	118	131
10	590	61	66	57	96	138	148	130	120	97	126
11	575	51	60	70	89	152	140	115	102	131	138
12	998	108	85	74	83	142	165	135	118	109	160
13	757	73	70	57	84	120	129	119	102	100	115
14	631	53	57	55	69	119	164	118	111	109	161
15	737	49	48	64	81	126	143	138	140	128	213
16	547	39	51	48	79	124	150	114	105	132	139
17	717	44	46	57	93	145	151	121	125	138	198
18	725	52	69	70	83	140	181	191	128	158	196
19	See last page of Section.										

Indian Population. Male Deaths in five years age groups 1871-1919.

	AGE.									
Years.	Below 5	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	Over 75
1871	882	96	74	73	143	658	826	466	170	29	6
72	1031	128	72	104	131	241	650	678	273	93	22
73	1351	186	99	80	172	508	864	684	241	54	25
74	1211	163	97	121	191	506	830	573	231	52	14
75	1083	102	75	90	174	412	706	553	208	56	10
76	1129	115	86	84	141	411	795	785	282	67	14
77	1107	151	72	80	131	482	823	873	370	87	21
78	1064	139	75	103	126	405	771	926	363	93	17
79	1084	205	144	129	164	496	909	1102	522	149	20
80	1183	181	80	103	113	353	660	832	439	116	25
81	1250	181	93	92	115	382	670	885	523	144	31
82	1335	209	103	105	143	438	799	1084	746	165	53
83	1430	245	82	122	175	391	685	1027	682	148	37
84	1367	176	93	91	169	435	635	872	654	154	36
85	1269	200	114	110	175	432	682	970	880	216	46
86	1138	153	100	94	147	343	530	826	756	209	55
87	1407	225	124	109	183	379	646	897	827	229	41
88	1294	222	107	91	132	330	509	707	734	230	29
89	1387	140	164	141	142	259	536	696	801	628	267
90	1509	167	122	180	217	399	572	681	784	417	142
91	1172	105	99	129	172	329	474	591	650	227	43
92	1471	174	129	157	282	415	577	702	774	299	48
93	1435	197	150	178	232	558	819	1121	1215	575	74
94	1203	150	114	128	171	317	426	535	628	305	55
95	1672	235	136	183	242	470	548	701	879	437	62
96	1953	329	143	216	260	471	561	699	890	505	85
97											
98	1302	129	139	133	194	299	414	543	742	567	265
99	1307	159	216	202	255	388	492	600	738	533	226
1900	1612	207	139	185	262	418	450	576	693	492	161
01	1559	201	239	253	403	502	578	613	647	554	265
02	1513	159	181	196	299	336	454	468	480	419	250
03	1498	184	247	214	318	501	620	570	680	693	481
04	1288	127	171	170	228	360	478	446	485	523	416
05	1593	148	235	177	247	458	607	597	653	665	622
06	1610	180	217	197	253	443	614	584	680	656	525
07	1329	151	200	191	213	434	532	505	537	469	367
08	1745	228	246	188	254	483	600	570	612	556	358
09	1541	191	208	226	249	475	574	587	576	522	381
10	1221	156	176	194	245	491	570	559	539	416	307
11	1164	122	162	176	278	470	533	572	455	406	304
12	1783	145	196	175	204	371	529	544	464	418	384
13	1879	178	225	165	189	329	491	456	435	346	307
14	1418	104	182	159	223	396	438	478	426	417	419
15	1371	96	150	161	220	349	550	627	532	400	425
16	1176	97	152	126	213	317	474	524	485	396	343
17	1332	91	152	151	213	319	520	573	438	412	356
18	1323	100	163	165	240	324	524	519	499	415	349
19	See last page of Section.										

Indian Population. Female Deaths in five years age groups 1871-1919.

Year.	Below 5	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	Over 75
	AGE.										
1871	939	108	56	94	92	280	237	131	60	19	10
72	1003	134	83	105	87	107	292	216	105	30	12
73	1238	190	118	99	106	274	311	195	87	41	18
74	1142	185	127	127	130	260	287	190	67	30	15
75	951	112	85	136	125	231	226	168	81	22	6
76	1096	134	89	143	114	239	279	200	102	42	10
77	996	146	75	158	134	246	299	272	127	45	12
78	1007	131	77	119	138	252	264	266	131	34	14
79	1161	203	143	153	149	330	354	335	175	72	31
80	1138	208	106	118	124	272	242	249	179	61	18
1881	1229	181	114	154	139	237	264	267	191	91	18
82	1331	220	142	163	179	248	279	336	257	78	17
83	1410	243	112	156	183	300	235	304	215	73	26
84	1225	192	112	159	154	271	236	321	195	79	26
85	1303	216	123	186	193	349	274	323	298	103	27
86	1122	188	113	137	170	280	233	315	246	92	32
87	1410	237	128	176	181	337	271	319	323	133	55
88	1216	204	126	158	145	267	231	264	248	111	32
89	1387	161	201	185	201	256	289	287	336	228	104
90	1296	170	137	174	183	326	293	311	346	83	92
1891	1153	114	143	170	196	245	197	252	226	86	25
92	1427	157	164	216	279	345	294	277	307	117	32
93	1427	205	174	292	263	424	372	387	462	222	57
94	1222	192	116	232	206	310	241	215	267	142	32
95	1629	258	181	256	226	333	261	284	387	180	33
96	2031	364	214	317	295	386	265	273	381	181	40
97											
98	1022	145	166	180	255	330	308	280	285	244	136
99	1210	177	223	259	283	357	321	300	309	276	137
1900	1548	224	230	234	290	352	341	286	341	237	92
1901	1570	202	265	335	385	408	376	332	314	225	139
02	1455	160	214	229	320	325	815	271	222	183	140
03	1557	205	268	253	348	423	424	327	333	320	240
04	1264	118	213	224	315	353	372	278	227	287	222
05	1720	173	268	224	377	369	479	374	286	352	337
06	1625	177	241	233	348	418	487	374	340	332	301
07	1383	185	215	211	289	393	399	309	278	282	251
08	1809	282	263	255	312	491	406	378	333	299	252
09	1491	244	243	244	347	465	444	317	323	276	202
1910	1237	204	228	291	301	474	448	318	294	246	176
1911	1078	179	201	233	325	505	452	314	257	261	214
12	1816	194	238	214	290	382	479	347	248	254	259
13	1825	185	245	184	294	338	433	266	246	212	219
14	1297	132	173	182	308	390	477	352	301	240	250
15	1364	114	163	193	329	388	449	398	324	281	392
16	1136	101	160	169	313	370	458	338	269	253	263
17	1193	100	164	187	315	371	391	312	266	254	259
18	1211	113	179	206	271	389	421	339	286	237	251
19	See last page of Section										

Deaths in the various Classes of the Population 1871 to 1919.

YEAR.	GENERAL POPULATION.		INDIAN POPULATION.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1871...	1488	1232	3423	2026
72...	1699	1449	3423	2174
73...	2261	2008	4264	2677
74...	1820	1650	3989	2560
75...	1552	1420	3469	2143
76...	1708	1460	3909	2448
77...	1890	1598	4197	2650
78...	1700	1434	4082	2433
79...	1798	1567	5014	3106
80...	1772	1571	4085	2715
1881...	1859	1636	4366	2885
82...	2205	1928	5180	3250
83...	2290	2199	5024	3257
84...	1905	1790	4582	2970
85...	2055	1808	5094	3395
86...	1764	1581	4351	2928
87...	2132	1929	5068	3561
88...	2024	1782	4385	3002
89...	1970	1801	5162	3635
90...	2118	1962	5190	3511
1891...	1734	1548	3991	2807
92...	2281	2131	5028	3615
93...	2358	2110	6554	4285
94...	1891	1694	4032	3175
95...	2297	2068	5565	4028
96...	2557	2423	6114	4749
97...				
98...	2018	1786	4727	3351
99...	2296	1958	5116	3852
1900...	2227	2044	5249	4175
1901...	2477	2128	5814	4551
02...	2172	1955	4755	3834
03...	2340	1990	6006	4698
04...	1898	1601	4692	3873
05...	2358	2060	6002	4959
06...	2292	1997	5959	4876
07...	2130	1784	4928	4195
08...	2214	1960	5840	5080
09...	1950	1745	5530	4596
10...	1768	1629	4874	4217
1911...	1920	1623	4642	4019
12...	2328	2177	5213	4711
13...	2029	1726	4999	4447
14...	1835	1647	4560	4092
15...	2055	1867	4883	4296
16...	1770	1528	4304	3830
17...	2040	1835	4547	3812
18...	2302	1990	4609	3893
19...	See last page of Section.			

Marriages 1901-1919

Year.	General Population.	Indian Population.	Total.	Year.	General Population.	Indian Population.	Total.
1882	927	1,134	2,061	1901... ...	627	608	1,235
83	1,343	3,160	4,503	02... ...	665	575	1,240
84	1,103	1,314	2,417	03... ...	563	529	1,092
85	857	757	1,614	04... ...	675	930	1,605
86	802	678	1,480	05... ...	501	507	1,008
87	769	694	1,463	06... ...	514	462	976
88	822	662	1,484	07... ...	503	464	967
89	814	617	1,431	08... ...	432	338	770
90	729	631	1,360	09... ...	453	401	854
91	939	626	1,565	10... ...	636	528	1,164
92	787	458	1,245	11... ...	669	617	1,386
93	556	527	1,083	12... ...	686	519	1,205
94	685	561	1,246	13... ...	711	617	1,328
95	592	560	1,152	14... ...	693	646	1,339
96	575	652	1,227	15... ...	669	693	1,362
97	635	587	1,222	16... ...	783	874	1,657
98	551	516	1,067	17... ...	860	1,029	1,889
99	637	608	1,245	18... ...	717	894	1,665
1900	789	645	1,434	19... See last page Section.			

Arrivals and Departures of Indian Immigrants

1834 to 1919.

Year.	Arrivals.		Departures.		Year.	Arrivals.		Departures.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1834 ...	75	...	4	...	1838 ...	11,567	241	148	6
35 ...	1,182	72	25	1	39 ...	933	102	170	3
36 ...	3,639	184	187	3	40 ...	107	9	394	23
37 ...	6,939	353	114	20					

Arrivals and Departures of Indian Immigrants 1834 to 1918.—*Continued.*

Year.	Arrivals.		Departures.		Year.	Arrivals.		Departures.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1841 ...	499	43	995	94	1881 ...	...	...	1,180	371
42 ...	73	10	2,021	94	82 ...	805	436	1,466	397
43 ...	30,218	4,307	2,884	108	83 ...	1,283	632	1,766	640
44 ...	9,709	1,840	2,312	149	84 ...	4,450	1,939	1,362	491
45 ...	8,918	2,053	2,492	170	85 ...	246	112	2,891	1,110
46 ...	5,718	1,621	2,556	204	86 ...	511	235	1,649	671
47 ...	5,174	656	1,651	133	87 ...	191	73	1,707	643
48 ...	4,739	656	2,639	376	88 ...	482	231	1,283	448
49 ...	6,378	1,047	4,298	594	89 ...	3,244	1,298	990	329
50 ...	8,436	1,594	3,283	442	90 ...	2,152	873	827	228
51 ...	8,257	1,763	2,895	374	91 ...	713	278	716	184
52 ...	13,671	3,814	2,034	392	92 ...	...	...	1,129	349
53 ...	9,877	2,267	1,767	261	93 ...	353	132	1,197	457
54 ...	14,995	3,489	3,166	509	94 ...	758	268	754	214
55 ...	9,645	3,270	3,702	565	95 ...	1,249	485	860	275
56 ...	9,130	3,523	4,220	677	96 ...	593	208	858	297
57 ...	8,640	4,085	3,794	809	97 ...	314	112	671	248
58 ...	20,932	9,014	6,707	1,458	98 ...	...	...	842	264
59 ...	31,643	12,754	4,146	971	99 ...	...	...	564	182
60 ...	9,070	4,216	2,290	543	1900 ...	2,094	796	858	293
61 ...	10,232	3,753	1,786	471	01 ...	3,265	1,309	469	162
62 ...	7,440	2,453	1,752	460	02 ...	1,875	690	462	186
63 ...	3,667	1,587	2,553	667	03 ...	374	134	383	140
64 ...	5,626	1,926	2,692	721	04 ...	1,513	544	413	148
65 ...	14,910	5,373	2,854	667	05 ...	534	186	314	105
66 ...	3,702	1,894	2,925	890	06 ...	463	155	435	180
67 ...	317	33	2,571	827	07 ...	439	147	366	145
68 ...	1,968	640	1,880	664	08 ...	...	...	775	266
69 ...	1,182	590	1,684	636	09 ...	...	...	512	174
70 ...	2,831	1,245	2,172	670	10 ...	397	135	403	182
71 ...	2,318	974	2,369	705	11 ...	...	...	364	127
72 ...	4,015	1,759	2,788	1,031	12 ...	...	...	338	119
73 ...	5,226	2,388	2,160	875	13 ...	...	...	264	89
74 ...	4,818	2,234	2,874	1,201	14 ...	...	...	277	104
75 ...	1,996	923	2,368	1,055	15 ...	...	...	240	113
76 ...	330	172	2,354	917	16 ...	...	...	343	152
77 ...	1,528	659	1,794	623	17 ...	...	...	1	1
78 ...	3,203	1,623	1,835	527	18 ...	...	...	...	...
79 ...	2,013	1,066	1,926	629	19 ...	See last page of Section.			
80 ...	371	371	1,731	614					

From 1884 to 1920 the total number of immigrants recruited in Madras amounted to 13,765 males and 5,689 females, and in Calcutta 12,445 males and 4,651 females.

Occupations of the General Population.

No.	OCCUPATION.	1901		1911 †		Excess of 1911	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	General or Local Government	1,389	19	1,604	25	+ 215	+ 6
2	Defence of the Country	......	......	......	......	......	......
3	Professional Occupation	1,293	998	994	856	− 299	− 142
4	Domestic offices or Services	2,537	2,783	2,088	3,789	− 449	+ 1,006
5	Commercial Occupations	1,337	35	665	5	− 672	− 30
6	Conveyance of Men, Goods &c.	1,074	5	2,220	6	+ 1,146	+ 1
7	Agriculture	3,581	157	5,073	176	+ 1,492	+ 19
8	Fishing	1,472	......	1,466	2	− 9	+ 2
9	In and about Mines and Quarries &c.	19	......	21	1	+ 2	+ 1
10	Metals, Machines, Conveyances &c.	4,511	.....	4,043	......	− 468	......
11	Precious metals, Jewels, Watches	85	......	85	3	0	+ 3
12	Buildings and Works of Construction	8,047	......	5,493	......	− 2,554	......
13	Wood, Furniture, Fittings &c.	425	9	771	2	+ 346	− 7
14	Brick, Cement, Pottery	......	......	1	......	+ 1	......
15	Chemicals, Oils, Soap, &c.	75	......	175	2	+ 100	+ 2
16	Skins, Leather, Hair, Feathers	273	......	118	......	− 155	......
17	Paper, Prints, Books, Stationery	197	1	228	......	+ 31	− 1
18	Textile Fabrics	10	95	35	147	+ 25	+ 52
19	Dress	1,617	3,169	1,701	2,156	+ 84	− 1,013
20	Food, Tobacco, Drink, Lodgings	1,490	5	1,146	27	− 344	+ 22
21	Gas, Water, Sanitary Service	1	......	296	......	+ 295	......
22	Other General and Undefined Workers	540	58	1,703	179	+ 1,163	+ 121
23	Without specific Occupations*	22,578	48,184	21,783	48,248	− 795	+ 64
	Professional (Orders 1 & 3)	2,682	1,017	2,598	881	− 84	− 136
	Domestic (Order 4)	2,537	2,783	2,088	3,789	− 449	+ 1,006
	Commercial (Orders 5, 20 & 22)	3,367	98	3,514	211	+ 147	+ 113
	Agricultural (Order 7)	3,581	157	5,073	176	+ 1,492	+ 19
	Industrial (Orders 6, 8 to 19 & 21)	17,806	3,279	16,653	2,319	− 1,153	− 960

* Includes " Order 23 " " Occupation not stated". Attending School " &c., as well as children under 5 years of age.

† Persons employed by the Military Authorities and living out of Barracks amounting to 90 males of the General Population are not included in this Table.

Occupations of the Indian Population.

No.	Occupation.	1901		1911†		Excess of 1911.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	General or Local Government	668	14	937	61	+ 269	+ 47
2	Defence of the Country	......	......	......	......	......	......
3	Professional Occupation	413	120	480	101	+ 67	− 19
4	Domestic offices or Services	5,510	1,063	4,079	1,217	− 1,431	+ 154
5	Commercial Occupations	896	10	324	2	− 572	− 8
6	Conveyance of Men, Goods &c....	3,153	36	3,964	13	+ 811	− 23
7	Agriculture	68,744	5,385	62,948	7,264	− 5,796	+ 1,879
8	Fishing	193	2	209	......	+ 16	− 2
9	In and about Mines and Quarries	19	......	66	4	+ 47	+ 4
10	Metals, Machines, Conveyance &c.	458	......	357	2	− 101	+ 2
11	Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches	325	18	472	1	+ 147	− 17
12	Buildings and Works of Construction	530	......	864	3	+ 334	+ 3
13	Wood, Furniture, Fittings &c.	129	7	151	6	+ 22	− 1
14	Brick, Cement, Pottery	......	......	6	......	+ 6	......
15	Chemicals, Oils, Soap, &c.	1	......	125	22	+ 124	+ 22
16	Skins, Leather, Hair, Feathers	65	......	23	......	− 42	......
17	Paper, Prints, Books, Stationery	30	......	48	......	+ 18	......
18	Textile Fabrics	31	4	344	29	+ 313	+ 35
19	Dress	541	229	612	185	+ 71	− 44
20	Food, Tobacco, Drink, Lodging...	1,040	142	3,081	922	+ 2,041	+ 780
21	Gas, Water, Sanitary Service	2	......	221	4	+ 219	+ 4
22	Other General and Undefined Workers	3,581	650	5,283	542	+ 1,702	− 108
23	Without specific Occupations*	56,758	108,212	54,298	108,332	− 2,460	+ 120
Professional (Orders 1 & 3)		1,081	134	1,417	162	+ 336	+ 28
Domestic (Order 4)		5,510	1,063	4,079	1,217	− 1,431	+ 154
Commercial (Orders 5, 20 & 22)		5,517	802	8,688	1,466	+ 3,171	+ 664
Agricultural (Order 7)		68,744	5,385	62,948	7,264	− 5,796	+ 1,879
Industrial (Orders 6, 8 to 19 & 21)		5,477	296	7,462	281	+ 1,985	− 17

* Includes " Order 23 " " Occupation not stated, Attending School " &c. as well as children under 5 years of age.

† Persons employed by the Military Authorities and living out of barracks amounting to 82 Males and 3 Females of the Indian Population are not included in this Table.

Occupations of the Chinese Population.

No.	Occupation.	1901.		1911.		Excess of 1911.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	General or Local Government	......	......	......	......	......	......
2	Defence of the Country	......	......	......	......	......	......
3	Professional Occupation	13	......	9	......	− 4	......
4	Domestic offices or Services	142	1	25	1	− 117	......
5	Commercial Occupations	1,820	......	48	......	− 1,772	......
6	Conveyance of Men, Goods &c.	......	......	6	......	+ 6	......
7	Agriculture	......	......	6	......	+ 6	......
8	Fishing	......	......	......	......	......	......
9	In and about Mines and Quarries	......	......	......	......	......	......
10	Metals, Machines, Conveyances &c.	3	......	5	......	+ 2	......
11	Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches	1	......	3	......	+ 2	......
12	Buildings and Works of Construction	33	......	5	......	− 28	......
13	Wood, Furniture, Fittings &c.	......	......	9	......	+ 9	......
14	Brick, Cement, Pottery	......	......	......	......	......	......
15	Chemicals, Oils, Soap &c.	3	......	14	......	+ 11	......
16	Skins, Leather, Hair, Feathers	......	......	......	......	......	......
17	Paper, Prints, Books, Stationery	......	......	......	......	......	......
18	Textile Fabrics	......	......	5	......	+ 5	......
19	Dress	22	1	25	4	+ 3	+ 3
20	Food, Tobacco, Drink, Lodging	114	......	181	1	+ 67	+ 1
21	Gas, Water, Sanitary Service	......	......	1	......	......	+ 1
22	Other General and Undefined Workers	1,162	2	2,672	6	+ 1,510	+ 4
23	Without specific Occupations*	138	54	299	337	+ 161	+ 283
	Professional (Orders 1 & 3)	13	......	9	......	− 4	......
	Domestic (Order 4)	142	1	25	1	− 117	......
	Commercial (Orders 5, 20 & 22)	3,096	......	2,901	7	− 195	+ 7
	Agricultural (Order 7)	......	......	6	......	+ 6	......
	Industrial (Orders 6, 8 to 19 & 21)	62	1	73	4	+ 11	+ 3

* Includes " Order 23, " " Occupation not stated, Attending School " &c. as well as Children under 5 years of age.

Showing the Religion of the Population classified under Class.

Religion.	General.	Indo-Mauritian.	Other Indians.	Chinese.	Total.
Roman Catholic	103,176	11,617	671	520	115,984
Church of England	1,402	810	102	1	2,315
Church of Scotland	371	33	....	......	404
Other Protestants	1,955	749	134	45	2,883
Hindus	225	172,565	30,151	13	202,954
Mahomedans	120	35,234	3,911	......	39,265
Parsees	......	178	93	......	271
Other Pagans	10	784	221	2,955	3,970
Total	107,259	221,970	35,283	3,534	368,046
Not Mentioned	173	331	113	128	745
Grand Total	107,432	222,301	35,396	3,662	368,791

Showing the Religions of the Population of Rodrigues, classified according to Class.

Religion.	General Population.	Indo-Mauritian.	Other Indians.	Chinese.	Total.
Roman Catholic	4,565	62	7	13	4,647
Church of England	40	...	...	...	40
Church of Scotland	3	...	...	...	3
Other Protestants	50	5	...	...	55
Hindus	......	30	7	...	37
Mahomedans	......	4	20	...	24
Parsees	......	...	...	...	...
Other Pagans	......	...	...	1	1
Not mentioned	9	1	2	10	22
Grand Total	4,667	102	36	24	4,829

Showing the Religions of the Population of the Minor Dependencies (excluding Rodrigues), classified according to Class.

Religion.	General.	Indo-Mauritian.	Other Indians.	Chinese.	Total.
Roman Catholic	1,543	94	7	...	1,644
Church of England	3	...	...	...	3
Church of Scotland	1	...	...	...	1
Other Protestants	12	...	...	...	12
Hindus	...	84	24	...	108
Mahomedans	...	10	1	...	11
Parsees	...	...	...	...	......
Other Pagans	2	...	...	...	2
Total	1,561	188	32	...	1,781
Not mentioned	74	6	...	...	80
Grand Total	1,635	194	32	...	1,861

Civil Condition of the Population Classified in Sex, Class and Age.

Age.	Male.					Female.					Grand Total	Age.
	General Population.	Indo Mauritians.	Other Indians.	Chinese.	Total.	General Population.	Indo-Mauritians.	Other Indians.	Chinese.	Total.		
MARRIED.												
not stated	43	37	27	...	107	45	42	15	...	102	209	not stated
12 to 19	21	207	14	1	243	204	824	31	3	1,062	1,305	12 to 19
20 „ 29	1,337	1,734	270	53	3,400	3,087	2,989	351	43	6,470	9,870	20 „ 29
30 „ 39	3,411	2,584	724	146	6,865	3,810	3,010	493	29	7,342	14,207	30 „ 39
40 „ 49	3,028	2,131	897	98	6,154	2,537	1,929	491	13	4,970	11,124	40 „ 49
50 „ 59	2,079	975	1,158	39	4,251	1,449	667	559	3	2,678	6,929	50 „ 59
60 „ 69	1,017	269	826	9	2,121	502	128	304	...	934	3,055	60 „ 69
70 „ 79	270	40	345	3	658	120	24	104	...	248	906	70 „ 79
80 „ 89	39	5	85	...	129	22	5	33	...	60	189	80 „ 89
90 & over	12	1	18	...	31	4	1	8	...	13	44	90 & over
Total ...	11,257	7,983	4,370	349	23,959	11,780	9,619	2,389	91	23,879	47,838	Total ...
UN-MARRIED.												
not stated	69	137	128	10	344	80	131	37	...	248	592	not stated
12 to 19	4,308	12,613	372	130	17,423	5,393	14,087	308	17	19,805	37,228	12 to 19
20 „ 29	6,674	18,575	2,913	875	29,037	6,601	17,160	1,119	61	24,941	53,978	20 „ 29
30 „ 39	3,327	12,865	4,030	767	20,989	3,189	9,779	1,263	31	14,262	35,251	30 „ 39
40 „ 49	1,940	6,603	3,322	353	12,218	1,541	4,520	1,096	5	7,162	19,380	40 „ 49
50 „ 59	966	2,185	2,757	137	6,045	903	1,452	1 109	2	3,466	9,511	50 „ 59
60 „ 69	443	555	1,896	45	2,939	418	401	776	1	1,596	4,535	60 „ 69
70 „ 79	166	74	747	7	994	139	93	346	...	578	1,572	70 „ 79
80 „ 89	37	31	156	1	225	47	28	83	...	158	383	80 „ 99
90 & over	20	4	44	...	68	13	7	42	...	62	130	90 & over
Total ...	17,950	53,642	16,365	2,325	90,282	18,324	47,658	6,179	117	72,278	162,560	Total ...
WIDOWED.												
not stated	9	8	8	...	25	42	18	14	...	74	99	not stated
19 to 19	5	5	...	...	10	18	31	7	...	56	66	12 to 19
20 „ 29	58	108	25	...	191	294	287	15	2	598	789	20 „ 29
30 „ 39	238	260	91	1	590	756	688	94	2	1,540	2,130	30 „ 39
40 „ 49	340	339	149	6	834	1,212	1,056	208	4	2,480	3,314	40 „ 49
50 „ 59	434	251	298	5	988	1,449	750	554	5	2,758	3,746	50 „ 59
60 „ 69	372	112	328	1	813	1,191	329	617	...	2,137	2,950	60 „ 69
70 „ 79	186	27	162	2	377	583	86	311	1	981	1,358	70 „ 79
80 „ 90	44	12	52	1	109	184	28	113	...	325	434	80 „ 89
90 & over	8	...	17	...	25	68	8	41	...	117	142	90 & over
Total ...	1,694	1,122	1,130	16	3,962	5,797	3,281	1,974	14	11,066	15,028	Total ...
NOT STATED.												
not stated	115	193	53	5	366	80	111	16	13	220	586	not stated
12 to 19	4,032	9,635	172	55	13,894	3,378	6,002	95	12	9,487	23,381	12 „ 19
20 „ 29	1,223	2,236	251	183	3,893	865	983	37	4	1,889	5,782	20 „ 29
30 „ 39	289	534	257	155	1,235	356	363	46	1	766	2,001	30 „ 39
40 „ 49	162	268	203	70	703	226	350	68	2	646	1,349	40 „ 49
50 „ 59	117	137	209	33	496	170	243	195	...	608	1,104	50 „ 59
60 „ 69	67	82	256	10	415	116	99	197	...	412	827	60 „ 69
70 „ 79	45	26	135	...	206	40	28	109	...	177	383	70 „ 79
80 „ 89	12	5	44	...	61	20	8	43	...	71	132	80 „ 89
90 & over	1	...	19	...	20	11	5	20	...	36	56	90 & over
Total ...	6,063	13,116	1,599	511	21,289	5,262	8,192	826	32	14,312	35,601	Total ...

Birthplaces of the Population of the Whole Island, classified under Class and Sex.

	General Population.			Indian Population.			Chinese.			Total.		Grand Total.	Birthplace.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.		
United Kingdom	158	119	277	......	.. ...	......	...	...	...	158	119	277	
France	118	84	202	......	......	......	...	...	...	118	84	202	
Germany	15	4	19	......	......	......	...	...	..	15	4	19	
Other parts Europe	23	23	46	......	......	......	...	...	...	23	23	46	
Europe (Total)	314	230	544	......	......	......	...	...	...	314	230	544	Europe
Asia	21	9	30	23,647	11,577	35,224	3,056	146	3,202	26,724	11,732	38,456	Asia
Africa	51,452	55,357	106,809	115,317	107,144	222,461	231	180	411	167,000	162,681	329,681	Africa
America	10	8	18	8	1	9	...	...	...	18	9	27	America
Australasia	10	16	26	1	......	1	...	...	...	11	16	27	Australasia
Not Specified	1	4	5	1	1	2	26	23	49	28	28	56	Not specified
Total	51,808	55,624	107,432	138,974	118,723	257,697	3,313	349	3,662	194,095	174,696	368,791	Total

Number of Buildings in Mauritius at the Census of 1911, classified according to the Material used in Construction.

DISTRICT.	Dwelling Houses or Pavilions.				Out Houses.				Shops or Stores.				Churches or Chapels.				Houses being built.				House damaged or abandoned.				Total Main Houses Pavilions Shops, Churches etc.	Total out Houses.
	Thatch.	Wood.	Stone.	Iron.	Thatch.	Wood.	Stone.	Iron.	Thatch.	Wood.	Stone.	Iron.	Thatch.	Wood.	Stone.	Iron.	Thatch.	Wood.	Stone.	Iron.	Thatch.	Wood.	Stone.	Iron.		
Port Louis ...	1,124	4,432	808	365	720	2,214	1,406	580	...	95	261	7	..	6	10	...	...	...	2	...	21	6	...	2	7,139	4,920
Pamplemousses.	4,507	1,194	2,302	48	3,890	197	1,654	315	8	21	13	...	2	...	18	...	6	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	8,122	6,056
Riv. du Rem ...	3,693	423	1,121	5	4,953	79	245	66	4	2	39	...	1	...	15	...	8	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	5,320	5,343
Flacq	6,870	1,377	1,844	83	4,578	330	1,879	248	1	19	39	3	13	5	18	...	2	6	2	...	1	3	2	...	10,288	7,035
Moka	4,159	651	205	115	2,197	207	235	289	2	29	20	16	7	...	6	...	9	1	1	2	63*	...	...	...	5,284	2,928
Pl. Wilhems ...	4,367	3,899	2,253	384	3,301	1,394	2,622	1,545	9	119	67	10	9	8	19	2	7	8	3	...	3	...	...	..	11,169	8,862
Grand Port ...	7,932	1,315	705	110	4,585	355	487	305	...	80	24	9	19	6	12	1	3	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	10,223	5,732
Savanne ...	4,790	1,089	1,214	10	1,669	223	648	221	3	23	34	...	...	2	6	...	15	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	7,193	2,761
Black River ...	3,293	177	233	13	2,283	118	326	115	1	11	21	...	4	2	4	...	...	2	1	...	4	...	...	...	3,766	2,842
Total ...	40,735	14,557	10,685	1,133	28,176	5,117	9,502	3,684	28	399	518	45	55	29	108	3	50	25	19	2	98	10	3	2	68,504	46,479

* Due to the Cyclones of February and March, 1911

Education Statistics, 1908-1918.

YEAR.	Roman Catholic Schools.				Church of England Schools.				Mahomedan Schools.				Presbyterian Schools.				Government Schools.				Hindoo Schools.			
	Number.	Pupils.*	Cost per pupil on roll.		Number.	Pupils.*	Cost per pupil on roll.		Number.	Pupils.*	Cost per pupil on roll.		Number.	Pupils.*	Cost per pupil on roll.		Number.	Pupils*	Cost per pupil on roll.		Number.	Pupils*	Cost per pupil on roll.	
			Rs.	c.			Rs.	c.			Rs.	c.			Rs.	c.			Rs.	c.			Rs.	c.
1908 ...	67	5156	16	21	20	1426	16	48	1	108	18	74	2	89	19	01	53	4794	22	24	...	...	...	...
1909 ...	66	5551	15	34	19	1468	15	76	1	118	15	...	2	97	17	11	51	4967	20	55	...	...	...	...
1910 ...	66	6176	14	90	19	1528	15	57	1	130	16	86	2	100	21	08	51	5454	19	75	...	...	...	...
1911 ..	67	6254	14	95	18	1484	15	55	1	134	15	23	2	100	21	43	58	6324	19	48	...	...	...	...
1912 ...	67	5830	14	89	18	1456	15	53	2	253	16	56	2	96	18	98	58	5328	19	09	...	...	...	...
1913 ...	66	5765	15	50	18	1500	†15	20	2	230	15	39	2	97	17	60	58	5272	19	70	1	125	6	48
1914 ...	67	6292	15	81	19	1652	15	36	2	277	14	60	2	120	18	29	58	5936	19	26	1	148	13	17
1915 ...	67	6175	15	94	19	1745	16	21	2	251	18	30	2	120	19	55	60	6433	17	29	1	160	14	61
1916 ...	67	6542	15	55	19	1944	14	62	2	201	25	92	2	119	18	90	57	6156	19	64	1	185	13	98
1917 ...	67	7025	13	36	19	2115	13	81	2	200	17	76	2	128	20	09	56	5348	19	52	1	201	14	41
1918 ...	67	6833	14	37	19	2109	13	91	2	235	17	32	2	112	27	67	60	6912	20	99	1	203	12	28

*Average attendance. The number on roll is generally about 50% more; so that about ⅔ of the children on the roll are on the average, in attendance.

† 10.68 in Blue Book apparently an error.

Comparative Table of Criminal Statistics in Mauritius.

Showing the number of offences, Apprehensions, Convictions and Acquittals for the last ten years

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
1. The number of offences reported to the Police.	22,197	22,254	23,725	23,790	24,350	21,262	19,974	19,638	21,797	20,591
2. The number of persons brought before the Magistrate	21,615	21,602	21,842	22,894	22,530	22,136	23,188	21,625	22,900	21,793
3. THE NUMBBR OF SUMMARY CONVICTIONS :										
1o. Offences against property with violence to the person	33	17	14	6	7	...	...	7	6	32
2o. Other offences against property ...	2,530	1.566	1,836	1,917	1,389	1,586	1,631	1,567	1,920	2,253
3o. Other offences against the person ...	799	944	935	1,053	1,072	916	921	794	843	863
4o. Other offences	13,247	13,711	13,512	25,688	15,546	15,930	16,711	15,625	16,339	15,346
4. THE NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS IN THE SUPERIOR COURTS :										
1o. Homicide...	13	2	...	6	3	1	4	2	1	1
2o. Offences against property with violence not amounting to homicide	6	1	1	1	4	1	3	...	...	3
3o. Other offences against property ...	10	5	47	2	2	1	...	1	1	1
4o. Other offences against the person ...	24	15	3	...	6	10	8	7	4	12
5o. Other offences	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...
5. THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ACQUITTED :										
1o. In the Inferior Courts	1,803	1,548	1,600	1,637	1,747	1,442	1,349	1,295	1,359	1,183
2o. In the Supreme Court	8	6	70	2	6	12	6	1	4	2

Adoption of the Metric System and absolute units at the Royal Alfred Observatory.

Since Jan. 1, 1916 all observations have been recorded at the Observatory in metric units. Temperature in Centigrade ; rainfall in millimetres ; wind velocities in meters per second and pressures in the new absolute unit known as "millibar".

Atmospheric and vapour pressure have hitherto been expressed in terms of the height of a column of mercury, but it is evident that this is a purely arbitrary method of recording pressure. Pressure of whatever nature is the direct result of a "Force" and the absolute units of force are either the dyne, in the centimeter, gramme, second or metric system, or the poundal in the foot-pound-second or English system. In order to represent atmospheric pressures in correct units, the European Observatories have decided to reduce the barometric pressures—or pressure as measured by the height of the mercurial column at sea-level and latitude 45° — to the C. G. S. system of units. The unit of pressure adopted is 1000 dynes per square centimetre and is called a millibar.

Temperatures are also recorded in absolute measure on the Centigrade scale counting from −273° as zero, the first figure (2) is generally omitted in scientific publications, so that 0° Centigrade corresponds to a temperature on the new scale of 73° Absolute. In the Observatory publications the temperatures are recorded in Centigrade in the usual way, 273° being placed at the top of the table as a figure common to all values. Daily and hourly pressures are given in millibars.

All cyclone telegrams and weather bulletins are issued in the new units. A table of conversion factors &c. has been posted up at all Railway Stations and a small pamphlet was issued in December 1915 by the Director of the Royal Alfred Observatory explaining the new units. It can be obtained from Messrs. Spéville & Co.

Conversion tables will also be found on pp. F. 21-24 of the present Almanac.

Aneroid barometers graduated in millibars and millimetres can now be purchased from the local Jewellers.

List of Hurricanes and Cyclonic Storms previous to 1857.

	Date.			Date.			Date.	
1695	February	6	1814	February	3	1834	April	30
1723	December	23	14	April	19	35	January	20
31	February	4	15	February	6	36	March	5, 6
34	March	13	15	February	17	37	February	15
43	March	8	16	January	22	40	April	10
48	February	?	17	February	14	41	January	16
54	April	19-21	18	March	1	43	January	16, 19
59	?	?	19	January	25	44	January	4
60	January	18	19	March	29	44	February	20, 23
61	?	?	20	December	15	44	March	20
66	?	?	23	February	21	44	December	20
71	February	?	23	March	6	45	March	8
71	March	?	24	February	23	47	January	28
72	March	1	24	April	11	47	February	?
73	April	9	24	December	6	48	March	8
86	December	15	25	March	10	50	February	28
88	December	31	26	February	24	50	March	1
89	January	1	26	December	27	51	March	20, 21
90	?	?	27	January	8	52	January	9, 10
95	March	14	28	March	6	52	January	23, 24
1800	February	?	28	March	25	53	January	14, 16
06	?	?	29	February	7, 10	53	March	5, 10
07	February	3	30	March	27	54	February	10, 13
07	February	28	30	April	4	55	January	22, 24
11	March	6	32	March	4	55	April 27 to May	3
11	March	21	33	April	10	56	February	2, 5
12	February	26	34	January	20	56	April	3, 6
13	February	19	34	February	12			

Particulars of Cyclones which have passed within 100 miles of Mauritius since 1857.

DATE.	Maximum hourly velocity (meters per second).	DATE.	Maximum hourly velocity (meters per second).
1857 January 28	23	1881 January 21	16
57 December 5, 6	20	82 February 7	8
59 March 9	12	83 December 6, 7	15
60 January 12, 13	11	85 January 18	9
60 February 27	11	88 January 5	13
60 March 22, 23	12	92 February 12	15
61 February 11, 16	25	92 April 29	34
61 March 2, 3	...	93 January 21, 22	12
62 December 1	11	94 January 13	13
63 January 13, 14	26	94 February 21, 22	20
63 February 20	26	95 January 13, 14	13
66 April 16	12	96 February 19, 21	17
68 January 16	10	97 December 5, 6	23
68 March 12	28	99 March 6	14
71 January 5	20	1901 January 12, 13	24
72 February 15	20	02 February 5, 6	26
74 March 26, 28	26	02 February 9, 10	18
75 December 21	11	04 March 21	14
76 January 8	10	05 January 23	16
77 February 10	21	08 March 1	21
79 February 26	21	10 January 11, 12	15
79 March 20, 21	26	11 March 29	16
80 December 18, 19	18	16 May 25	19

List of Severe Droughts.

1726—7. Mr. Ceré, a former director of the Botanic Gardens, states that there was a scarcity of water for domestic animals and that the forests, which were so dense that a person could with difficulty read in them at noon, were stripped of every green leaf, as high up as the deer could reach, there being nothing else for them to live upon.

1734—5. An account of this drought is contained in the Archives of the Ministry of Marine in Paris. There was scarcity of grass for cattle.

1741 Baron Grant (History of Mauritius, page 194) remarks · " This year has been marked by sterility, and our Island is menaced with dearth ; indeed, it has happened that the negroes and labourers have been necessarily sent to live by hunting in the woods, or from the produce of the waters. "

1745 Referring to Labourdonnais expedition to India in 1746, Baron Grant (page 227) says " An extraordinary drought had occasioned an alarming scarcity in the previous year ".

1748 Writing on the 10th. March, 1748, Baron Grant (page 293) remarks. " We live at present in a most wretched state of incertitude, in want of everything, and, to complete our misery, afflicted with a continued drought which has known no interval throughout the year but from a hurricane which visited us during the last month." Probably this drought, though intense, did not last long.

1764—7 The droughts which took place in these years are mentioned by Le Gentil and Bernardin de St. Pierre, who attributed them to DEBOISEMENT, and declared that " if the destruction of the forests was continued it would be necessary to abandon the Island." Some of the rivers, as the Calebasses, were almost dried up.

1776 Dr. Régnard mentioned in his report of 1874 (page 26) that there was a great drought' but gives no details.

1783—8 Prolonged droughts. The crop failed. The proprietor of *Constance* Estate in Flacq which for many years since has been one of the most productive in the Colony abandoned the property in despair, and retired to France. His agents in passing thoough the Forests of Quartier Militaire to take possession of the estate found the usually moist soil cracked.

1789 The drought of this year is mentioned by Lisiet Geffroy. The rainfall at Port Louis was only 21.18 inches.

1790 There was a severe drought in this year.

About the commencement of the last century prayers for rain were offered up in the churches, (*Cernéen* of November 16th. 1867).

1822—3 A " prolonged drought," Dr. Régnard's report.

1832—3 The rainfall in Port Louis 1832 was only 27.54 inches.

1839 Crop much reduced ; canes brought to the mills in baskets ; rainfall at Port Louis 25.53 inches.

1842—3 Crop reduced : rainfall at Port Louis 1842, 25.57 inches.

1865—7 Rainfall was 27 % below normal and drought lasted 15 months.

1869—70 Rainfall was 44 % below normal and drought lasted 9 months.

1871 Rainfall was 35 % below normal and drought lasted 8 months.

1880—81 Rainfall was 42 % below normal and drought lasted 13 months.

1885—86 Rainfall was 33 % below normal and drought lasted 14 months.

1896—97 Rainfall was 41 % below normal. One of the severest droughts on record in the North. Canes were harvested in baskets.

1899—00 Rainfall was 33 % below normal and drought lasted 14 months.

1914—15 In some localities the yields of virgin canes in the North did not exceed 5 tons per arpent and many estates were 50 to 60 % below normal.

Rainfall at Ten Stations in Mauritius 1871-1919.

Year.	Labourdonnais.	Observatory.	Botanic Garden.	Beau Séjour (Salency).	Trianon.	Cluny.	Beau Vallon.	Gros Bois.	St. Aubin.	L'Union.	Means.
	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.
1871	1293.3	1082.5	1411.4	1167.4	1205.0	3396.2	1482.8	2520.9	2082.8	1910.0	1745.2
72	1122.7	1212.8	1371.3	1592.0	1592.5	3729.2	1371.3	2288.0	1932.9	1996.1	1820.9
73	1779.0	1918.7	2067.3	2105.4	2146.0	4351.5	1657.8	2491.4	2262.6	2299.9	2308.1
74	1637.8	1646.4	1873.7	2803.1	2601.2	4510.7	1825.1	3054.6	2252.4	2395.4	2459.9
75	1930.4	1269.7	1423.6	1547.3	1692.4	3387.3	1718.0	2813.8	2157.4	2185.1	2012.4
76	179[illegible].2	1063.5	1275.8	1480.5	1627.9	3719.0	1292.8	1891.0	1725.1	1812.3	1768.1
77	2624.8	1812.5	2227.3	2359.9	2187.7	5168.8	1965.7	2809.2	2996.4	3058.9	2721.1
78	1342.6	1098.5	1332.0	1616.7	1417.0	3380.7	1498.6	2846.3	2351.5	1930.4	1880.3
79	1595.1	1248.6	1504.4	1597.4	1364.0	3360.4	1555.7	2336.2	1911.6	1451.3	1792.7
80	1036.1	864.3	1100.6	1103.1	937.2	2729.0	1043.9	2097.7	1639.0	1257.8	1380.7
81	1412.7	1151.4	1583.7	1535.1	1213.6	2780.0	1291.1	2582.7	1943.3	1480.0	1697.2
82	1929.9	1423.9	1927.1	1818.6	1604.7	4601.9	2419.1	3210.5	2645.9	2790.4	2437.1
83	1780.0	1211.3	1775.4	1977.1	1804.4	3024.9	1721.6	2594.4	2375.9	1452.8	1997.2
84	1431.5	1163.3	1793.0	1541.5	1390.6	2981.9	1405.6	2056.3	1428.5	1473.7	1666.5
85	1458.9	1133.1	2176.2	1413.2	1328.1	3115.3	1376.1	2095.2	1504.9	1493.2	1709.4
86	842.7	755.4	1175.0	788.9	779.3	2417.0	799.8	1381.7	1200.9	1261.8	1140.2
87	1499.3	1184.6	2162.0	1318.5	1344.1	3546.8	1615.9	2401.8	1988.8	1622.3	1868.4
88	1918.4	1341.3	1682.2	2022.0	1820.9	4936.7	2368.3	3375.8	3318.7	3187.2	2587.2
89	1907.0	1427.2	1484.8	1811.0	1720.3	4418.5	2357.6	2849.6	2662.9	2349.5	2298.9
90	1645.6	1350.5	1537.9	1861.5	1626.8	3397.2	1470.1	2305.5	1904.5	1937.0	1903.4
91	1702.0	1133.6	1475.2	1724.4	1513.6	3867.1	1819.9	2758.4	2172.7	2056.3	2022.3
92	1960.3	1501.6	1777.7	2634.4	1829.8	4214.6	1791.9	2144.7	2054.1	2175.5	2181.6
93	1565.4	1227.6	1441.9	2032.5	1669.3	3333.5	1409.4	1934.9	1737.4	1671.0	1802.3
94	1406.4	1242.3	1364.0	1937.5	1756.9	3748.8	1718.3	2241.5	2021.5	1719.5	1915.6
95	1710.9	1375.6	1582.1	2076.9	1941.0	4249.1	1809.5	2330.2	1990.0	1810.2	2087.6
96	2411.4	1731.5	1870.2	2238.2	1986.0	4148.8	1753.6	2634.2	2626.1	2517.1	2391.6
97	1079.2	692.4	836.4	1341.6	1273.3	3007.9	1200.4	1929.3	1406.6	1497.1	1426.4
98	1601.4	1213.1	1262.9	1334.2	1403.8	3549.1	1692.6	2465.5	2022.6	1983.4	1852.9
99	1464.0	1087.6	1358.6	1601.9	1804.9	3325.9	1414.5	2217.4	1679.2	2122.9	1807.7
1900	897.6	794.5	938.8	1064.0	1058.9	2785.4	1001.5	1895.3	1512.8	1525.7	1347.4
01	1868.1	1434.3	1609.6	1958.1	2059.1	3991.6	1415.0	2765.0	2041.4	2327.1	2147.0
02	1307.1	1196.6	1442.4	1410.2	1502.9	3387.7	1425.4	2457.7	1841.2	1879.6	1789.1
03	978.4	1058.9	1278.6	1190.5	1340.6	3039.3	1170.7	2221.2	1685.0	1464.8	1542.8
04	812 0	1095.0	1226.0	1072.9	1305.5	3059.4	1364.5	2319.0	1882.2	1652.5	1578.6
05	1791.7	1724.6	2060.9	2212.3	2484.3	4376.4	2094.2	3614.4	2682.0	2726.9	2653.0
06	1218.7	1058.4	1114.0	1102.1	1100.3	3694.4	1398.0	2734.3	1921.2	1600.6	1694.1
07	1253.7	1122.4	1266.2	1701.3	1513.6	2445.2	1385.3	1599.7	1443.4	1419.1	1515.1
08	1795.2	1585.7	1667.3	1869.7	1419.8	3929.5	1848.8	2435.1	1691.6	1783.6	2002.5
09	1211.3	1214.9	1476.2	1977.6	1886 9	4756.1	1806.4	2764.0	2356.6	2268.4	2174.2
10	924.0	985.2	1070.8	1381.5	1289.0	3639.5	1203.2	2054.1	1710.1	1424.4	1568.2
11	1065.5	1178.8	1368.5	1552.2	1499.6	4299.9	1522.9	2613.9	2304.8	1973.8	1938.0
12	1829.0	1851.1	1864.6	1553.2	1493.7	5086.8	1865.1	3562.8	2737.5	2629.1	2447.2
13	1265.4	1378.7	1521.2	1142.7	1266.7	4285.7	1159.7	2464.5	1470.1	1724.6	1767.8
14	991.8	1095.2	1051.3	765.3	1017.0	2916.9	1125.7	2005.7	1291.8	1629.6	1389.0
15	861.5	915.4	721.1	979.4	1155.7	2396.2	915.6	1861.0	1252.2	1610.1	1266.8
16	1093.4	1250.0	1546.4	1634.7	1798.5	3613.1	1464.7	1988.3	1432.0	1803.7	1762.5
17	1007.1	1202.2	1298.4	1084.3	1465.6	2690.4	1013.9	...	1255.0	1468.9	......
18	1468.3	1270.2	1442.9	1254.8	1477.5	4304.0	1590.1	...	...	...	......
19	See last page of Section.										

Absolute Maximum Temperature of the Air at the Royal Alfred Observatory 1891—1919. (CENTIGRADE).

YEAR.	MONTH.											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1891	32.5	31.9	31.0	28.5	27.6	25.7	24.9	26.2	28.3	30.4	31.6	32.9
92	32.3	31.2	31.1	30.2	28.9	26.4	25.1	25.9	25.7	29.4	32.0	31.9
93	31.4	30.7	30.7	29.4	27.2	24.7	24.3	24.3	26.1	27.4	29.7	33.8
94	33.3	30.5	29.7	28.8	27.6	25.0	25.4	26.6	27.1	30.2	31.4	32.6
95	32.4	32.5	30.3	29.0	27.4	25.8	25.7	26.1	26.8	29.3	31.3	32.4
96	32.0	31.0	29.8	29.3	27.6	25.3	25.2	24.8	27.3	29.4	31.1	32.5
97	33.3	31.4	31.6	30.5	29.2	28.3	26.8	26.4	27.4	31.0	32.2	32.2
98	32.3	32.4	30.2	29.8	27.3	25.1	25.4	26.0	26.5	29.0	31.2	32.2
99	31.7	32.8	30.8	29.3	28.7	26.1	24.9	25.4	27.6	28.9	32.1	33.3
1900	33.9	31.6	31.2	30.2	28.1	27.1	25.0	26.1	27.8	29.2	30.8	34.8
01	32.4	31.3	31.2	29.3	28.8	26.7	25.4	25.3	26.8	29.6	30.4	30.3
02	30.8	31.2	29.6	29.8	28.3	27.2	25.7	26.8	27.7	29.9	32.2	31.4
03	31.7	31.0	30.9	29.2	27.7	26.4	26.3	25.9	26.9	27.8	31.3	31.2
04	31.3	32.2	30.7	29.1	27.6	24.8	24.6	25.8	26.0	30.6	30.6	31.2
05	31.4	30.8	30.4	29.1	27.6	25.9	26.2	25.8	27.3	29.5	31.7	31.0
06	32.0	32.3	31.4	31.1	28.9	26.2	24.9	25.2	26.6	28.1	31.2	31.6
07	31.4	31.2	30.3	29.0	27.6	25.2	24.9	25.2	27.7	31.0	32.2	32.4
08	31.2	31.1	30.0	29.9	28.1	27.6	24.9	26.4	26.9	28.3	30.8	31.7
09	30.6	31.4	30.6	28.8	27.9	25.4	24.8	24.8	26.1	27.4	31.0	31.8
10	32.3	30.8	29.2	29.6	27.8	26.8	24.7	25.6	26.3	28.4	29.3	31.4
11	30.9	29.8	29.6	27.7	27.0	26.8	25.6	26.4	27.3	29.1	32.8	33.5
12	32.3	31.1	30.4	29.3	27.5	25.4	25.2	25.1	26.1	27.8	28.6	32.0
13	30.1	30.5	30.7	29.3	27.4	26.7	23.8	25.1	25.8	29.7	30.8	33.4
14	31.7	31.6	32.2	30.2	28.1	27.4	25.7	24.7	26.8	28.9	29.1	31.5
15	33.1	32.5	31.1	29.9	29.2	26.7	25.3	24.9	27.2	29.4	30.9	32.4
16	30.7	30.7	30.9	29.8	27.4	26.0	24.6	25.8	26.5	27.9	29.4	31.1
17	31.0	30.3	30.1	29.1	27.7	26.4	25.6	24.6	25.7	27.1	26.8	31.6
18	31.1	30.1	30.2	29.4	27.7	25.2	24.3	24.0	25.6	29.6	30.4	33.0
19	**34.9**	32.9	31.4	29.3	28.0	26.2	24.8	26.2	27.1	29.1	31.0	*

Mean Temperature of the Air at the Royal Alfred Observatory 1891-1919.

1891	25.3	26.1	24.6	23.7	21.7	20.6	19.2	19.5	21.3	22.8	24.4	25.7
92	26.6	26.3	25.3	24.9	23.1	21.5	19.4	20.6	20.5	22.1	24.0	25.5
93	25.4	25.7	25.1	23.6	22.0	19.7	19.3	19.3	20.3	21.7	22.3	25.2
94	25.3	25.4	24.7	23.8	21.4	19.1	20.2	20.5	21.0	22.1	23.8	25.7
95	26.3	25.8	25.1	24.1	22.8	20.5	20.2	20.2	20.9	23.0	24.1	24.8
96	25.4	25.3	24.6	24.6	22.1	20.2	19.2	19.3	20.8	22.8	23.6	25.5
97	26.4	25.9	25.2	23.7	21.9	21.3	20.7	20.8	21.1	22.1	25.0	26.5
98	26.0	25.9	25.3	24.8	22.1	19.8	19.8	20.2	20.6	22.3	23.9	25.7
99	26.1	26.1	25.7	24.3	22.2	20.0	19.8	19.9	21.0	22.0	24.7	25.8
1900	26.8	26.6	25.6	24.4	22.7	20.6	19.2	19.6	20.6	21.9	23.8	25.6
01	26.2	25.6	25.7	23.9	23.1	20.4	20.2	19.7	20.3	22.4	23.4	24.9
02	25.4	25.4	24.6	24.1	22.4	21.4	20.6	20.8	21.5	23.2	24.7	25.6
03	26.1	26.1	26.0	24.2	22.3	21.1	20.2	20.3	20.2	21.3	23.1	24.3
04	25.3	25.9	24.9	23.4	21.9	19.8	19.2	19.5	19.8	22.0	23.8	25.3
05	25.9	26.1	25.1	24.1	22.2	20.5	20.3	19.8	21.2	22.7	23.7	25.1
06	25.9	25.5	25.9	24.2	22.3	20.2	19.9	19.8	19.8	21.8	22.9	24.6
07	24.8	25.5	25.1	24.1	21.0	20.3	19.4	19.1	20.5	22.6	24.7	25.9
08	25.9	25.3	24.9	24.1	22.7	20.9	19.8	20.6	21.2	22.4	23.9	25.5
09	25.3	26.2	25.0	23.7	21.1	20.5	20.1	19.8	20.8	21.4	23.8	25.2
10	26.0	25.4	24.9	24.0	21.6	19.7	20.1	19.6	20.7	22.1	23.4	25.3
11	25.6	25.1	24.6	22.9	21.4	20.4	19.6	19.9	20.9	21.6	23.9	26.2
12	26.6	25.9	25.4	24.1	22.8	20.3	19.8	19.8	21.0	22.0	23.1	24.5
13	24.8	25.6	25.1	23.5	22.1	20.5	18.7	19.8	20.6	22.1	23.6	25.3
14	25.8	26.4	25.9	24.3	22.4	21.7	20.0	20.1	21.3	21.6	23.7	24.7
15	26.1	26.5	25.8	24.8	22.9	20.8	20.1	19.3	20.8	22.3	23.7	25.6
16	25.4	25.6	25.3	23.9	22.6	20.7	18.8	19.8	20.6	21.6	23.2	24.4
17	25.7	25.7	24.8	23.6	21.7	20.9	20.4	19.4	20.0	21.1	22.3	24.4
18	25.4	24.7	24.8	24.0	21.6	20.0	19.0	18.4	20.1	22.0	23.6	25.5
19	26.9	26.5	25.9	24.3	22.1	21.2	19.5	20.0	21.0	21.9	24.2	*

* See last page of Section for December.

Absolute Minimum Temperature of the Air at the Royal Alfred Observatory 1891-1919 (CENTIGRADE).

Year.	MONTH.											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1891	20.3	20.4	17.4	18.4	13.3	14.0	12.4	12.2	14.4	16.2	17.8	19.6
92	20.9	21.4	20.3	20.4	16.9	16.4	13.4	14.2	14.6	15.0	17.7	19.6
93	19.2	20.2	17.6	18.6	14.9	13.3	12.1	13.0	13.1	14.5	14.5	19.5
94	20.6	19.8	18.6	18.1	13.0	10.3	13.7	13.7	14.6	14.6	16.2	19.7
95	19.9	18.7	21.3	17.1	17.3	11.7	13.2	13.4	14.2	16.9	17.4	17.0
96	19.6	19.7	19.3	18.8	15.2	13.0	11.6	12.5	12.8	16.1	16.5	16.7
97	20.2	20.6	18.5	17.1	13.6	13.8	14.9	14.4	15.5	14.3	17.5	21.1
98	21.2	19.1	20.2	19.7	15.4	12.8	12.3	14.2	13.6	14.9	16.1	18.8
99	21.1	20.2	21.3	17.1	14.8	12.6	14.8	14.4	15.4	15.2	17.1	18.8
1900	19.9	21.1	19.3	18.7	16.7	10.4	13.3	10.5	12.1	14.9	14.4	18.8
01	21.2	17.7	21.0	16.2	17.1	14.7	13.3	13.7	12.7	14.6	17.1	19.3
02	18.2	19.9	19.7	16.8	15.3	15.4	13.4	11.1	13.0	16.1	15.2	20.0
03	19.2	20.4	21.6	17.1	14.7	13.6	12.8	13.5	13.0	14.0	15.6	18.6
04	19.8	21.3	19.9	16.8	13.9	12.5	10.7	12.8	10.5	12.6	16.6	18.6
05	21.7	20.8	18.2	18.7	15.9	11.7	13.6	11.3	11.8	15.1	15.8	17.0
06	18.7	21.9	20.9	16.4	14.1	11.9	12.8	10.9	12.3	15.6	16.1	18.4
07	18.9	19.5	19.6	16.8	12.5	13.4	12.8	**9.9**	13.1	14.0	17.6	20.7
08	20.1	18.6	18.7	17.2	17.0	14.3	12.1	13.2	14.9	14.2	17.4	20.1
09	18.4	20.9	19.4	18.7	13.2	14.4	12.6	13.6	13.6	15.3	15.9	18.7
1910	20.1	18.4	20.0	18.4	14.4	12.5	12.7	11.9	12.9	15.8	16.4	19.6
11	20.4	19.4	18.4	16.8	12.9	12.7	13.4	12.9	14.1	13.2	15.9	20.0
12	20.0	21.7	19.7	18.9	16.8	12.2	14.1	13.1	13.9	15.8	16.1	16.5
13	20.1	19.2	17.7	17.1	15.2	13.2	11.3	11.3	15.2	14.6	15.1	18.6
14	20.2	19.4	19.9	17.2	14.2	15.7	12.2	14.3	15.2	14.6	18.0	18.1
15	20.1	21.7	21.1	18.2	13.1	14.0	12.7	12.2	13.7	13.1	15.1	19.8
16	20.7	19.0	18.5	17.0	17.6	14.9	12.5	12.3	14.4	16.3	13.8	18.3
17	20.4	20.2	18.2	16.7	13.9	12.9	14.7	12.2	13.1	14.1	16.2	17.6
18	19.8	18.8	18.1	18.8	14.1	13.9	12.1	10.7	13.1	15.6	17.4	17.8
19	20.4	21.3	18.4	17.0	13.4	14.7	14.0	13.0	14.9	13.9	16.1	*

* See last page of Section for December.

Monthly Results of the Meteorological Elements for the Year 1919 at the Royal Alfred Observatory.

MONTH.	Mean Atmospheric Pressure.	Temperature of the Air.				Degree of Humidity (Saturation = 100)	Elastic force of vapour.	Rainfall.	Duration of Rainfall	Daily amount of Evaporation.	Mean amount of Cloud (Scale 0-10)	Daily duration of Sunshine.	Temperature of the Soil.		Wind.		Number of days of				
		Mean of Daily Maxima (Cent)	Mean of Daily Minima. (Cent)	Mean of daily Ranges.	Mean (Cent).								5 feet.	10 feet.	Direction.	Velocity. (observed)	Clear Sky.	Overcast Sky.	Rain.	Thunder Storm.	Lightning.
	mbs.	°	°	°	°		mbs.	mm.	mins.	mm.		hrs.	°	°	°	m.p.s.					
January ...	1006.0	32.1	23.0	9.1	26.9	74.2	25.0	146.3	950	5.4	6.3	7.85	26.52	24.55	128.5	2.29	0	9	16	19	11
February ...	1004.0	30.5	23.3	7.2	26.5	75.6	26.0	145.0	915	5.6	6.0	8.79	27.09	25.00	66.1	3.13	1	6	13	5	2
March ...	1004.0	29.3	23.0	6.3	25.9	78.4	26.0	202.7	2060	6.3	6.3	7.48	27.31	25.33	50.7	3.00	1	8	15	5	2
April ...	1008.5	27.4	21.7	5.7	24.3	75.7	22.9	75.2	1110	5.2	6.3	8.13	27.17	25.60	68.5	3.96	1	8	26	0	3
May ...	1009.9	26.2	18.5	7.7	22.1	74.5	19.9	24.3	310	4.3	5.3	8.25	26.41	25.70	57.7	3.01	3	6	7	1	0
June ...	1012.7	24.9	18.2	6.7	21.2	77.6	19.4	60.0	915	3.8	6.4	7.98	25.45	25.63	61.0	3.52	0	12	20	0	0
July ...	1014.9	23.4	16.4	7.0	19.5	73.4	16.5	64.9	1035	4.1	6.5	7.45	24.69	25.40	56.5	3.63	1	12	27	0	0
August ...	1013.8	24.1	16.8	7.8	20.0	75.3	17.4	77.5	1135	4.1	5.7	7.41	23.98	25.03	65.3	2.70	3	7	18	0	0
September ...	1012.3	25.4	17.2	8.2	21.0	73.6	18.1	82.2	850	5.3	5.9	7.44	23.86	24.75	73.6	2.29	1	11	13	0	0
October ...	1011.9	23.6	17.8	8.8	21.9	69.8	18.1	31.9	460	5.9	6.6	6.66	24.25	24.57	75.2	2.41	0	11	10	0	0
November ...	1008.5	28.8	20.2	8.6	24.2	69.2	20.8	31.2	260	8.0	5.2	9.69	24.81	24.57	77.5	3.13	1	2	12	0	0
December ...	1006.4	30.9	21.9	9.0	25.9	70.4	23.3	60.4	695	8.2	5.7	9.67	25.75	24.69	85.4	2.50	1	4	17	4	1
Year ...	1009.4	27.5	19.8	7.7	23.3	74.0	21.1	Sum. 1001.6	hrs. 178.2	5.5	6.0	8.07	25.61	25.07	67.5	2.96	13	96	194	34	19
Maximum ...	1019.0 July 29	Abs. 34.9 Jan. 15	—	12.4 Aug. 22	26.9 Jan.	98.5 Jan. 4	29.0 Mch. 26	51.4 mm. during 24 hrs. ending Feb, 28d. 23h.		11.4 Nov 25	—	—	27.5 March 28	25.7 often	—	13.0 Mch. 1	—	—	—	—	—
Maximum ...	985.3 Mch 1	—	Abs. 13.0 Aug. 22	2.8 May 11	19.5 July	40.9 Jan. 15	14.0 July 22, 30 Aug. 23	—		0.4 Feb. 20	—	—	23.8 often.	24.4 Jan. 1–10	—	—	—	—	—	—	0

Total Acres in Sugar Cane—(End of 1918).

In arpents, One arpent = 1.043 *acre.*

AS SUPPLIED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TO THE GOVERNMENT BLUE BOOK.

Districts.	Estates with mill.		Total.	Estates without mill.		Total on Estates.	Off Estates.	Total area in cane in the District.	Total area of the District.	% of the District in cane.	% of the whole Colony in cane.
	Estate plantations.	Planters on Estates.		Estate plantations.	Planters.						
Pamplemousses	6,322	2,379	8,701	2,744	1,177	12,622	6,766	19,388	42,339	45.8	11.5
Rivière du Rempart	6,477	80	6,557	6,200	4,145	16,902	5,752	22,654	33,996	66.6	13.4
Flacq	6,402	2,129	8,531	8,055	7,366	23,952	8,738	32,690	70,256	46.5	19.4
Moka	6,794	1,268	8,062	6,302	1,216	15,580	4,737	20,317	54,611	37.2	12.1
Plaines Wilhems	1,813	466	2,279	2,328	1,931	6,538	8,726	15,264	48,169	31.7	9.0
Black River	356	223	579	3,435	186	4,200	690	4,890	61,194	8.0	2.9
Savanne	13,611	1,033	14,644	2,931	580	18,155	4,212	22,367	57,987	38.6	13.3
Grand Port	12,792	3,868	16,660	6,052	1,152	23,864	7,236	31,100	67,537	50.5	18.4
Port Louis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,362	...	...
Total ...	54,567	11,446	66,013	38,047	17,753	121,813	46,857	168,670	439,451	38.3	100.0

REMARKS.—Estate Cultivation : Estates with mill ... ... 54,567 arpents.
do. without mill ... ... 38,047 „

92,614 = 54.9 % of the total cane cultivation.

Out of which cultivated by Indian Estate owners ... ... 9,114 = 9.8 % of Estate Cultivation.

The Normal values of the Meteorological Elements at Rodrigues.

Months.	Pressure.	Temperature.	Rainfall.	Cloud scale (0–10).
	ins.	°	ins.	
January	29.973	81.4	6.31	5.5
February	29.953	81.4	5.53	5.7
March	29.973	80.7	5.84	5.4
April	30.023	79.2	4.86	5.3
May	30.083	76.2	3.74	5.0
June	30.148	73.4	3.99	.53
July	30.200	72.1	2.81	5.2
August	30.210	72.9	3.37	5.3
September	30.201	73.4	1.74	5.1
October	30.148	75.4	1.33	4.9
November	30.098	77.7	2.12	5.0
December...	30.034	80.2	2.92	5.1
Year	30.087	76.9	44.55	5.2

Yearly normals of the Meteorological Elements at different Stations in Mauritius.

	Station. / Element.	Port Louis (Sea-level).	Observatory (altitude 180 ft.)	Beau Bassin (altitude 750 ft.)	Military Camp Vacoas (altitude 1500 ft.)	Alma Estate Moka (altitude 1500 ft.)	Curepipe Gardens (altitude 1830 ft.)
		°	°	°		°	°
Temperature of the air.	Mean	77.1	73.4	71.7	69.7	69.3	67.5
	Mean or Daily maxima	83.7	81.0	78.8	76.9	75.3	73.9
	Mean or Daily minima	71.4	67.1	64.6	62.5	63.3	61.2
	Mean of Daily Ranges	12.3	13.9	14.2	14.4	12.0	12.7
	Absolute Highest	......	94.7	91.7	86.0	88.7	86.2
	Absolute Lowest	......	50.6	50.0	48.8	46.4	44.0
Degree of Humidity (Sat=100)		71%	75%	......	80%	......	87%
Rainfall		ins. 38.2	ins. 50.1	ins. 50.5	ins. 86.8	ins. 126.0	ins. 124.4

Monthly Normals of the Meteorological Elements at the Royal Alfred Observatory
(181 feet above sea level).

MONTH.	Mean Atmospheric Pressure.	Temperature of the Air.				Degree of Humidity (Saturation = 100).	Elastic force of Vapour.	Rainfall.	Duration of Rainfall.	Daily amount of Evaporation.	Mean amount of Cloud (Scale 0-10).	Daily duration of Sunshine.	Temperature of the soil.		Wind		Number of days of				
		Mean of daily Maxima. (Cent)	Mean of daily Minima. (Cent)	Mean of daily Ranges.	Mean (Cent)								5 feet.	10 feet.	Direction.	Velocity.	Clear Sky.	Overcast Sky.	Rain.	Thunder Storm.	Lightning.
	mbs.	°	°	°	°		mbs.	mm.	mins.	mm.		hrs.	°	°		m.p.s.					
January ...	1005.54	29.9	22.6	7.3	26.0	76.0	24.9	197.1	2101	5.9	6.2	7.70	26.45	24.81	87.2	3.50	...	...	18.9	4.2	2.0
February ...	1004.55	29.7	22.8	6.9	25.8	79.3	25.9	213.3	2124	5.3	6.0	7.41	26.92	25.09	82.1	3.41	...	...	18.4	3.7	2.0
March ...	1005.60	28.8	22.3	6.5	25.3	80.3	25.5	238.1	2717	4.5	6.0	6.95	27.15	25.33	75.8	3.35	...	...	21.4	4.6	1.7
April ...	1007.53	27.7	21·1	6.6	24.1	79.4	23.4	113.5	1541	4.2	5.1	7.68	26.94	25.49	70.9	3.30	...	...	18.1	2.8	1.4
May ...	1009.87	26.1	19.0	7.1	22.3	77.7	20.7	77.0	1328	3.7	4.6	7.57	26.34	25.54	62.9	3.33	...	...	14.9	1.2	0.4
June ...	1012.47	24,5	17.1	7.4	20.6	76.3	18.2	71.0	1411	3.2	4.8	7.45	25.43	25.45	61.0	3.52	...	...	15.6	0.1	0.1
July ...	1013.83	23.9	16.4	7.5	19.9	75.4	17.2	63.3	1461	3.4	4.9	7.73	24.44	25.17	63.8	3.77	...	...	19.7	0.0	0.0
August ...	1013.96	24.1	16.4	7.7	20.0	73.6	16 9	59 8	1461	4.0	5.0	7.69	23.83	24.84	66.4	3.90	...	...	19.6	0.1	0.0
September ...	1013.60	25.3	17.0	8.3	20.9	71.7	17.3	33.1	867	4.7	5.1	8.08	23.79	24.57	71.3	3.79	...	...	15.4	0.1	0.0
October ...	1011.69	27.1	18.1	9.0	22.2	69.7	18.5	35.1	848	5.7	5.0	8.21	24.13	24.41	76 2	3.56	...	...	14.2	0.2	0.1
November ...	1009.60	28.7	19.6	9.1	23.9	68.8	20.2	40.2	744	6.7	4.9	8.79	24.84	24.42	84.6	3.42	...	...	12.2	0.7	0.4
December ...	1007.53	29.8	21.7	8.1	25.4	72.0	23.0	120.1	1330	6.4	5.4	8.30	25.73	24.60	87.8	3.46	...	...	16.0	2.4	1.2
Year ...	1009.65	27.1	19.5	7.6	23.0	75.0	20.7	Sum. 1261.6	Hrs. 298.9	4.8	5.2	7.80	25.50	24.98	73.2	3.53	...	...	204.4	20.1	9.3
Minimum ...	1023.1 June 20 1877	32.2 Jan. 1900	—	15.4 Aug 12 1902	23.9 1875	99.8 July 12 1910	26.3 Mar. 6 1905	490.7 mm. during 24 hrs. ending Feb. 20d. 13 h. 1896		12.7 Ja. 3 1912	—	12.8 Dec. 24 1918	28.2 Feb. 13 1912	26.6 May 13 1898	33.9m.p.s. for 1 hour. 39.7m.p.s. for 5 minutes.		—	—	31 Jan. 1905	19 Jan. 1898	16 Mar. 1916
Maximum ...	938.7 April 29 1892	—	—	1.1 Jun. 14 1891	22.4 1893	33.0 Oct. 21 1915	10.8 Jun. 10 1894	—		0.2 Feb. 24 1912	—	—	22.7 Aug 13 1908	23.9 Oct. 27 & 28 1906	—		—	—	3 Aug. 1907	0	0

Total area in Sugar Cane—(End of 1918)—*Continued*

In arpents (*One arpent*=1.043 *acre*).

AS SUPPLIED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TO THE GOVERNMENT BLUE BOOK.

DISTRICTS.	Planters on Estates			Planters off Estates.			Indian cane cultivation in the Colony.					
							On Estates.					
	Indian cultivation.	Non-Indian.	Total.	Indian cultivation.	Non-Indian.	Total.	On morclt. in course. of liberation.	On land held on lease or otherwise but belonging to Estates.	Off Estates.	Area grown by Indian Estate owners.	Grand total area grown by Indians	% of the total of the district in cane.
Pamplemousses	2,923	633	3,556	6,130	636	6,766	1,613	1,310	6,130	261	9,314	48.0
Rivière du Rempart	4,070	155	4,225	4,490	1,262	5,752	3,515	555	4,490	1,280	9,840	43.4
Flacq	7,735	1,760	9,495	8,245	493	8,738	4,210	3,525	8,245	1,824	17,804	54.5
Moka	2,226	258	2,484	4,128	609	4,737	2,087	139	4,128	1,837	8,191	40.3
Plaines Wilhems	2,077	320	2,397	6,927	1,799	8,726	1,450	627	6,927	200	9,204	60.3
Black River	161	248	409	223	467	690	......	161	223	100	184	9.0
Savanne	1,588	25	1,613	3,411	801	4,212	280	1,308	3,411	1,925	6,924	31.0
Grand Port	3,756	1,264	5,020	6,521	715	7,236	1,114	2,642	6,521	1,687	11,964	38.4
Total ...	24,536	4,663	29,199	40,075	6,782	46,857	14,269	10,267	40,075	9,114	73,725	43.7

REMARKS :— Total Indian cultivation ... ... 73,725 arpents.
On lease ... ... 10,267 = 13.9% of Indian cultivation.
Freehold or in course of liberation ... ... 63,458 = 86.1 „

Total area under cane :

		Arpents.	Increase
June-August	1909 ...	127,745	
end of	1910 ...	144,296 ...	... 16,551
—	1911 ...	144,480 ...	... 184
—	1912 ...	147,897 ...	... 3,417
—	1913 ...	153,416 ...	... 5,519
—	1914 ...	159,172 ...	... 5,756
—	1915 ...	163,409 ...	... 4,237
—	1916 ...	167,560 ...	... 4,151
—	1917 ...	168,366 ...	... 806
	1918 ...	168,670 ...	... 304
			40,925

Total Indian cane cultivation :

	Arpents	% of total cultivation
1909	No data	
1910	45,914	31.8
1911	47,743	33.0
1912	50,067	33.8
1913	54,887	35.7
1914	59,132	37.1
1915	65,197	39.9
1916	72,388	43.2
1917	72,633	43.1
1918	73,725	43.7

Cultivated Lands on Sugar Estate.

Districts.	Sugar Cane	Various—Estimated number of arpents under each kind of crop.																			Grand Total.
	Area cultivated by Estates or on Estates by "métayers"	Orchards.	Planted trees.	Manioc.	Maize	Alœ.	Cocoanut.	Potatoes.	Kitchen Gardens.	Assolement.	Vacoa.	Nursery Grouuds.	Cocoa.	Ylang-Ylang.	Coffee.	Vanilla.	Pistache.	Petit Culture.	Camp Gardens.	Sweet Potatoes.	Total "Various".	
Pamp. (Estates).	9,066	39	134	199	211	645	3	...	21	660	2	3	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	12	1,941	11,007
" "métayers".	3,556	...	...	468	124	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	95	15	213	1,318	4,874
R. du Rem. (Estates).	12,677	120	725	417	244	1,099	53	...	11	1,396	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	4,156	16,833
" "métayers".	4,225	...	...	189	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	11	62	338	4,563
Flacq (Estates).	14,457	106	2,282	169	80	1,205	13	...	13	208	56	7	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	93	4,235	18,692
" "métayers".	9,495	...	...	742	557	...	...	15	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	12	83	32	47	1,488	10,983
Moka (Estates).	13,096	...	81	10	182	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	47	393	13.489
" "métayers".	2,484	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	10	10	35	2,519
Pl. Wilh. (Estates).	4,141	23	251	42	49	690	2	...	5	25	2	4	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	60	1,165	5,306
" "métayers".	2,397	...	...	121	267	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	8	8	448	2,845
Bk. River (Estates).	3,791	102	1,795	37	121	8,525	113	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	8	...	...	2	10,713	14,504
" "métayers".	409	...	...	14	841	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	14	10	990	1,399
Savanne (Estates).	16,542	55	935	54	314	...	19	...	17	450	5	27	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	52	1,931	18,473
" "métayers".	1,613	...	...	262	424	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	9	67	37	29	873	2,486
Gd. Port (Estates).	18,844	245	1,751	357	391	100	106	...	15	257	42	4	13	...	15	8	...	...	...	105	3,509	22,353
" "métayers".	5,020	...	...	434	605	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	96	24	37	1,256	6,276
All districts (Estates)	92,614	690	7,959	1,285	1,592	12,264	309	...	92	3,096	118	56	14	...	21	11	96	...	...	440	28,043	120,657
" "métayers".	29,199	...	...	2,230	2,876	...	...	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	451	478	151	416	6,746	35,945
Total ...	121,813	690	7,959	3,515	4,468	12,264	309	144	92	3,096	118	56	14	...	21	11	547	478*	151	856	34,789	156,602

* Plus : About 800 arpents in " entrelignes " pumpkins, arouilles, tomatoes, etc.

Cultivated and Uncultivated Lands.

Total acreage of the Colony. 1	Estimated acreage of land under cultivation. 2	Estimated acreage of Forests and Crown Lands. 3	Estimated acreage of uncultivated lands (by difference). 4	Use of the uncultivated lands (Column 4).	
				Economic, industrial, military & residential occupation. 5	Waste Lands by difference. 6
Mainland : **439,451 arpents** **=458,348 acres.**	209,365 arpents	102,000 arpents	128,086 arpents	42,138 arpents	**85,948 arpents**
With Ile Ronde, Ile d'Ambre, Flat Island, &c., 441,802 arpents. **=460,800 acres.**	= 47.7 % of the mainland.	= 23.2 %	= 29.1 %	= 9.6 %	= 19.5 %

Cultivated Lands.

(Column 2).

Crops. [1 arpent=1,043 acre.]	Area (arpents).
Sugar Cane	168,670
Aloe	20,000
Tea	300
Vanilla	250
Pistache	1,140
Banana	1,100
Potatoes	250
Assolements	3,100
Maize	6,500
Orchards (outside Crown Lands) ...	750
Cocoanuts	750
Vegetable gardens	1,250
Manioc	5,575
***Other Crops :* Ginger, onions, sweet potatoes, 1,525 : arouilles 500 : tomatoes 650 : garlic, tobacco, pine apples, &c. 1,555 ... ...**	4,230
	213,865
***Deduct* for double or multiple utilization of the ground, simultaneously with main crop or in rotation with some other crop, in the same year, about ...**	4,500
	209,365

Uncultivated Lands.
Column 4.
[Economic, industrial, military and residential occupation].

Use of the land.	Area (arpents).
Public Railways—about	**1,000**
„ Roads	**2,700**
Area connected with the "exploitation" of Sugar Estates ; Roads, tram lines, buildings, camps, &c.), factory yard, sidings, canals, reservoirs, pasture ground, &c.	
On Estates with mill, about ...	**10,000**
„ without mill „ ...	**4,000**
Indian villages, about	**3,000**
Town of Port Louis	**1,288**
District towns : Curepipe, 2150 arpents : Beau Bassin-Rose Hill, 2450 ; Quatre Bornes, 1050. Total 5650, less cane plantations, &c, about 800	**4,850**
Proclaimed villages, hamlets and residential occupation outside towns, proclaimed villages and Sugar Estates ...	**3,600**
Military Camps, aloe factories, cemeteries, lime-kilns, abattoirs, sanitary establishments, distilleries, "Salines", &c. ...	**2,000**
Permanent pastures and hay area outside Sugar Estate and Crown Lands ...	**6,000**
Acacia area outside Sugar Estates and Crown Lands (Seeds and firewood) ...	**2,500**
Loan Office land at Tamarin Falls ...	**1,200**
	42,138

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† Out of which 86,367 arpents are under the control of the Forest Department : Crown Lands 70,005 ; Mountain Reserves, 10,122 ; River Reserves, &c., 6,240 arpents.

Area Planted in Cane.

In the following table will be found the approximate area under cane in each ten year period 1813 to 1909, and for each year since 1909.

Epochs.	Arpents.†	Acres.‡	Epochs.	Arpents.†	Acres.‡
1816 ...	11,206 ...	11,688			
1813—20 ...	8,900 ...	9,300	1909 ...	127,745 ...	133,238
1821—30 ...	25,900 ...	27,000	1910 ...	144,297 ...	150,501
1831—40 ...	40,300 ...	42,000	1911 ...	144,480 ...	150,693
1841—50 ...	58,500 ...	61,000	1912 ...	147,897 ...	154,257
1851—60 ...	109,800 ...	114,500	1913 ...	153,417 ...	160,014
1861—70 ...	123,700 ...	129,000	1914 ...	159,172 ...	166,016
1871—80 ...	122,700 ...	128,000	1915 ...	163,409 ...	170,436
1881—90 ...	122,700 ...	128,000	1916 ...	167,560 ...	174,765
1891—09 ...	126,600 ...	132,000	1917 ...	168,366 ...	175,606
			1918 ...	168,670 ...	175,923

Number of Sugar Factories at Work.

Year.	Number of Sugar Factories.	Year.	Number of Sugar Factories.
1776	2	1892	104
1827	162	1908	66
1836	186	1911	62
1854	227	1912	61
1875	171	1913 to 1915 ...	59
		1916	57
		1917	55
		1918	54

Year.	Less than 5 million lbs.	From 5 to 10 million lbs.	More than 10 million lbs.	Year.	Less than 5 million lbs.	From 5 to 10 million lbs.	More than 10 million lbs.
1904...	56	16	1	1912...	18	34	9
05...	41	29	4	13...	8	36	15
06...	32	34	7	14...	5	38	16
07...	43	22	4	15...	14	33	10
08...	33	27	7	16...	12	32	13
09...	16	34	15	17...	8	32	15
10...	24	29	11	18...	6	31	17
11...	26	32	4				

Extraction of Commercial Sugar. — The approximate extraction of Commercial Sugar, per cent weight of cane, in decennial periods from 1811 to 1910 was :

Decennial Period.	Approximate Extraction.	Decennial Period.	Approximate Extraction.
1811—20	5.00	1861—70	8.10
21—30	6.00	71—80	8.20
31—40	6.75	81—90	8.30
41—50	7.10	91—00	8.70
51—60	7.60	1901—10	9.96

Since 1904-05 approximate yearly values are available.	Commercial Sugar per cent weight of cane.	Since 1904-05 approximate yearly values are available.	Commercial Sugar per cent weight of cane.
1904—05	Rs. 9.02	1912—13	Rs. 10.43
05—06	10.00	13—14	10.78
06—07	10.12	14—15	10.62
07—08	10.41	15—16	10.61
08—09	10.56	16—17	9.95
09—10	10.50	17—18	10.51
10—11	10.62	18—19 ...(Estimated)...	10.90
11—12 ...(Estimated)...	10.66		

† To nearest 100 arpents.

‡ To nearest 1,000 acres.

Mechanical Transport on Sugar Estates. Factories, Ownership.

Districts.	Tram. (kilom.)	Loco.	Wagons.	"Tractions".	Trucks	No. of Factories	Private Owners	Local Comp.	English Comp.	Indian Elem.
Pamplemousses ...	125	17	495	4	18	8	2	5	...	1 *
Riv.du Rempart...	172	26	815	3	28	5	2	2	1	...
Flacq	228	38	1,010	2	20	8	1	6	1	...
Moka	250	32	1,162	1	12	5	2	2	1	...
Plaines Wilhems...	63	8	319	...	...	4	1	2	1	...
Black River ...	41	3	97	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Savanne	218	29	1,147	4	29	11	4	6	1	...
Grand Port ...	275	29	1,149	4	17	12	8	3	1	...
Total ...	1,372	182	6,194	18	124	54	20	27	6	1

Statement showing the Machinery on Sugar Estates (end of 1918.)

Districts.	No. of Factories.	Boilers.		Economizers.	"Sécheries"	"Fascines"	Derricks.	Mills.		No. of Messchaert cylinders.	Juice-heaters		Defecators.	"Décanteurs".	Filter-presses.	
		Multitubular.	Stirling, &c					No. of Mills	Crushers.		Ordinary.	Under pressure.			No.	No. of plates
Pamp. ...	8	33	...	3	1	4	...	26	3	11	17	3	76	81	34	589
R. du Remp..	5	20	1	3	...	5	1	15	2	16	10	2	53	65	28	473
Flacq ...	8	38	...	5	...	3	1	28	2	30	23	3	80	95	42	745
Moka ...	5	29	...	5	1	3	3	17	3	28	17	6	75	38	34	675
Pl. Wilhems..	4	17	1	3	...	3	...	13	...	12	13	2	48	25	25	394
Black River..	1	5	...	1	...	...	1	4	1	6	2	2	20	23	9	197
Savanne ...	11	42	...	9	...	2	1	33	4	30	31	2	130	103	48	887
Grand Port...	12	47	...	7	...	7	...	36	3	14	32	2	130	94	61	1,001
Total ...	54	231	2	36	2	27	7	172	18	147	145	22	612	524	281	4,961
Last Year ...	55	234	5	31	1	27	7	174	18	113	145	22	624	563	280	5,289

Districts.	Evaporation plant.				Factories using		Total No. of Columns.	Factories having Barometric Condensers.	Vacuum Pans.	Crystallisers in motion	Centrifugals.		No. of usines having Electric light.	No. of Dynamos	No. of suction gas engines.	No. of usines connected with Central Telephone.
	One triple-effect	One quadruple.	One triple and one quadruple.	Double triple.	Double quadruple.	Quadruple or Sextuple.					Cail type.	Weston type.				
Pamp. ...	4	2	2	...	...	...	37	3	26	86	96	32	8	11	5	3
R. du Remp..	1	2	...	1	1	...	25	4	19	78	59	33	5	8	3	2
Flacq ...	1	5	1	1	...	...	37	1	37	132	97	64	8	10	2	...
Moka ...	1	2	...	1	...	1	29	1	30	88	62	41	5	7	1	3
Pl. Wilhems..	2	1	...	1	...	...	16	1	17	65	52	30	4	6	1	3
Black River...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	18	12	8	1	1	1	...
Savanne ...	2	5	...	4	...	...	54	1	43	154	111	65	11	17	2	...
Grand Port...	2	7	1	1	1	...	59	...	44	133	183	59	12	16	6	1
Total ...	14	24	4	9	2	1	260	11	223	754	672	332	54	76	21	12
Last Year ...	16	22	4	9	3	1	267	11	223	764	680	338	55	83	22	12

An attempt has been made to ascertain the names of the makers of the various machinery on the estates with a view to determining how far the local industries have supplied the factories. Replies were received from about 40 out of 59 factories with the following results.

Engines for driving power	97 % are of European make and	3 % Colonial
Mills and crushers	80 % „ „ „	20 % „
Vacuum pans	48 % „ „ „	52 % „
Effects	31 % „ „ „	69 % „

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* Is run by a non-Indian Society.

Live Stock off Estates in 1911 and 1914. The results of two special Censuses of the Whole Island.*

DISTRICT.	Horses & Poneys.		Mules.		Donkeys.		Horned Cattle.	
	§ 1911.	† 1914.	§ 1911.	† 1914.	§ 1911.	† 1914.	§ 1911.	† 1914.
Port Louis	199	201	135	282	9	36	1,073	1,500
Pamplemousses ...	102	145	9	17	10	42	4,011	4,639
Rivière du Rempart ...	38	35	8	8	2	......	1,596	1,735
Flacq	73	78	3	3	4	2	2,357	2,634
Moka	62	49	......	1	2	4	1,930	1,176
Plaines Wilhems ...	294	288	10	23	11	21	4,040	3,704
Grand Port	88	91	15	11	5	4	1,932	1,630
Savanne	48	62	5	8	4	......	1,074	1,067
Black River	24	7	16	5	12	9	918	1,630
Total	928	959	201	358	59	118	22,864	19,160

Live Stock on Estates in 1911 and 1914.

DISTRICT.	Horses & Poneys.		Mules.		Donkeys.		Horned Cattle.	
	‡ 1911.	† 1914.	‡ 1911.	† 1914.	‡ 1911.	† 1914.	‡ 1911.	† 1914.
Port Louis	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Pamplemousses ...	64	53	6	5	1	......	1,324	1,622
Rivière du Rempart ...	108	88	45	31	......	1	3,286	4,069
Flacq	122	115	4	6	3	1	3,447	3,723
Moka	50	62	3	5	2	......	1,646	1,881
Plaines Wilhems ...	30	33	1	7	......	6	900	1,349
Grand Port	112	114	9	8	5	7	2,001	2,560
Savanne	102	108	2	4	......	......	1,852	2,491
Black River	13	19	9	11	54	104	2,894	4,446
Total ...	600	592	79	77	65	119	17,350	22,141

§ From the notes made by Enumerators during the Census of 1911.
† From returns supplied by the Department of Agriculture.
‡ From the Blue Book Returns.
* No census has been made since 1914.

Return of Live Stock from information collected by the Department of Agriculture in 1914 & 1918.

DISTRICTS.	Horses.	Poneys.	Mules.	Donkeys.	MILCH CATTLE.			DRAFT CATTLE.			Total horned cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Fowls.	Ducks, &c.	Stock feathered. Total.
					Cows.	Bulls.	Calves.	At work.	Adults.	Young.							
OFF ESTATES. (Result of special Census in 1914,)																	
Port Louis	144	57	282	36	19	733	452	246	50	...	1,500	62	2,148	2,220	29,770	3,715	33,685
Pamplemousses	39	106	17	42	339	1,879	1,843	494	56	28	4,639	178	1,380	7,588	21,368	3,054	24,422
Rivière du Rempart ...	5	30	8	...	98	635	680	322	...	...	1,735	240	399	5,413	9,028	1,022	10,050
Flacq	6	72	3	2	416	977	549	692	...	...	2,634	6	1,649	5,376	16,207	2,186	18,393
Moka	18	31	1	4	10	796	191	179	...	...	1,176	4	355	301	9,288	867	10,155
Plaines Wilhems	166	122	23	21	57	2,364	673	583	13	14	3,704	109	887	973	18,721	4,401	23,122
Black River	2	5	5	9	28	266	468	306	374	188	1,630	41	1,001	3,076	10,824	1,273	12,097
Savanne	16	46	8	...	34	692	170	171	...	...	1,067	9	392	992	12,766	1,437	14,203
Grand Port...	15	76	11	4	22	430	229	394	...	...	1,075	17	577	2,283	13,428	1,999	15,427
Total off Estates ...	411	548	358	118	1,023	8,772	5,255	3,387	493	230	19,160	666	8,788	28,222	141,400	20,154	161,554
ON ESTATES. (End of 1918)										†							
Pamplemousses	34	14	2	1	157	14	164	468	...	333	1,136	108	377	430	No returns.		
Rivière du Rempart ...	45	22	3	1	564	27	593	760	...	1,428	3,372	732	359	1,059			
Flacq	66	21	1	...	249	9	234	791	...	1,901	3,184	72	640	1,529			
Moka	33	11	...	...	248	16	221	427	...	369	1,281	17	340	104			
Plaines Wilhems	25	6	1	...	183	1	214	278	...	187	863	97	101	260			
Black River	11	4	3	173	141	16	172	703	...	2,913	3,945	242	254	1,699			
Savanne	87	16	1	...	278	20	283	798	...	235	1,614	216	1,127	520			
Grand Port...	79	13	2	6	314	28	297	874	...	418	1,931	258	774	1,527			
Total on Estates 1918 ...	380	107	13	181	2,134	131	2,178	5,099	...	7,784	17,326	1,742	3,972	7,128			
Total ... ... 1914 ...	422	187	46	143	3,637	255	3,180	5,734	...	...	21,305	1,361	5,526	8,092			

† Draught Cattle in herds.

Crop value and Average Price of Sugar 1885 to 1920. *

EXPORT.	SUGAR.			
Year ending July 31	Total Produce (English tons)	Total Produce. (1000 kilos to tho ton)	Approximate Average Price. † Per 1000 kilos.	Monetary value of crop. Unit Rs. 1,000,000
1885	124,357	126,347	171.4	21.7
86	115,763	117,615	198.2	23.2
87	98,793	100,381	188.4	18.9
88	119,118	121,024	184.6	22.3
89	128,125	130,337	186.4	24.3
90	125,703	127,714	208.6	26.5
91	124,491	126,483	183.0	23.1
92	112,779	114,583	191.4	21.9
93	67,950	69,044	240.8	16.7
94	136,776	138,965	204.2	28.4
95	115,035	116,874	193.8	22.6
96	140,607	142,857	195.0	27.6
97	148,375	150,749	164.8	24.8
98	119,854	121,772	163.0	19.9
99	180,733	183,624	142.4	26.2
1900	154,926	157,404	163.0	25.6
01	180,543	183,433	175.0	32.0
02	151,220	153,639	145.0	22.3
03	139,452	141,684	145.0	20.5
04	212,300	215,697	135.0	29.1
05	140,012	142,253	194.0	27.5
06	183,078	186,007	140.0	26.0
07	211,318	214,699	132.0	28.3
08	161,330	163,911	153.0	24.9
09	188,458	191,482	152.0	29.1
10	242,666	246,560	168.6	41.6
11	210,987	214,372	141.8	30.4
12	163,047	165,663	193.6	32.1
13	203,406	206,670	152.0	31.4
14	239,331	243,172	140.0	35.0
15	266,353	270,627	226.6	61.3
16	205,148	208,440	235.0	49.0
17	200,604	203,823	248.4	50.6
18	215,913	215,913	227.6	49.2
19	241,069	244,938	244.0	59.8
20	(Estim.) 224	228	460.0	104.9

*The above figures are exclusive of local consumption which amounts to about 6000 to 7000 metric tons. The values of total produce are derived from the returns of the Chamber of Commerce corrected for balance in store and so represent approximately the amount of Sugar in each Crop available for export. †Net selling price.

Number of Bags of Sugar received in Port Louis month by month.

CROP 1913–14.

From 1. 8.13—To 29. 8.13	Bags.	123,903
„ ... 26. 9.13	...	621,309
„ ... 31.10.13	...	1,437,180
„ ... 28.11.13	...	2,086,842
„ ... 26.12.13	...	2,649,603
„ ... 30. 1.14	...	2,944,820
„ ... 27. 2.14	...	3,023,923
„ ... 27. 3.14	...	3,068,518
„ ... 24. 4.14	...	3,109,805
„ ... 29. 5.14	...	3,130,183
„ ... 26. 6.14	...	3,139,532
(End of Crop) 31. 7.14	...	3,145,616

CROP 1914–15.

From 1. 8.14—To 28. 8.14	Bags.	221,746
„ ... 25. 9.14	...	772,687
„ ... 30.10.14	...	1,629,194
„ ... 27.11.14	...	2,285,516
„ ... 25.12.14	...	2,865,253
„ ... 29. 1.15	...	3,271,949
„ ... 26. 2.15	...	3,364,903
„ ... 26. 3.15	...	3,403,447
„ ... 30. 4.15	...	3,437,439
„ ... 28. 5.15	...	3,449,349
„ ... 25. 6.15	...	3,456,366
(End of Crop) 6. 8.15	...	3,463,328

Number of Bags of Sugar received in Port Louis month by month.—(*Contd*).

CROP 1915–16

From 1. 8.15—To	27. 8.15	Bags.	12,440
,, ...	24. 9.15	...	259,601
,, ...	29.10.15	...	973,222
,, ...	26.11.15	...	1,593,745
,, ...	31.12.15	...	2,297,191
,, ...	28. 1.16	...	2,462,012
,, ...	25. 2.16	...	2,564,762
,, ...	31. 3.16	...	2,611,140
,, ...	28. 4.16	...	2,637,009
,, ...	26. 5.16	...	2,649,769
,, ..	30. 6.16	...	2,654,814
(End of Crop)	31. 7.16	..	2,657,454

CROP 1916–17.

From 1. 8.16—To	25. 8.16	Bags.	67,656
,, ...	29. 9.16	...	573,933
,, ...	27.10.16	...	1,123,104
,, ...	24.11.16	...	1,676,429
,, ...	29.12.16	...	2,334,579
,, ...	26. 1.17	...	2,480,653
,, ...	23. 2.17	...	2,539,918
,, ...	30. 3.17	...	2,574,190
,, ...	27. 4.17	...	2,585,011
,, ...	25. 5.17	...	2,592,183
,, ...	29. 6.17	...	2,596,814
(End of Crop)	31. 7.17	...	2,598,472

CROP 1917–18.

From 1. 8.17—To	31. 8.17	Bags.	184,224
,, ...	28. 9.17	...	644,086
,, ...	26.10.17	...	1,212,894
,, ...	30.11.17	...	1,934,676
,, ...	28.12.17	...	2,421,282
,, ...	25. 1.18	..	2,616,138
,, ...	22. 2.18	...	2,675,188
,, ...	29. 3.18	...	2,704,325
,, ...	26. 4.18	...	2,724,536
,, ...	31. 5.18	...	2,749,643
,, ...	28. 6.18	...	2,756,358
(End of Crop)	31. 7.18	...	2,766,250

CROP 1918–19.

From 1. 8.18—To	30. 8.18	Bags.	241,486
,, ...	27. 9.18	...	765,891
,, ...	25.10.18	...	1,396,860
,, ...	29.11.18	...	2,098,088
,, ..	27.12.18	...	2,561,933
,, ...	31. 1.19	...	2,853,090
,, ...	28. 2.19	...	3,049,307
,, ...	28. 3.19	...	3,096,771
,, ...	25. 4.19	...	3,121,505
,, ...	30. 5.19	...	3,128,937
,, ...	27. 6.19	...	3,134,705
(End of Crop)	31. 7.19	...	3,138,951

Monthly Exports of Sugar from 1913-18.

MONTHS.	1913-14.	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17.	1917-18
	K. Nett.	K. Nett.	K. Nett.	K. Nett.	K. Nett.
August	4,901,361	40,988	1,004,098	207,793	6,444,805
September	15,642,511	22,182,999	9,199,382	17,810,672	25,165,838
October	28,236,463	28.676,894	35,347,784	47,907,969	35,907,529
November	16,202,195	53,724,968	30,492,908	24,806,070	16,576,495
December	36,346,847	44,420,138	29,628,746	36,051,091	42,986,508
January	21,979,508	38,952,212	40,888,600	31,450,376	15,590,498
February	34,390,724	22,102,631	27,710,291	26,966.334	7,219,642
March	29,187,478	19,848,973	9,915,893	5,003	29,205,469
April	40,196,044	10,078,158	17,083,346	10,230,120	339,229
May	2,313,872	14,933,675	446,211	101,427	6,105,499
June	9,660,881	7,438,108	7,357,353	216,890	11,714,845
July (End of Crop) ...	2,932,402	7,293,515	219,419	425.147	7,405,736
Total of Exports ...	241,990,286	269,693,257	209,473,311	196,178,892	204,661,594

N.B.—The above values are actual clearances. Totals for the Calendar year do not agree with Customs returns which refer only to clearances on which duty has been paid up to end of month and do not include the Dependencies. (Ed.)

Export of Sugar to different Countries.

Country to which exported.	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.
United Kingdom..	20,868,913	31,169,762	155,912,059	145,680,836	75,565,227	111,372,623	74,021,552
Arabia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Aden	656,732	311,880	217,863	302,319	....	....	....
B. E. Africa ...	315,627	279,085	562,189	377,308	148,521	395,711	2,086,914
South Africa ...	10,559,947	14,387,043	7,190,649	232,797	163,355	416,788	6,145,177
Hong Kong ...	2,016,733	3,292,544	1,096,346	784,487	332,049	....	....
India	143,361,055	127,619,919	115,563,877	65,575,242	42,502,936	24,476,882	86,585,546
Seychelles ...	478,729	309,634	258,366	208,242	227,665	241,707	592,928
Singapore ...	....	....	....	6,031	....	....	....
St. Vincent ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Helena ...	45,691	27,935	38,528	32,058	39,975	39,861	16,005
Sierra Leone ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,023,190
Réunion	....	....	....	....	2,041	....	....
Zanzibar	274,665	97,363	46,152	47,470	83,320	47,530	1,428,921
Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Egypt	....	....	....	11,834,892	....	....	5,522,953
Italy	....	234	....	....	....	....	....
France	177,356	5,378,170	3,107,572	16,801	110,650,344	52,639,147	....
Belgium	....	201,204	50,200	....	....	....	....
Madagascar ...	....	....	58,263	55,435	....	1,129	....
Mesopotamia ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	6,000
Delagoa Bay ...	60,174	110,394	....	....	....	....	....
Port. East Africa...	....	11,205	100,408	13,483	40,770	729,718	4,790,441
Beira	369,007	962,998	715,681	....	....	....	....
U. S. America ...	....	....	....	272,925	....	86,300	....
Australia... ...	26,273,078	2,131,583	1,525,854	....	709,068	373,261	1,002,262
Ceylon	34,271	628,756	2,620,851	....	....	....	....
Natal	574,911	852,141	307,244	....	....	....	....
Rhodesia	....	....	....	....	85,444	....	....
Vancouver Island.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pondichery ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total ...	206,066,889	187,771,850	289,372,102	225,439,526	230,559,715	190,820,657	182,221,889

The above values refer to the Calendar Year.

Quantity and Values of Molasses exported from 1908* to 1919.

Year.	India.		South Africa.		Europe.		Other Countries.		Total Export.	
	Kilos.	Rs.	Kilos.	Rs.	Kilos.	Rs.	Kilos.	Rs.	Kilos.	Rs.
1908	11,818,540	417,152	17,044	980	8	2	2,227	77	11,837,817	418,212
1909	14,977,958	701,301	20,862	718	......	...	......	......	14,998,820	702,019
1910	13,541,872	509,974	8,360	291	31,754	462	......	......	13,581,986	510,727
1911	8,690,982	292,779	7,300	185	87	7	......	......	8,698,369	292,971
1912	4,923,919	176,119	16,694	229	600	30	......	......	4,941,213	176,378
1913	3,181,398	61,135	15,152	153	728	12	725	10	3,198 045	61,310
1914	4,482,725	112,175	16,428	190	......	...	8,000	300	4,507,153	112,665
1915	......	......	15,250	181	......	...	......	......	15,250	181
1916	2,083,734	83,870	14,850	725	......	...	1,400	300	2,099,984	84,895
1917	573,586	29,010	7,500	175	......	...	......	......	581,086	29,185
1918	......	......	7,650	125	......	...	......	......	7,650	125
1919	See last page of this section.									

N.B.—The above returns are those supplied to the Royal Commission in 1909 and are derived from the Mauritius Blue Book up to 1909. Although the total weights are probably correct, they do not always agree with the Blue Book and there appear to be some anomalies in the monetary values.

* For values previous to 1908, see 1914 issue.

Estimated Damage to Sugar Crops on account of Cyclonic Wind Velocities.

Date.	Damage to Crop.	Date.	Damage to Crop 1912.
1857 Jan. 28	2.8%	1881 Jan. 21	0.5 %
— Dec. 5	1.0	1892 Feb. 12	48.3
1861 Feb. 13	7.2	— Apr. 29	
1868 Jan. 13	13.8	1894 Feb. 21	3.6
— Feb. 20		1896 Feb. 19	1.1
1868 Mar. 12	32.5	1897 Dec. 5	0.5
1871 Jan. 5	0.2	1901 Jan. 12	6.2
1872 Feb. 15	0.9	1902 Feb. 5	18.2
1874 Mar. 27	19.0	— Feb. 9	
1877 Feb. 10	1.8	1908 Mar. 1	9.3
1879 Feb. 26	29.2	1910 Jan. 11	? ?
— Mar. 20		1911 Mar, 29	? ?
		1916 May 25	13.±

Quantity and Value of Alœ Fibre, Cocoanut Oil, Vanilla and Copra exported from 1908 to 1911.

Year.	Alœ Fibre		Vanilla.		*Cocoanut Oil.		Copra or poonac.	
	Kilos.	Rs.	Ks. G.	Rs.	H. L.	Rs.	Kilos.	Rs.
1908 ...	2,141,901	623,655	3,648.011	58,819	3,556.24	82,369	24,978	8,046
1909 ...	1,878,599	530,697	3,321.374	58,487	10,601.91	191,515	7,600	1,670
1910 ...	2,021,226	627,501	853.000	17,412	3,854.14	141,968	18,293	4,731
1911 ...	2,137,562	605,552	2,030.781	44,182	3,992.08	161,064	4,250	1,040
1912 ...	2,249,047	681,978	963.223	21,296	938.17	31,148	10,648	1,600
1913 ...	2,912,722	853,568	1,772.000	35,330	1,991.00	63,474	99,350	29,100
1914 ...	1,898,990	584,226	518.000	9,010	574.62	31,919	361,970	141,390
1915 ...	1,333,904	476,126	2,030.000	28,560	1,709.67	90,891	381,400	124,382
1916 ...	1,460,102	422,050	1,853.000	23,184	3,643.22	139,054	471,020	43,380
1917 ...	1,213,736	411,631	253...	4,163	2,628...	130,852	210,800	39,375
1918 ...	390,671	140,135	313	7,485	2,607.63	178,120	15,240	400
1919 ...	See last page of this Section.							

* Including re-exports from Dependencies.

Exports of Alœ Fibre to different Countries.**

Country to which exported.	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	......
United Kingdom...	2,404,320	1,472,707	1,156,605	1,298,236	715,970	......
Egypt ...	10,890	......	......	......	......	......
France ...	127,680	156,308	155,811	137,858	89,324	......
Germany ...	89,257	67,707	......	......	......	......
Spain ...	38,447	16,684	......	......	......	......
South Africa ...	161,884	20,291	......	23,973	408,442	390,671
India ...	......	......	......	35	......	......
Japan ...	80,244	......	......	......	......	......
Belgium ...	......	152,591	......	......	......	......
Italy ...	......	3,880	......	......	......	......
America ...	......	8,822	21,240	......	......	......
Hong-Kong ...	......	......	248	......	......	......

** For 1919 See last page of this Section.

Quantity and Value of Rum exported from 1908 to 1919.

Year.	Litres.	Value in Rupees.	Year.	Litres.	Value in Rupees.
1908	655,440	79,944	1914	81,935	17,403
1909	239,677	43,693	1915	222,526	34,928
1910	159,077	29,761	1916	501,135	127,580
1911	247,978	39,671	1917	128,329	26,669
1912	84,747	18,502	1918	47,531	15,952
1913	76,437	22,330	1919	See last page of this Section.	

Cost of Living.

Approximate Wholesale prices of Staple Articles of Food in Mauritius from 1870-1920.

Year.	RICE (per bag.)			DHOLL.		FLOUR Australian (100 lbs)	OIL.		Butter (per lb.)
	Chatta Ballam	Mooghy	Ration	Urhur or Cawnpore (per bag)	Ration (per bag)		Olive (per doz bottle)	Pistache (per ton)	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1870	8.00	8.30	5.70	11.54	9.40	5·70	9.00	23.50	0.65
71	6.80	7.50	5.50	9.50	7.50	7.60	11.00	21.50	0.65
72	8.00	8.30	5.70	7.36	6.00	9.00	8.50	23.00	0.65
73	7.50	8.00	7.00	9.34	7·60	7.50	8.30	18.00	0.65
74	9.20	9.20	7.00	10.50	8.50	12.00	8.00	20.00	0.65
75	7.30	9.60	5.00	8.50	7.80	5.50	7.70	16.00	0.65
76	8.80	9.00	8.20	7.00	6.00	7.70	9.00	15.50	0.65
77	8.80	9.40	7.50	9.00	6.40	11.50	9.00	26.00	0.65
78	9.80	9.80	8.00	8.80	6.80	9.50	9.20	28.00	0.65
79	10.70	10.50	8.50	13.00	10.00	10.00	9.20	17.50	0.65
80	10.60	11.60	10.40	9.50	9.30	9.50	9.50	18.00	0.65
81	6.80	7.50	6.20	8.00	5.20	8.30	9.25	17.50	0.75
82	7.50	7.50	6.20	8.20	6.00	7.40	9.20	18.80	0.75
83	7.20	7.60	6.00	7.20	5.80	8.00	9.25	16.25	0.75
84	9.20	9.50	7.50	7.00	6.20	8.00	9.50	22.00	0.80
85	9.00	9.50	7.50	8.30	5.70	6.50	9.50	23.00	1.00
86	9.50	10.30	7.20	6.90	6.00	7.00	9.50	17.00	1.00
87	6.50	7.50	6.20	7.50	5.50	9.50	9.50	14.80	0.87
88	7.00	7.90	6.80	6.80	4.80	7.50	9.50	19.20	0.87
89	8.80	8.80	7.30	8.40	6.70	8.60	9.20	20.00	0.87
90	10.00	10.30	9.20	8.50	7.40	8.00	9.20	20.00	0.97
91	9.50	10.00	6.25	8.25	6.20	7.25	9.20	18.00	0.95
92	9.80	10.20	8.10	9.50	7.00	7.20	9.50	21.00	0.90
93	10.00	12.50	8.50	8.25	8.00	7.50	9.25	22.50	0.90
94	10.20	10.75	8.20	8.50	8.00	7.75	9.50	22.00	0.90
95	11.00	11.60	8.50	9.00	7.50	7.50	10.00	21.00	1.00
96	10.20	11.50	8.20	8.70	7.25	7.50	9.50	23.00	1.00
97	10.00	11.00	8.20	9.00	8.00	8.00	9.20	22.50	1.10
98	10.20	10.50	7.50	8.75	6.50	8.00	9.20	21.00	1.10
99	10.50	10.20	7.00	9.50	7.40	7.50	10.00	18.50	1.20

N.B.—Bags Weigh 74½ kilos.

Approximate wholesale Prices of Staple Articles of Food in Mauritius 1870-1920. (Cont.)

Year.	Rice (per bag.)			Dholl.		Flour.	Oil.		Butter.
	Chatta Ballam.	Mooghy.	Ration.	Urhur or Cawnpore.	Ration.		Olive	Pistachio	
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1900	11.80	10.20	7.50	10.50	7.50	7.60	10.50	19.00	1.20
01	12.20	11.80	10.30	12.50	9.30	7.50	10.50	25.00	1.30
02	10.80	11.90	8.50	10.50	7.25	7.00	10.50	25.00	1.30
03	10.80	10.50	8.00	11.30	7.90	7.60	10.50	25.00	1.30
04	10.70	10.75	8.00	10.50	7.00	7.50	10.50	19.00	1.25
05	10.80	10.40	8.50	10.50	7.50	8.50	10.50	21.00	1.25
06	12.80	12.40	10.50	14.00	9.50	9.00	10.50	29.00	1.30
07	13.70	13.20	12.50	12.00	10.00	8.25	10.50	31.00	1.30
08	16.50	15.00	13.00	13.75	11.00	10.75	10.50	34.00	1.30
09	15.50	14.50	10.75	13.75	12.20	10.50	10.50	27.50	1.30
10	11.75	12.40	9.25	11.50	9.00	11.00	10.50	31.00	1.30
11	12.50	12.00	9.25	11.00	8.50	9.50	10.50	34.50	1.30
12	13.00	12.50	10.10	11.00	8.10	9.00	20.00	30.00	1.30
13	14.60	13.00	11.80	13 00	10.00	10.50	20.00	33.50	1.30
14	16.60	16.80	12.25	16.60	12.00	9.75	30.00	33.00	1.25
15	19.50	19.75	12.00	20.00	15.00	18.00	30.00	30.00	1.30
16	21.00	21.00	16.50	20.00	14.10	*17.60*	30.00	30.50	1.60
17	22.50	23.50	16.00	18.50	17.00	17.00	30.00	38.00	1.90
18	30.00	30.00	24.00	26.00	23.00	*19.55*	45.00	60 00	2.80
19	32.50	33.00	28.50	28.50	27.50	28.00	70.00	74.00	2.80
1920	* 33.		† 22.35	43.50	29.00	25.00	70.00	73.00	1.60§

Average prices for each 5 year period and for 1920.

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1870-74	7.90	8.26	6.18	9.65	7.80	8.36	8.96	21.20	0.65
75-79	9.08	9.66	7.44	9.26	7.40	8.84	8.82	20.60	0.65
80-84	8.26	8.74	7.26	7.98	6.50	8.24	9.34	18.51	0.74
85-89	8.16	8.80	7.00	7.58	5.74	7.82	9.44	18.80	0.92
90-94	10.10	10.75	8.05	8.60	7.32	7.54	9.33	20.70	0.92
95-99	10.38	10 96	7.88	8.99	7.33	7.70	9.58	21.20	1.08
00-04	11.26	11.03	8.46	11.06	7.79	7.44	10.50	22.60	1.27
05-09	13.86	13.10	11.05	12.80	10.04	9.40	10.50	28.50	1.29
10-14	13.69	13.34	10.53	12.62	9.52	9.95	18.20	32.40	1.29
15-19	25.10	25.45	19.40	22.60	19.32	20.03	41.00	46.50	2.08
……	……	……	……	……	……	……	……	……	……
1920	* 33.		† 22.35	43.50	29.00	25.00	70.00	73.00	1.60§

* Siam. † Birmanie § Local.

"Index Numbers" of Staple Articles of Food on the period 1870–74 as base.

Period.	Rice.			Dholl.		Flour.	Oil.		Butter	Period.
	Chatta Ballam	Mooghy	Ration	Urhur or Cawnpore	Ration		Olive	Pistachio		
1870–74	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1870–74
75–79	115	117	120	96	95	106	98	98	100	75–79
80–84	105	106	117	83	84	99	104	88	114	80–84
85–89	103	107	113	79	74	94	105	89	142	85–89
90–94	128	130	130	89	94	90	104	98	142	90–94
95–99	131	133	128	93	94	92	107	100	166	95–99
1900–04	143	134	137	115	100	89	117	107	195	1900–04
05–09	176	159	179	133	129	112	117	135	198	05–09
10–14	173	162	170	131	122	119	203	153	198	10–14
15–19	318	308	314	234	248	240	458	221	320	15–19
……	……	…	…	……	…	……	…	……	……	……
1920	418	……	362	451	372	299	781	344	246	1920
Column	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Column

"Average Index Numbers".

Unweighted.							Weighted.						
							.65	.03	.14	.04	.14	—weight adopted	
Period.	Rice.	Dholl.	Flour.	Oil.	Butter	Mean.	Rice.	Dholl.	Flour.	Oil.	Butter	Mean.	Period.
1870–74	100	100	100	100	100	100	65	3	14	4	14	100	1870–74
75–79	114	95	106	98	100	103	74	3	15	4	14	112	75–79
80–84	109	84	99	96	114	100	78	3	14	4	16	108	80–84
85–89	108	77	94	97	142	103	70	2	13	4	20	109	85–89
90–94	129	92	90	101	142	111	84	3	13	4	20	124	90–94
95–99	131	93	92	104	166	117	85	3	13	4	23	128	95–99
1900–04	138	108	89	112	195	128	90	3	12	5	27	137	1900–04
05–09	171	131	112	126	198	148	111	4	16	5	28	164	05–09
10–14	168	127	119	178	198	163	109	4	17	7	28	165	10–14
15-19	313	241	240	340	320	291	203	7	34	14	45	303	15-19
……	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	……
1920	390	412	299	662	246	402	253	12	42	26	34	367	1920
Column	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Column

Prices in Rupees, of Staple Articles of Food in Mauritius as derived from Wholesale Firms, 1905-1920.

YEAR.	RICE (per bag.)				DHOLL (per bag.)		LENTILS (per bag.)		Beans (per 100 lbs.)	FLOUR (per 100 lbs.)		Milk (per bt.)	OIL.		Tea (per lb.	Coffee (per lb.)	Salt Beef (300 lb.)	Salt Pork (200 lb.)	Butter (per lb.)	Lard (per 5 lb.)	Fresh meat (per lb.)
	Chatta Ballam.	Table.	Mooghy.	Ration.	Urhur or Cawnpore	Ration.	Red.	Black.		Aus-tralian.	Indian.		Olive (per doz.)	Pistachio (per ton)							
1905	10.80	11.25	10.40	8.50	10.50	7.50	10.00	8.00	13.00	8.50	7.50	0.10	10.50	21.00	0.80	18.00	72.00	75.00	1.24	2.50	0.36
06	12.80	14.50	12.40	10.50	14.00	9.50	13.75	10.00	13.00	9.00	9.50	0.10	10.50	29.00	0.80	29.00	89.00	80.00	1.25	2.50	0.36
07	13.70	15.50	13.20	12.50	12.00	10.00	13.00	11.50	13.00	8.25	8.00	0.10	10.50	31.00	0.80	27.00	85.00	80.00	1.30	2.50	0.36
08	16.50	18.00	15.00	13.00	13.75	11.00	16.00	12.80	13.00	10.75	10.25	0.10	10.50	34.00	0.80	23.00	100.00	80.00	1.30	2.50	0.36
09	15.50	15.50	14.50	10.75	13.75	12.20	16.00	12.50	13.00	10.50	10.60	0.10	10.50	27.50	0.80	20.00	120.00	85.00	1.30	2.50	0.36
10	11.75	13.25	12.40	9.25	11.50	9.00	12.50	10.00	13.00	11.00	10.50	0.10	10.50	31.00	0.80	26.00	100.00	85.00	1.30	2.50	0.36
11	12.50	13.50	12.00	9.25	11.00	8.50	11.00	8.50	13.00	9.50	9.00	0.10	10.50	34.50	0.80	22.00	130.00	120.00	1.30	2.50	0.36
12	13.00	15.00	12.50	10.10	11.00	8.10	10.50	9.50	14.00	9.00	8.25	0.00	20.00	30.00	0.85	46.00	120.00	(103.00)	1.30	2.50	0.36
13	14.60	16.00	13.00	11.80	13.00	10.00	15.00	10.00	14.50	10.50	9.50	0.00	20.00	33.50	0.95	52.00	150.00	85.00	1.30	2.95	0.36
14	16.60	19.00	16.80	12.25	16.60	12.00	16.90	12.70	16.00	9.75	9.20	0.10	30.00	33.00	1.30	42.00	120.00	85.00	1.25	3.10	0.36
15	19.50	20.00	19.75	12.00	20.00	15.00	20.00	19.75	17.00	18.00	12.50	0.10	30.00	30.00	1.30	44.00	145.00	95.00	1.30	3.45	0.36
16	21.00	23.00	21.00	16.50	20.00	14.10	21.00	16.50	15.00	(17.60)	11.75	0.12	30.00	30.50	1.25	36.00	160.00	(107.00)	1.60	3.80	0.36
17	22.50	23.00	23.50	16.00	18.50	17.00	21.50	19.00	16.00	17.00	16.95	0.14	30.00	38.00	1.27	41.00	180.00	120.00	1.90	4.40	0.70
18	30.00	34.00	30.00	24.00	26.00	23.00	28.00	22.00	23.00	(19.55)	19.00	0.16	45.00	60.00	1.27	42.00	216.00	(145.00)	2.80	4.75	0.70
19	32.50	35.00 §	33.00 §	28.50	28.50	27.50	33.00	27.00	25.00	28.00	28.75	0.16	70.00	74.00	1.35	32.00	350.00	170.00	2.80	6.00	0.70
20	*33.00	none	none	†22.35	43.50	29.00	40.50	40.00	20.00	25.00	none	0.20	70.00	73.00	1.45	61.00	300.00	200.00	‡1.60	5.00	0.70

* Siam † Birmanie ‡ Local

§ Table rice is now Rs. 150 per bag : other good qualities are being retailed at Rs. 70 per bag. All these prices are from the wholesale firms they should be compared with prices from Mr. Veron's bulletin given on page E. 68 which show much higher rates in all commodities.

Index Numbers on base year 1905 for various articles of food stuffs.

Year	Rice				Dholl		Lentils			Flour			Oil								
	Chatta Ballam	Table	Moophy	Ration	Urhur or Cawnpore	Ration	Red	Black	Beans	Australian	Indian	Milk	Olive	Pistachio	Tea	Coffee	Salt Beef	Salt Pork	Butter	Lard	Fresh Meat
1905 …	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
06 …	119	129	119	124	133	127	137	125	100	106	127	100	100	138	100	161	124	107	100	100	100
07 …	127	138	127	147	114	123	130	144	100	97	107	100	100	148	100	150	118	107	104	100	100
08 …	153	160	144	153	131	147	160	160	100	126	137	100	100	162	100	128	139	107	104	100	100
09 …	144	138	140	126	131	163	160	156	100	124	141	100	100	131	100	111	167	113	104	100	100
1910 …	109	118	119	109	110	121	125	125	100	129	140	100	100	148	100	144	139	113	104	100	100
11 …	116	120	116	109	105	113	119	106	100	112	120	100	100	164	100	122	181	160	104	100	100
12 …	120	133	120	119	105	108	105	119	108	106	110	100	190	143	106	256	167	137	104	100	100
13 …	135	142	125	139	124	133	150	125	112	123	127	100	190	160	119	289	208	113	104	118	100
14 …	154	160	162	144	158	160	169	159	123	115	123	100	286	157	163	233	167	113	104	124	100
15 …	181	178	190	141	190	200	200	247	131	212	167	100	286	143	163	244	201	127	104	138	167
16 …	194	205	202	194	190	188	210	206	116	207	157	120	286	145	156	200	222	143	128	152	167
17 …	208	205	226	188	176	227	215	238	123	200	226	140	286	181	159	228	250	160	152	176	194
18 …	278	303	288	282	248	307	280	275	177	230	253	160	429	286	159	233	300	193	224	190	194
19 …	301	311	318	335	271	367	330	338	193	329	383	160	667	352	163	178	486	227	224	240	194
1920 …	306	…	…	263	414	387	405	500	154	294	…	200	667	348	181	339	417	267	129	200	194
Column …	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

Prices of various articles of Clothing and corresponding Index numbers on 1905 as base

Year	Prices								Index Numbers								
	Shirts per doz	Boots per pair	Serge per yard	Hats per doz	Calico per ell	Prints (Indienne) per ell	Moleskin per ell	Regattas (coutils) per ell	Shirts	Boots	Serge	Hats	Calico	Prints	Moleskin	Regattas	Mean
	Rs Cts	Rs Cts	Rs Cts	Rs Cts	Rs Cts	Rs Cts	Rs Cts	Rs Cts									
1905	18.38	7.50	6.00	27.00	0.26	0.38	0.40	0.37	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
06	18.38	7.50	6.00	27.00	0.26	0.38	0.40	0.37	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
07	18.38	7.50	6.38	27.00	0.26	0.38	0.40	0.37	100	100	106	100	100	100	100	100	101
08	18.38	7.69	6.38	27.56	0.26	0.38	0.40	0.37	100	103	106	102	100	100	100	100	101
09	18.38	7.69	7.19	27.56	0.26	0.38	0.40	0.37	100	103	120	102	100	100	100	100	103
10	18.38	7.88	7.19	30.38	0.26	0.38	0.40	0.37	100	105	120	113	100	100	100	100	105
11	18.38	7.88	7.63	30.38	0.26	0.38	0.40	0.37	100	105	127	113	100	100	100	100	106
12	18.38	8.25	7.88	31.50	0.26	0.38	0.40	0.37	100	110	131	117	100	100	100	100	107
13	18.56	8.94	8.50	31.50	0.26	0.38	0.40	0.37	101	119	142	117	100	100	100	100	110
14	18.56	9.00	9.50	33.38	0.26	0.38	0.40	0.37	101	120	158	124	100	100	100	100	113
15	18.56	9.38	9.63	33.56	0.26	0.38	0.80	0.37	101	125	161	124	100	100	200	100	126
16	18.56	12.75	9.81	38.25	0.45	0.47	1.25	0.45	101	170	164	141	173	124	312	122	163
17	24.00	13.88	12.75	41.06	0.60	0.60	1.75	0.60	130	185	212	152	231	158	437	162	208
18	31.13	18.75	16.88	46.50	0.70	0.72	2.00	0.92	169	250	281	172	269	190	500	249	260
19	44.62	24.00	18.75	81.00	0.85	1.00	2.00	1.00	243	320	313	300	327	263	500	270	317
20	*45.00	24.00	22.00	*81.00	1.22	1.17	2.00	0.87	245	320	367	300	469	308	500	235	343

* Approximate.

Summary of "Index Numbers"

Year	Rice	Dholl	Lentils	Beans	Bread (flour)	Milk	Oils	Tea	Coffee	Salt Beef	Salt Pork	Butter	Lard	Fresh Meat	Clothing	Unweighted Arithmetic Means
1905 ...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
06 ...	123	130	131	100	116	100	119	100	161	124	107	100	100	100	100	114
07 ...	135	123	137	100	102	100	124	100	150	118	107	104	100	100	101	113
08 ...	152	139	160	100	132	100	131	100	128	139	107	104	100	100	101	119
09 ...	137	147	158	100	132	100	116	100	111	167	113	104	100	100	103	119
10 ...	114	115	125	100	134	100	124	100	144	139	113	104	100	100	105	114
11 ...	115	109	108	100	116	100	132	100	122	181	160	104	100	100	106	117
12 ...	123	106	112	108	108	100	166	106	256	167	137	104	100	100	109	127
13 ...	135	128	137	112	125	100	175	119	289	208	113	104	118	100	110	131
14 ...	155	159	164	123	119	100	222	163	233	161	113	104	124	100	113	144
15 ...	172	195	223	131	190	100	215	163	244	201	127	104	138	167	126	166
16 ...	195	189	208	116	182	120	216	156	200	222	143	128	152	167	163	171
17 ...	207	202	227	123	213	140	233	159	228	250	160	152	176	194	208	192
18 ...	288	277	277	177	242	130	357	159	233	300	193	224	190	194	260	235
19 ...	316	319	334	193	356	160	509	163	178	486	227	224	240	194	317	281
20 ...	284	400	452	154	294	200	507	181	339	417	267	129	200	194	343	291

N.B.— Numbers refer to January of each year.

Weighted Index Numbers.

Year	Rice .15	Dholl .01	Lentils .01	Beans .01	Bread .03	Milk .07	Oils (Olive & Pistachio) .01	Tea .02	Coffee .01	Salt Beef .01	Salt Pork .01	Butter .03	Lard .03	Fresh Meat .17	Clothing .43	Mean
1905	15	1	1	1	3	7	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	17	43	100
06	18	1	1	1	3	7	1	2	2	1	1	3	3	17	43	104
07	20	1	1	1	3	7	1	2	2	1	1	3	3	17	43	106
08	23	1	2	1	4	7	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	17	43	110
09	21	1	2	1	4	7	1	2	1	2	1	3	3	17	44	110
10	17	1	1	1	4	7	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	17	45	105
11	17	1	1	1	3	7	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	17	46	107
12	18	1	1	1	3	7	2	2	3	2	1	3	3	17	47	111
13	20	1	1	1	4	7	2	2	3	2	1	3	4	17	47	115
14	23	2	2	1	3	7	2	3	2	2	1	3	4	17	49	121
15	26	2	2	1	6	7	2	3	2	2	1	3	4	28	54	143
16	30	2	2	1	5	8	2	3	2	2	1	4	5	28	70	165
17	31	2	2	1	6	10	2	3	2	3	2	5	5	33	89	196
18	43	3	3	2	7	11	4	3	2	3	2	7	6	33	112	241
19	47	3	3	2	11	11	5	3	2	5	2	7	7	33	136	277
20	43	4	5	2	9	14	5	4	3	4	3	4	6	33	147	286
Column	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

N.B.—The figures at the top of columns are the adopted weights.

Summary of Index Numbers on 1914 as base.

Year.	Rice.	Dholl.	Lentils	Beans.	Bread Flour.	Milk.	Oils.	Tea.	Coffee.	Salt Beef.	Salt Pork.	Butter	Lard.	Fresh meat.	Clothing.	Unweighted arithmetic mean.
1914	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
15	110	123	137	106	160	100	95	100	105	120	112	104	111	167	113	118
16	127	129	127	94	154	120	96	96	86	133	126	128	123	167	144	123
17	132	127	139	100	179	140	107	98	98	150	141	152	142	194	191	140
18	184	174	170	144	204	160	166	98	100	180	171	224	153	194	236	170
19	202	200	205	156	300	160	229	104	76	292	200	224	194	194	288	202
20	191	252	277	125	256	200	227	112	145	250	235	128	161	194	312	204
Column	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Weighted Index Numbers on 1914 as base.

Weight.	.15	.01	.01	.01	.03	.07	.01	.02	.01	.01	.01	.03	.03	.17	.43	Weighted Mean.
1914	15.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	7.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	17.0	43.0	100.0
15	16.6	1.2	1.4	1.1	4.8	7.0	0.9	2.0	1 1	1.2	1.1	3.1	3.3	28.4	48.6	121.8
16	19.0	1.2	1.3	0.9	4.6	8.4	1.0	1.9	0.9	1.3	1.3	3.8	3.7	28.4	61.9	139.6
17	19.8	1.3	1.4	1.0	5.4	9.8	1.1	2.0	1.0	1.5	1.4	4.6	4.3	33.0	82.1	169.7
18	27.6	1.7	1.7	1.4	6.1	11.2	1.7	2.0	1.0	1.8	1.7	6.7	4.6	33.0	101.5	202.7
19	30.3	2.0	2.0	1.6	9.0	11.2	2.3	2.1	0.8	2.9	2.0	6.7	5.8	33.0	123.8	235.5
20	28.6	2.5	2,8	1.3	7.7	14.0	2.3	2.2	1.5	2.5	2.4	3.8	4.8	33.0	134.2	243.6
Column.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	31	14	15	16

Schedule of Average Retail prices of various Articles of consumption, animals &c., during the year 1919.

ARTICLES.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs· c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Flour, per 50 kilos ...	28.75	28.75	27.00	26.50	25.00	25.00	24.00	22.50	20.50	17.00	26.50	30.00
Oats, bags of 75 kilos ...	11.00	10.25	11.00	11.00	11.75	11.75	11.50	11.00	11.00	11.50	12.50	14.00
Bran, per 50 kilos ...	10.00	10.50	10.50	10.50	11.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	12.50	12.75	20.50	22.50
Dholl, bags of 75 kilos ...	28.70	28.70	28.75	28.75	28.90	28.90	27.00	26.00	26.00	24.75	28.50	30.00
Gram ,, ...	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	28.50	28.50	18.50	28.50	30.00	80.00
Lentils ,, ...	28.00	30.00	29.00	26.00	24.75	24.75	25.00	25.50	26.50	30.00	33.00	37.00
Butter fresh, ½ kilos ...	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
,, salt ,, ...	2.90	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80
Coffee, per 50 kilos ...	56.00	56.00	56.00	57.00	57.00	57.00	58.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00
Rice, bags of 75 kilos ...	31.50	31.00	45.00	55.00	58.00	47.00	67.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	......
Sugar, per 50 kilos ...	12.75	12.75	12.75	12.75	12.75	23.00	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50
Tea, per ℔ packet ...	1.33	1.33	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Tobacco, per 50 kilos ...	175.00	175.00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	250.00	250.00
Beer, per dozen	13.10	13.10	13.10	13.10	13.10	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50
Wine, per cask	215.00	215.00	215.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	225.00	225.00	225.00	240.00	240.00	240.00
Salt, per 50 kilos... ...	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Salted Pork, per cask of 100 lb.	120.00	120.00	125.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	133.00	133.00	133.00
Beer per cask	175.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	160.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00

Horses	Rs. 600	to	Rs. 1,000
Horned Cattle	400	,,	800
Sheep	35	,,	80
Goats	10	,,	25
Swine	50	,,	200

Mortality rates in Mauritius and especially Port Louis.

As a consequence of work on the Census of 1911 the author was able to deal with relative mortality rates in the various sections of Port Louis, in which town a general average rate of over 50 o/oo is recorded. The details of this investigation cannot, for many reasons, be published in the " Almanac," but the results obtained shewed very clearly that two principal causes exist, one on the outskirts of the town (possibly malarial) and the other in the densely crowded areas toward the centre of the town. The following table shows the relative values of the death rates obtained : the absolute values are subject to revision on account of the hospital returns and it is hoped that provision will be made for a complete investigation during the coming (1921) census.

Relative Mortality and Density of Population Port Louis.

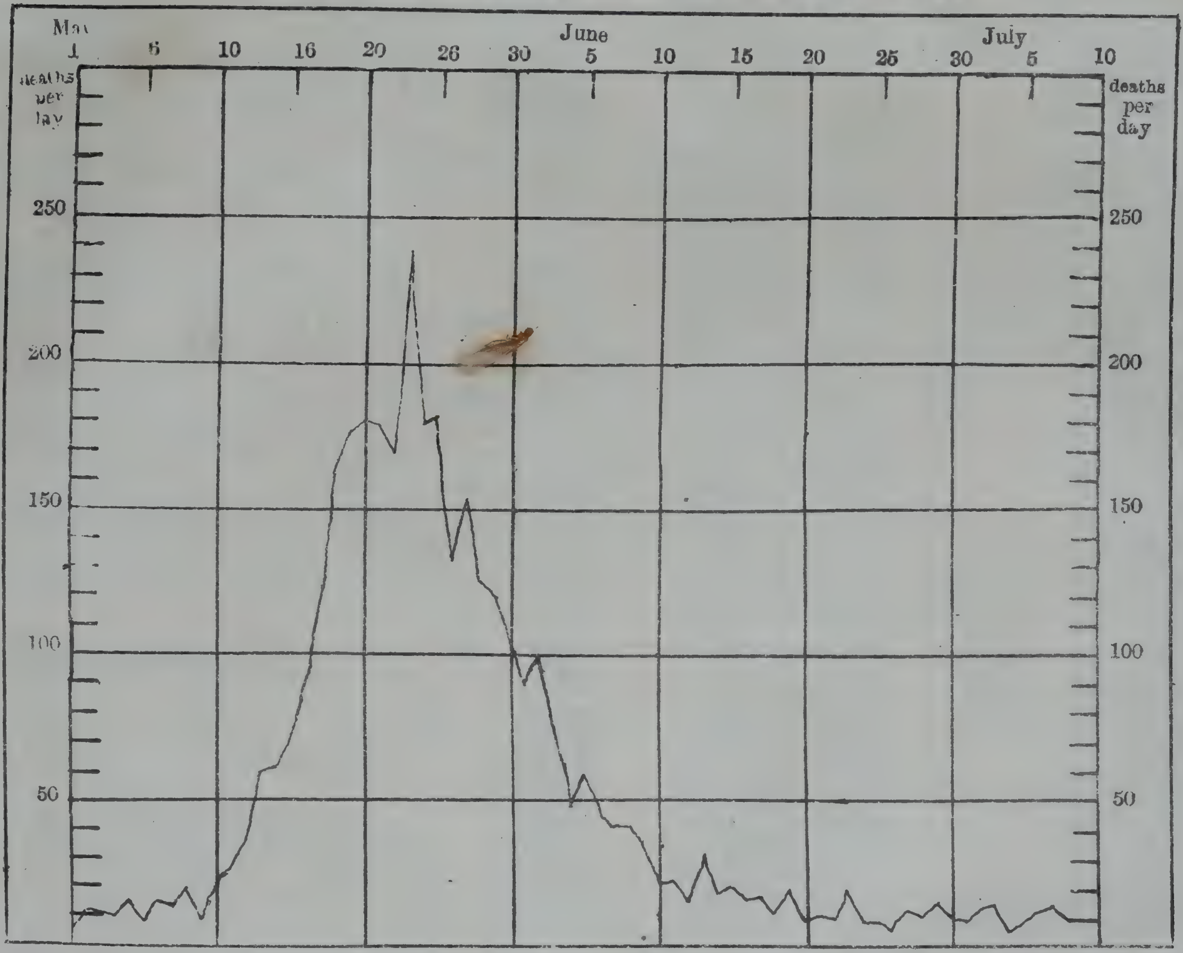
Seciion.	Number of Persons.	Persons per square mile.	Relative Mortalities.
1	1062	16	.161
2	2044	38	.074
3	4322	36	.111
4	54	...	...
5	702	...	...
6	2898	21	.068
7	3805	31	.085
8	2989	25	.063
9	5294	72	.127
10	5097	42	.068
11	4290	43	.105
12	4251	35	.110
13	4975	31	.129
Column. ...	1	2	3

Calling the average 1, the returns in column 3 indicate the relative rates in the various sections of the town, the density of population being given in column. 2. Sections 1 & 13 are on the outskirts and section 10, although densely populated, consists of well-built houses occupied by the better classes of the native and creole population.

In dealing with these mortality rates a very detailed analysis of plague cases was commenced with special reference to the geographical and time distributions of the commencing epidemic 1899-1900. It was found possible to split up the main plague epidemic into its component local epidemics : the results obtained tend to show (1) that the rapid rise to maximum which characterises nearly all plague frequency curves is due to a crowding together of the time position of the modes of these local epidemics (2) that the peak does not occur when the sanitary control is really effective (3) that there is a marked tendency for infectivity to increase outwards from the infected area (4) that if the rat is systematically hunted out on a scale large enough to keep the rat population under control an *epidemic* of bubonic plague appears to be almost impossible, *sporadic* cases alone occurring.

The details of this analysis, conducted on purely statistical lines, have not yet been published.

FREQUENCY CURVE OF DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA IN PORT LOUIS 1919.



INFANT MORTALITY.

The infant mortality rates per 1000 births have been calculated for the whole Colony from 1871 to 1918 on page E. 10, undex sex and class. It will be noticed that the yearly rates vary from 304 per 1000 births among males of the general population in 1896, to 122 per 1000 births among females in 1916. The average rate is about 170 per 1000 births.

There is at present no official information which permits a comparison of these general rates with those for the town of Port Louis, but for a tropical country the average does not appear to be high when compared with the following towns :

Brussels	166	Jamaica	175	Petrograd	249
Dublin	167	Madrid	177	Moscow	317
Ceylon	171	Montevideo	179	Bombay	329
Aberdeen	173	Bucharest	185		
Rio de Janiero	174	Montreal	242		

This comparison with other towns is not a very happy one, as the mortality rates appear to be peculiarly sensitive to climatic and other sanitary influences as can be seen from the table on page E 10, but at least it shows that the rate is not abnormally high. This is due, possibly, to the fact that the majority of infants in the first year of life, and especially the first 6 months, in Mauritius are breast-fed.

It is believed that the mortality in the first five years of life is high, but the whole question of mortality rates demands more detailed investigation than has yet been given to it. No attempt has yet been made officially to compute corrected rates, in spite of the steady and progressive change which has occurred in the age, sex and class distribution of the population during the last 40 years. This is due to the fact that no proper statistical bureau exists in Mauritius, the only office dealing with this work being one of registration.

Influenza Epidemic.

A complete report on the influenza epidemic has not yet been issued and the Registrar General's figures were not ready at the time of going to press, but the following table shows the deaths in Port alone, day by day, from the 1st of May to the 13th of July. There was no apparent differentiation between the usual seasonal form and the so-called spanish form until the mortality rapidly increased after the 10th of May.

DEATHS IN PORT LOUIS FROM INFLUENZA

Month / Day	May	June	July	Month / Day	May	June
1 ...	7	89	10	17 ...	90	16
2 ...	12	100	9	18 ...	115	16
3 ...	11	70	13	19 ...	152	13
4 ...	10	48	15	20 ...	175	19
5 ...	15	58	6	21 ...	180	9
6 ...	9	45	9	22 ...	179	10
7 ...	16	41	13	23 ...	169	10
8 ...	14	40	14	24 ...	230	20
9 ...	19	34	10	25 ...	181	9
10 ...	7	23	9	26 ...	182	9
11 ...	21	22	9	27 ...	133	6
12 ...	27	16	13	28 ...	153	13
13 ...	35	16	7	29 ...	125	12
14 ...	59	33	...	30 ...	118	14
15 ...	62	18	...	31 ...	101	
16 ...	69	20	...			

The accompanying curve shews more clearly the character of the epidemic frequency.

Assets and Liabilities of the Mauritius Government on 30th June 1918.

I.—*Commissioners of Currency on the 30th. June 1918.*

LIABILITIES

1918		Rs.	c.
June 30	Stock of Notes	9,056,500	...
do.	Balance in favour of Commissioners ...	505,725	94
		Rs. 9,562,225	94

ASSETS

1918		Rs	c.	Rs.	c.
June 30	In hands of Commissioners—Notes	1,360,250	...		
	Specie	2,842,000	...	4,202,250	...
do.	Investments in England at cost price :				
	a/c Investment Fund ...	*3,614,250	...		
	a/c Depreciation Fund ...	505,725	94	4,119,975	94
	Placed on deposit at call at the London County Westminster & Parr's Bank Ltd.			1,240,000	...
				Rs. 9,562,225	94

II.—*Government Savings Bank on the 30th. June 1918.*

LIABILITIES

1918		Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
June 30	Depositors—Amount due to them :				
	Principal	3,575,685	65		
	Interest	102,730	46	3,678,416	11
do.	Surplus			335,781	70
				Rs. 4,014,197	81

ASSETS

1918				Rs.	c.
June 30	Investments in England at cost price at 1s. 4d. the Rupee			3,772,495	37
	Balance due by Treasury ...	Rs. 131,207	20		
	Amount in hands of Controller	7,764	78	138,971	98
	Interest due by Treasury for the year 1917–18 ...			102,730	46
				Rs. 4,014,197	81

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* Sterling value of Securities held = £ 244,553.11.11 or @ 1s. 4 = Rs. 3,668,303.94. The difference (Rs. 54,053.94) is due to the profit in exchange arising in connection with the purchase of some of the original securities.

Assets and Liabilities of the Mauritius Government on 30th. June 1918.—(*Continued*).

III.—*Balance Sheet as at 30th. June 1918.*

Liabilities

	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Deposits				
Colonial Postmaster	228,946	79		
Miscellaneous	315,639	51		
Savings Bank	3,903,702	57		
Curatelle	260,248	06		
Notaries	46,470	62		
Widows' Fund...	1,969,871	90		
Guarantee Fund	127,385	43		
Hurricane Loan 1892...	4,288,244	34		
Local Banks	10,718,514	37		
			21,859,023	59
Government of India			470,078	97
Advances by Crown Agents			1,455,000	...
Drafts and Remittances :				
Family Remittances			26,534	56
Loan Funds—(unexpended)—Drainage Works (Ord. No. 49 of 1903-04)			47	18
	Rs.	c.		
Surplus on 30.6.17	7,136,804	15		
Add Revenue 1.7.17 to 30.6.18...	13,566,419	89		
	20,703,224	04		
Deduct Expenditure 1.7.17 to 30.6.18 ...	12,732,152	72		
	7,971,071	32		
Deduct Amounts advanced to 30.6.18 under Ord. No. 19 of 1915 :				
For Rwy.Re-Equipment. Rs 2,545,000.82				
For Irrigation Works ... *1,654,079.11				
	4,199,079	93		
			3,771,991	39
Net surplus on 30th June 1918...				
*Under Ordinance Rs 1,500,000.00				
do. Estimates 154,079.11				
Rs 1,654,079.11				
			Rs. 27,582,675	69

Assets

	Rs.	c.
Cash in the hands of the Receiver General and Sub-Accountants...	1,242,376	45
Investments—Surplus Balances & Reserve Fund at cost.	706,671	65
do. Savings Bank at cost	3,772,495	37
do. Guarantee Fund at cost	123,500	...
do. Hurricane Loan 1892 at cost	4,268,252	91
Miscellaneous Advances...	15,188,019	81
Co-operative Credit Societies (Advances to)	42,020	...
Advance to Sugar Planters in respect of their gift to the Imperial Government	27,215	83
Railway Unallocated Stores	982,513	74
Remittances Sub-Accountants	47,091	30
Rice, Ghee, Sugar, etc.	337,907	88
H.M.C.S. "Secunder" Capital Account	617,011	91
do. General Account	161,777	94
do. Agents	960	86
do. Salvage Account (Tintingue).	4,860	04
	Rs. 27,582,675	69

Government Debenture and Inscribed Stock on June 30, 1918.

Dates.	To whom due.	Rate of Interest.	When incurred and for what cause.	Provisions for payment of interest or Sinking Fund, and enactments by which it is made.	Amount of Original Debt.	Amount repaid.	Remarks.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mauritius Railways.	Debenture Bond holders.	4½ % p.a.	In 1876—For the purpose of constructing the Railways, Savanne line.	Ord, No. 10 of 1876 enacts that one per cent cumulative Sinking Fund shall be applied either in annual drawings or the purchase of the Bonds payable half-yearly and chargeable against the Revenues of the Colony.	100,000.0.0	61,400.0.0 33,300.0.0	Drawn Bonds. Converted into 4 % Inscribed Stock under the provisions of Ord. 1 of 1887
	do.	4 „	In 1879.For the redemption of 4 % debentures issued under the provisions of Ord. No. 10 of 1879.	Ord. No. 10 of 1879 enacts the same provisions as Ord. No. 10 of 1876.	314,600.0.0	78,800.0.0 217,900.0.0	Drawn Bonds. Converted into 4 % Inscribed Stock under Ord. 1 of 1887.
Mare-aux-Vacoas Water Supply.	Stock Holders.	4 „	In 1888, to declare the terms and conditions applicable to loans authorised to be raised in England by the Gov. of Mauritius and to provide for the creation of Mauritius Inscribed stock under the provisions of Ord. No. 10 of 1887.	Ord. No. 1 of 1887 enacts that Government shall appropriate out of the General Revenue of the Colony in each half year a Sinking Fund equal to 10 shillings per £ 100 on the total amount of Inscribed Stock.	482,390.16.0		Conversion Loan. Ord. 15 of 1884... £ 89,488.0.0 Do. 10 of 1876... 34,299.0.0 Do. 10 of 1879... 217,900.0.0 Do. 2 of 1887... 101,824.10.0 Do. 22 of 1887... 36,000.0.0 Cost ... ... 2,879.6.0 £ 482,390.16.0
Hurricane Loan 1892 guaranteed by Imperial Govt.	do.	3 „	In 1893 — To meet the wants and necessities created by the Hurricane of the 29th April 1892,and to provide funds for certain public works.Ords. 4 & 12 of 1892.	Do. do.	600,000.00.0		
Public Works. Loan.	do.	3½ „	1904—To meet the cost of construction of Railways,B. River, L. Mountain & Bois C. lines & certain Drainage & W. works as well as the cost of a Dredger.Ord. 31 of 1904.	Under the provisions of the general loan and Inscribed Stock Ord. 1 of 1887 Sinking Fund of 1 per cent per annum.	150,000.0.0		
					1,646,990.16.0	391,400.0.0	Outstanding £ 1,255,590.16 0

Public Debt of Mauritius.

Description of Stock.			Amount of stock.			Actual Cost.			Market Value on 30th. June 1918.		
	SINKING FUND 4 % STOCK ORD. 1 OF 1887.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
6 %	Exchequer Bonds	1920	1,800	0	0	1,800	0	0	1,831	10	0
5 %	do.	1922	5,300	0	0	5,300	0	0	5,333	2	6
5 %	War Loan Stock	1929–47	22,846	0	8	24,315	8	5	21,418	3	1
5 %	National War Bonds*	1927	6,728	17	3	6,728	17	3	6,728	17	3
2½ %	India	...	4,000	0	0	3,548	4	2	1,840	0	0
5 %	National War Bonds*	1928	2,400	0	0	2,400	0	0	2,400	0	0
	INSCRIBED STOCK.										
3 %	British Guiana	1923–45	6,200	0	0	5,816	9	1	3,782	0	0
3½ %	Canada	1930–50	599	15	2	569	17	5	413	16	8
3½ %	Cape	1929–49	4,000	0	0	3,958	5	10	2,760	0	0
3 %	Ceylon	1940	17,172	2	9	14,501	6	11	11,505	6	8
3½ %	do.	1934–59	5,247	13	2	5,136	8	9	3,463	9	1
4 %	do.	1934	1,498	7	2	1,326	17	4	1,258	12	5
3 %	Gold Coast	1927–52	10,368	3	0	8,998	16	3	6,117	4	2
3½ %	do.	1934–59	7,000	0	0	6,744	7	4	4,620	0	0
3½ %	Hong-Kong	1918–43	9,752	18	9	9,604	8	7	6,827	1	1
3 %	Jamaica	1922–44	1,000	0	0	974	12	3	560	0	0
3½ %	do.	1919–49	2,211	13	9	1,908	8	1	1,459	14	3
4 %	do.	1934	6,953	19	3	6,671	0	5	5,632	14	2
3 %	Natal	1929–49	4,127	16	3	3,906	4	4	2,476	13	9
3½ %	N. S. Wales	1924	6,000	0	0	5,895	2	11	5,400	0	0
3½ %	New Zealand	1940	3,833	15	11	3,591	12	7	2,760	6	8
4 %	do.	1929	3,000	0	0	3,484	13	7	2,580	0	0
3½ %	Queensland	1930	2,700	0	0	2,696	12	8	2,214	0	0
3½ %	do.	1945	5,500	0	0	5,883	8	4	3,795	0	0
4 %	St. Lucia	1919–44	2,800	0	0	3,060	1	9	2,100	0	0
3½ %	Sierra Leone	1929–54	13,000	0	0	12,142	2	2	8,450	0	0
4 %	do.	1938–63	1,184	5	3	1,141	9	5	876	7	1
3½ %	South Australia	1939	5,700	0	0	5,387	11	6	4,047	0	0
3½ %	South Nigeria	1930–55	34,847	0	3	33,444	4	3	23,695	19	4
3½ %	Str. Settlements	1937–67	29,487	5	4	27,757	9	10	19,756	9	4
3 %	Trinidad	1922–44	12,473	12	6	11,319	4	0	7,359	8	9
4 %	do.	1917–42	7,737	2	9	7,633	12	6	5,957	11	11
3½ %	Victoria	1923	3,000	0	0	3,026	18	9	2,700	0	0
3½ %	do.	1921–26	4,000	0	0	3,738	5	7	3,480	0	0
3 %	W. Australia	1915–35	4,500	0	0	4,268	6	11	3,195	0	0
3 %	do.	1927	200	0	0	190	8	3	160	0	0
		Total ...£	259,170	9	2	248,870	17	5	188,955	8	2

* No quotation in Stock Exchange Official List.

Public Debt of Mauritius.

Description of Stock.	Amount of Stock.			Actual Cost.			Market Value on 30th. June 1918		
SINKING FUND 3% IMPERIAL GUARANTEED STOCK—ORD. 4 & 12 OF 1892.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
5 % Exchequer Bonds "B"... 1922 ...	3,600	0	0	3,600	0	0	3,622	10	0
2½ % India	3,400	0	0	3,048	10	8	1,564	0	0
4 % Antigua Ins. Stock ... 1919–44 ...	400	0	0	401	1	0	296	0	0
3½ % Canada „ ... 1909–34 ...	1,200	0	0	1,250	13	6	912	0	0
3½ % do. „ ... 1930–50 ...	3,890	16	2	3,696	11	4	2,684	13	2
3 % Ceylon „ ... 1940 ...	40,932	15	6	32,542	12	6	27,424	19	2
3½ % do. „ ... 1934–59 ...	1,205	18	2	1,100	0	10	795	18	0
4 % do. „ ... 1934 ...	560	0	0	555	17	0	470	8	0
3 % Gold Coast „ ... 1927–52 ...	11,132	2	10	9,782	1	4	6,567	19	3
3½ % do. „ ... 1934–59 ...	12,841	15	1	12,272	19	7	8,475	11	2
3½ % Hong Kong „ ... 1918–43 ...	7,247	19	11	7,095	5	9	5,073	11	11
3 % Jamaica „ ... 1922–44 ...	3,800	0	0	3,719	3	0	2,128	0	0
3½ % do. „ ... 1919–49 ...	129	7	1	115	10	0	85	7	6
4 % do. „ ... 1934 ...	7,625	15	9	7,123	14	5	6,176	17	9
3 % Natal „ ... 1929–49 ...	4,231	16	1	3,953	12	10	2,539	1	8
5½ % N. S. Govt. Stock ... 1922–32 ...	100	0	0	101	19	0	100	0	0
3½ % do. Ins. Stock ... 1924 ...	1,500	0	0	1,409	19	9	1,350	0	0
3 % do. „ ... 1935 ...	300	0	0	278	14	8	213	0	0
3½ % N. Zealand „ ... 1940 ...	8,217	4	5	8,254	14	7	5,916	8	0
3½ % Queensland „ ... 1945 ...	5,000	0	0	5,222	7	2	3,450	0	0
3½ % Sierra Leone „ ... 1929–54 ...	5,000	0	0	4,753	11	3	3,250	0	0
4 % do. „ ... 1938–63 ...	4,174	12	4	3,988	12	4	3,089	4	4
3½ % S. Nigeria „ ... 1930–55 ...	35,874	12	11	34,385	3	0	24,394	15	2
3½ % S. Settlements „ ... 1937–67 ...	29,613	5	1	28,072	6	9	19,840	17	7
3½ % Tasmania „ ... 1920–40 ...	3,200	0	0	3,400	7	2	2,272	0	0
3 % Trinidad „ ... 1922–44 ...	6,771	13	10	6,395	0	11	3,995	6	0
4 % do. „ ... 1917–42 ...	2,012	16	9	1,986	5	0	1,549	17	8
3½ % Victoria „ ... 1923 ...	3,500	0	0	3,372	2	5	3,150	0	0
3½ % do. „ ... 1921–26 ...	1,200	0	0	1,047	16	9	1,044	0	0
3 % W. Australia „ ... 1927 ...	600	0	0	571	11	6	480	0	0
3 % do. „ ... 1915–35 ...	4,800	0	0	4,571	8	8	3,408	0	0
3 % do. „ ... 1916–36 ...	500	0	0	443	5	6	345	0	0
3 % S. Aust.Cons. „ 1916 or after...	8,000	0	0	7,492	7	2	4,400	0	0
4 % Bengal Nagpur Rway. Co. Ltd.	2,467	0	0	2,999	13	6	1,726	18	0
3 % Plymouth Corporation 1942 ...	3,600	0	0	3,438	1	0	2,268	0	0
3 % Reading „ 1962 or after...	3,500	0	0	3,331	15	3	2,030	0	0
3 % Sheffield „ ... 1925 ...	1,500	0	0	1,387	10	0	1,245	0	0
5 % War Loan Stock ... 1929–47 ...	15,283	17	3	14,513	18	6	14,328	12	5
5 % National War Bonds*... 1927 ...	3,350	0	6	3,350	0	0	3,350	0	0
5 % do. * ... 1928 ...	2,350	0	0	2,350	0	0	2,350	0	0
Total £...	254,613	9	2	237,376	5	7	178,362	16	9
SINKING FUND 3½ % STOCK—ORDINANCES Nos. 19 of 1903, 49 of 1903-04, & 31 of 1904.									
5 % Exchequer Bonds ... 1922 ...	900	0	0	900	0	0	905	12	6
3 % Gold Coast Ins. Stock ... 1927–52 ...	1,702	2	5	1,378	5	5	1,004	5	0
3½ % do. do. ... 1934–59 ...	136	6	2	95	2	0	89	19	3
4 % do. do. ... 1939–59 ...	123	1	9	97	5	3	93	10	11
3½ % S.Settlements Ins. Stock. 1937–67 ...	11,711	10	5	11,165	0	1	7,846	14	5
3½ % S. Nigeria do. ... 1930–55 ...	5,639	11	3	4,852	5	8	3,834	18	1
4 % Sierra Leone do. .... 1938–63 ...	844	7	5	810	9	3	624	16	8
5 % War Loan Stock ... 1929–47 ...	2,173	3	9	2,064	12	1	2,037	7	3
5 % National War Bonds* ... 1927 ...	1,150	0	0	1,150	0	0	1,150	0	0
5 % do. * ... 1928 ...	1,100	0	0	1,100	0	0	1,100	0	0
Total £...	25,480	3	2	23,612	19	9	18,687	4	1

* No quotation in Stock Exchange Official List.

Public Debt of Mauritius.

Description of Stock.	Amount of stock			Actual Cost.			Market Value on 30th. June 1918.		
HURRICANE LOAN FUND	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
6 % Exchequer Bonds ... 1920 — ...	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0	2,543	15	0
5 % do. * ... 1922 — ...	5,500	0	0	5,500	0	0	5,534	7	6
5 % War Loan Stock ... 1929–47 ...	9,715	4	7	9,222	13	6	9,108	0	6
5 % National War Bonds*... 1927 — ...	2,950	0	0	2,950	0	0	2,950	0	0
5 % do do * ... 1928 — ...	2,700	0	0	2,700	0	0	2,700	0	0
3 % British Guiana ... 1923-45 ...	1,000	0	0	958	16	0	610	0	0
3 % Canada ... ... 1938 — ...	5,000	0	0	5,206	6	0	3,400	0	0
3 % Cape of Good Hope ... 1933–43 ...	10,000	0	0	9,389	2	9	6,500	0	0
3 % Ceylon ... ... 1940 — ...	6,820	16	5	5,673	4	8	4,569	19	0
3½ % do. ... ... 1934–59 ...	19,074	4	4	18,617	8	5	12,588	19	8
4 % do. ... ... 1934 — ...	1,568	19	1	1,323	19	1	1,317	18	5
4 % do. ... ... 1939–59 ...	599	5	1	598	12	1	461	8	6
3 % Gold Coast... ... 1927–52 ...	20,411	14	5	18,254	12	2	12,042	18	4
3½ % do. ... ... 1934–59 ...	12,280	7	5	11,640	6	2	8,105	0	11
3½ % Hong-Kong ... 1918–43 ...	8,340	14	1	8,236	0	9	5,838	9	10
3½ % Jamaïca ... ... 1919–49 ...	4,484	12	7	3,764	5	10	2,959	17	1
4 % do. ... ... 1934 — ...	1,859	10	9	1,543	12	4	1,506	4	6
3 % N. S. Wales ... 1935 — ...	5,000	0	0	5,056	6	0	3,500	0	0
3 % New Zealand ... 1945 — ...	5,000	0	0	5,012	11	0	3,050	0	0
3½ % do. ... ... 1940 — ...	3,835	7	10	3,583	13	7	2,761	9	8
3 % Queensland ... 1922–47 ...	3,000	0	0	2,874	13	11	1,830	0	0
3½ % do. ... ... 1924 — ...	1,400	0	0	1,425	4	6	1,246	0	0
3½ % Sierra Leone ... 1929–54 ...	12,000	0	0	11,198	18	8	7,800	0	0
4 % do. ... ... 1938–63 ...	988	9	10	930	8	10	731	9	8
3½ % South Australia ... 1939 — ...	814	11	5	606	19	1	578	6	11
3½ % South Nigeria ... 1930–55 ...	52,151	4	11	48,302	17	4	35,462	16	11
3½ % Str. Settlements ... 1937-67 ...	42,285	2	4	38,911	3	3	28,331	0	7
3 % Trinidad ... ... 1922–44 ...	12,524	13	0	11,751	18	0	7,389	10	10
4 % do. ... ... 1917–42 ...	2,447	13	6	2,432	9	1	1,884	14	2
3 % Victoria ... ... 1929–49 ...	2,100	0	0	2,003	6	1	1,281	0	0
3 % W. Australia ... 1915–35 ...	5,300	0	0	5,184	3	1	3,763	0	0
3 % do. ... ... 1916–36 ...	500	0	0	471	11	5	345	0	0
3 % S. Aust. Cons : 1916 or after ...	5,000	0	0	4,772	18	5	2,750	0	0
3 % Transvaal Guar : Stock 1923–53 ...	15,000	0	0	14,904	18	0	10,350	0	0
3 % Sheffield Corporation ... 1925 — ...	12,514	17	4	11,595	17	11	10,387	6	10
3 % Zanzibar Guar : Debentures* ...	5,500	0	0	5,451	6	0	5,451	6	0
Total ...£.	302,167	8	11	284,550	3	11	211,680	0	10
PUBLIC OFFICERS' GUARANTEE FUND.									
5 % Exchequer Bonds ... 1922 — ...	400	0	0	400	0	0	402	0	0
3½ % Str. Settle. Insc. Stock.. 1937–67 ...	2,316	2	5	2,124	0	10	1,551	16	0
3½ % Sth. Nigeria Ins.Stock... 1930–55 ...	2,350	7	4	2,284	3	10	1,598	5	0
3 % Transvaal Guar : Stock... 1923–53 ...	2,000	0	0	1,925	2	0	1,380	0	0
6 % Exchequer Bonds ... 1920 — ...	500	0	0	500	0	0	508	15	0
5 % War Loan Stock ... 1929–47 ...	526	6	3	500	0	0	493	8	4
5 % National War Bonds *... 1927 — ...	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0
Total ...£.	8,592	16	0	8,233	6	8	6,434	14	4

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* No quotation in Stock Exchange Official List.

Public Debt of Mauritius.

Description of Stock.	Amount of Stock.			Actual Cost.			Market Value on 30th June 1918.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
SAVINGS BANK.									
4 % Cape Cons : Ins. Stock ...1936 ...	704	2	4	700	9	1	577	7	6
4 % Ceylon „ ...1934 ...	24,516	16	8	25,726	16	4	20,594	2	10
3½ % Str. Settlements „ ...1937-67 ...	15,084	0	8	14,630	12	8	10,106	6	0
4 % Trinidad „ ...1917-42 ...	10,000	0	0	10,825	1	0	7,700	0	0
4 % Victoria „ ...1919 ...	1,920	15	5	2,000	0	0	1,901	11	3
4 % „ „ ...1920 ...	1,521	15	11	1,600	0	0	1,476	2	10
3½ % India Reg. Rupee „ ...1842-43 ...	7,633	6	8	7,931	18	11	5,152	10	0
3½ % „ „ ...1854-55 ...	4,333	6	8	6,991	14	2	2,925	0	0
3½ % „ „ ...1865 ...	96,466	13	4	98,402	17	0	65,115	0	0
5 % War Loan Stock ...1929-47 ...	67,090	15	9	82,690	4	8	62,897	12	3
Total...... £.	229,271	13	5	251,499	13	10	178,445	12	8
COMMISSIONERS OF CURRENCY—INVESTMENT FUND.									
5 % Zanzibar Guar : Debentures ...	5,600	0	0	5,545	11	0	5,545	11	0
3½ % India Reg. Rupee Stock...1865 ...	57,700	0	0	58,831	15	11	38,947	10	0
3½ % „ „ ...1854-55 ...	19,453	6	8	19,323	6	1	13,131	0	0
3 % Guaranteed „ I. Land ...	17,695	14	11	14,533	6	8	10,263	10	8
5 % War Loan Stock ...1929-47 ...	130,418	18	2	146,319	12	3	122,267	14	6
Total...... £.	230,867	19	9	244,553	11	11	190,155	6	2
DEPRECIATION FUND.									
3 % Transvaal Guaranteed Stock 1923-53...	6,713	3	1	5,955	17	5	4,632	1	6
6 % Exchequer Bonds ...1920 ...	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,526	5	0
5 % War Loan... ... ...1929-47 ...	19,509	8	7	23,959	3	10	18,290	1	9
5 % National War Bonds* ...1927 ...	2,300	0	0	2,300	0	0	2,300	0	0
Total...... £.	260,890	11	5	278,268	13	2	216,903	14	5
OTHER INVESTMENTS.									
4 % C. of G. Hope Ins. Stock...1923 ...	700	0	0	715	4	5	644	0	0
4 % Cape Cons. Ins. „ ...1916-36 ...	5,000	0	0	5,018	12	0	4,100	0	0
3 % Canada Reg. „ ...1938 ...	1,827	12	7	1,754	12	0	1,242	15	9
3 % Ceylon Ins. „ ...1940 ...	2,249	4	9	2,100	5	3	1,504	19	9
4 % Jamaica Ins. „ ...1934 ...	192	5	10	160	13	0	155	15	1
4 % N. S. Wales „ ...1933 ...	4,300	0	0	4,516	7	7	3,569	0	0
3½ % „ „ ...1924 ...	8,000	0	0	8,157	3	5	7,200	0	0
4½ % N. S. Wales Debentures...1920 ...	3,000	0	0	2,985	0	0	2,970	0	0
4 % Sierra Leone Ins. Stock ...1938-63 ...	370	4	6	365	14	5	273	19	4
4 % South Australian Bonds...1929 ...	200	0	0	198	5	0	168	0	0
5 % „ Debentures...1921-23 ...	500	0	0	495	0	0	485	0	0
3½ % S. Nigeria Ins. Stock ...1930-55 ...	3,926	4	7	3,777	13	0	2,669	16	8
3½ % Str. Settlements „ ...1937-67 ...	14,456	19	6	14,062	14	5	9,686	3	6
3 % Transvaal Guar. Stock ...1923-53 ...	2,675	19	0	2,565	12	3	1,846	8	1
6 % Exchequer Bonds ...1920 ...	200	0	0	200	0	0	203	10	0
5 % War Loan Stock ... ...1929-47 ...	3,779	0	8	3,588	12	2	3,542	16	10
5 % National War Bonds* ...1927 ...	250	0	0	250	0	0	250	0	0
5 % do. do.* ...1928 ...	200	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0
Total...... £.	51,827	11	5	51,111	8	11	40,714	5	0

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* No quotation in Stock Exchange Official List.

Statement of Funded Public Debt or Loans borrowed for fixed periods, outstanding on 30th June 1918 and of the accumulated fund at the same date. (A summary of Table on page E. 62).

Designation of Debt or Loan.	Legal Authority.	Amount ontstanding			Sinking Fund.								
					Amount of Stock.			Cost price.			Market value.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
4½% Unconverted Railway debentures (Savanne) ...	Ord. 10 of 1876	* 5,300	...	...	...	...	...	† 72	6	9	† 72	6	9
4% Debentures (Conversion Loan) ...	„ 10 of 1879	*17,900	...	...	......	...	...	† 4	0	4	† 4	0	4
4% Inscribed Stock ...	„ 1 of 1887	482,390	16	...	259,170	9	2	248,870	17	5	188,955	8	2
4% do. ...	„ 22 of 1887				†32	15	2	32	15	2	†32	15	2
3% Imperial Guaranteed Loan ...	„ 4 & 12 of 1892	600,000	...	...	254,613	9	2	237.376	5	7	178,363	16	9
3½% Inscribed Stork...	„ 19/03,49/03-04 and 31 of 1904	150,000	..	...	25,480	3	2	23,412	19	9	18,687	4	1
	£	1,255,590	16	...	539,296	16	8	509,969	5	0	386,115	11	3

* Redeemed by annual drawings. † Cash balances.

Financial condition of the Government Savings Bank 1906 *to* 1918.

YEAR.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Balance.	Depositors.		Total Deposits		Amount to Credit of Depositors.	
				General Population.	Indian Population.	General Population.	Indian Population.	General Population.	Indian Population.
	Rs,	Rs.						Rs.	Rs.
1906—07...	3,130,979	2,830,272	300,698	15,712	10,802	617,860	330,396	1,571,330	1,183,433
07—08...	3,172,294	2,817,705	353,589	15,631	10,767	721,751	289,023	1,561,418	1,131,377
08—09...	3,180,822	2,827,266	353,556	15,728	10,849	644,020	326,654	1,555.431	1,161,171
09—10...	3,353,590	3,000,038	353,560	16,097	11,219	741,801	492,626	1,673,135	1,326,893
10—11...	3,609,338	3,254,195	355,142	15,634	12,398	780,127	515,738	1,710,204	1,543,991
11—12...	3,616,396	3,261,252	355,144	16,107	12,211	735,733	469,804	1,780,091	1,481,161
12—13...	3,647,873	3,291,656	367,216	17,915	10,926	1,173,170*		2,037,085	1,254,571
13—14...	3,594,091	3,237,874	356,216	17,848	11,561	1,143,152		1,917,566	1,320,308
14—15...	3,838,748	3,482,532	356,216	17,946	11,803	1,385,792		2,145,286	1,337,245
15—16...	3,946,931	3,612,390	334,541	29,749		1,292,513		3,482,531	
16—17...	3,974,632	3,640,091	334,541	...		1,516,388		3,640,091	
17—18...	4,014,198	3,678,416	335,782	...		1,519,429		3,575,686	

* No distinction is made now.

In the comparative table of Revenue and Expenditure given on the next page the following classification has been adopted :—

1. *Public Debt &c.*
    - Public Debt.
    - Pension and charitable allowances
    - Defence
2. *Administration*
    - Colonial Secretary
    - Treasury
    - Audit
    - Registrar General
    - (a) Archives
    - * Storekeeper General
3. *Revenue Departments*
    - Customs
    - Port and Marine
    - Post Office
    - Railways
    - Loan Commission
    - Registration and Mortgage‡
4. *Law and Justice*
    - Supreme Court
    - Procureur General
    - District and Stipendiary Magistrates
    - Police Prisons and Reformatory
5. *Medical and Sanitary*
    - Medical and Health Department
    - Quarantine

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* Abolished in 1912 and Printing Establishment transferred to the Secretariat.

‡ Now combined with " Registrar General's Department,"

(a) Now combined with Registrar General,

Receipts of the Mauritius Government from 1914 to 1918.

HEAD OF REVENUE.	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Customs	4,183,290	4,640,672	4,573,311	3,799,157
Harbour Dues	213,257	207,808	207,012	119,039
Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue ...	3,032,984	3,685,017	4,293,006	4,189,821
Fees of Court or Office ...	378,660	467,375	485,695	520,547
Post Office and Telegraph...	215,337	223,649	239,674	223,627
Rent of Government property	86,474	93,045	87,833	87,711
Interest	512,747	504,470	575,076	634,293
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	32,048	48,027	51,186	67,972
Land Sales	1,618	668	1,714	723
Total... ...	8,656,416	9,870,731	10,514,507	9,642,890
Railway Traffic	3,457,395	3,104,310	3,096,965	2,964,495
Customs—Exports tax on sugar ...	...	...	232,588	236,821
Interest on War Loan ...	...	...	...	722,214
Grand Total	12,113,811	12,975,041	13,884,060	13,566,420

† Includes Interest and Exchange.

Expenditure of Mauritius Government from 1914 to 1918.

EXPENDITURE.	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Personal Emoluments... ...	2,966,744	3,016,929	3,142,288	3,217,767
Public Debt. Pension &c.	2,400,313	2,334,513	2,515,772	2,418,042
Defence				
Administration...	437,485	437,110	492,513	519,039
Revenue Department	4,018,002	3,321,955	3,451,219	3,561,217
Law and Justice	978,199	1,008,142	1,046,302	1,135,247
Medical & Sanitary ...	977,640	1,060,548	1,163,783	1,344,538
Plague Services ...				
Education...	617,591	629,294	643,385	632,507
Ecclesiastical	152,636	152,636	152,636	152,636
Immigration	232,076	238,834	259,732	256,922
Poor Law				
Public Works Department ...	111,555	111,296	88,254	97,579
Public Works Recurrent ...	592,508	580,323	536,725	513,981
Public Works Extraordinary...	598,290	448,351	284,687	143,872
Forests and Gardens	197,845	306,955	222,239	239,059
Agriculture	120,759	134,141	172,877	151,501
Observatory	16,554	16,708	16,654	15,881
Public Library and Museum ...	9,440	9,548	9,997	10,585
Miscellaneous	610,942	631,799	670,977	741,731†
Dependencies	64,588	68,793	88,388	81,058
Total	12,136,424	11,490,946	11,816,140	12,015,395
Expenditure from Loan Funds.	193,890	77,767	...	...
Irrigation Works	711,256	483,607	240,270	716,758
Special Expenditure*	...	...	...	428,227

* Interest on War Loan & Gift to Imperial Government.

Widows' & Orphans' Pension Fund.

On	1st January	1884 ...	Rs. 31,066.26	On	31st. December	1901 ...	Rs. 620,828.40
,,	Do.	1885 ...	45,850.04	,,	Do.	1902 ...	684,228.65
,,	31st December	1886 ...	77,448.75	,,	Do.	1903 ...	751,242.90
,,	Do.	1887 ...	97,501.78	,,	Do.	1904 ...	820,459.20
,,	Do.	1888 ...	120,806.75	,,	Do.	1905 ...	895,345.07
,,	Do.	1889 ...	146,617.59	,,	Do.	1906 ...	960,513.47
,,	Do.	1890 ...	171,070.06	,,	Do.	1907 ...	1,047,179.96
,,	Do.	1891 ...	195,575.72	,,	Do.	1908 ...	1,140,204.43
,,	Do.	1892 ...	221,877.11	,,	Do.	1909 ...	1,235,262.44
,,	Do.	1893 ...	254,490.34	,,	Do.	1910 ...	1,324,707.51
,,	Do.	1894 ...	285,319.21	,,	Do.	1911 ...	1,416,848.84
,,	Do.	1895 ...	324,781.87	,,	Do.	1912 ...	1,500,719.65
,,	Do.	1896 ...	396,256.56	,,	Do.	1913 ...	1,584,051.13
,,	Do.	1897 ...	435,617.51	,,	Do.	1914 ...	1,677,341.08
,,	Do.	1898 ...	455,806.57	,,	Do.	1915 ...	1,669,216.27
,,	Do.	1899 ...	507,694.43	,,	Do.	1916 ...	1,770,339.63
,,	Do.	1900 ...	558,539.72	,,	Do.	1917 ...	1,863,342.12
				,,	Do.	1918 ...	1,964,749.44

The yearly record of deaths being :

In	1884 ...	Five.	In	1901 ...	Twenty-nine.
,,	1885 ...	None.	,,	1902 ...	Thirty-five.
,,	1886 ...	Two.	,,	1903 ...	Forty.
,,	1887 ...	Four.	,,	1904 ...	Forty-two.
,,	1888 ...	Five.	,,	1905 ...	Forty-five.
,,	1889 ...	Six.	,,	1906 ...	Thirty-nine.
,,	1890 ...	Ten.	,,	1907 ...	Sixty-four.
,,	1891 ...	Nine.	,,	1908 ...	Fifty-one.
,,	1892 ...	Fifteen.	,,	1909 ...	Forty-two.
,,	1893 ...	Twenty-one.	,,	1910 ...	Thirty-six.
,,	1894 ...	Seventeen.	,,	1911 ...	Forty-six.
,,	1895 ...	Twenty.	,,	1912 ...	Fifty-three.
,,	1896 ...	Twenty-five.	,,	1913 ...	Forty-five.
,,	1897 ...	Fourteen.	,,	1914 ...	Forty-one.
,,	1898 ...	Twenty-four.	,,	1915 ...	Sixty-four.
,,	1899 ...	Twenty-five.	,,	1916 ...	Forty-one.
,,	1900 ...	Twenty-seven.	,,	1917 ...	Fifty-four.
			,,	1918 ...	Fifty-nine.

Of the deaths in 1918 all gave rise to claims on the Fund represented by 52 pensioners.

Revenue and Expenditure of Towns Boards & Municipalities.

Municipality of Port Louis.

Debt (Net amount) 1919.			
	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
Conversion Loan ...	Rs. 1,360,500	Rs. 62,019	Rs. 1,422,519
Electric light loan ...	80,000	4,401	84,401
Municipality loan ...	36,430	2,004	38,434
,, ,, ...	48,215	2,652	50,867
	Rs. 1,525,145	Rs. 71,076	Rs. 1,596,221

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1914	Rs. 500,616	Rs. 468,769
1915	517,718	542,828
1916	518,567	514,302
1917	534,061	497,883
1918	534,712	557,261
1919	551,285	557,149

Revenue and Expenditure of Towns Boards of Curepipe, Beau Bassin & Rose Hill and Quatre Bornes.

Year	Town of Curepipe			Town of Rose Hill & Beau Bassin.			Town of Quatre Bornes.		
	Debt.	Revenne.	Expenditure.	Debt.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1911—12 ...	47,500	73,136	76,420	4,100	34,811	36,507	Nil	13,374	11,720
12—13 ...	42,500	74,883	71,148	2,600	37,959	37,921	Nil	13,216	14,152
13—14 ...	......	86,718	85,198	1,100	36,830	36,709	Nil	12,659	12,519
14—15 ...	......	116,029	86,570	Nil	39,784	38,230	Nil	16,156	15,767
15—16 ...	132,500	211,574	175,161	,,	38,870	39,497	Nil	15,196	13,895
16—17 ...	176,500	210,462	167,302	,,	37,141	38,047	...	19,072	19,605
17—18 ...	164,000	184,858	102,329	,,	41,199	40,996	3,000	22,995	18,693

Rates of Exchange.

Year.	Equivalent of £ 1 in Rupees.	Year.	Equivalent of £ 1 in Rupees.	Year.	Equivalent of £ 1 in Rupees.
1878	11.47	1896	17.19	1914	15.26
79	12.43	97	15.73	15	15.13
80	12.09	98	15.15	16	15.21
81	12.03	99	14.82	17	15.28
82	12.08	1900	14.56	18	15.20
83	12.30	01	14.94	1919 Jan. to	
84	12.35	02	14.90	July 31	15.20
85	12.97	03	15.62	Aug. 1	13.50
86	14.32	04	15.19	,, 9	12.50
87	14.57	05	15.12	,, 12	12.30
88	15.71	06	15.16	Sept. 23	10.50
89	14.62	07	15.20	Oct. 13	10.25
90	13.60	08	15.35	Nov. 21	10.15
91	13.85	09	15.29	Dec. 3	9.50
92	15.59	10	15.25	,, 17	9.30
93	16.10	11	15.24	,, 30	9.00
94	17.97	12	15.25	1920 Jan. 20	8.75
95	18.14	13	15.24	*Feb. 3	8.70

* February 11, Rs. 8.00.

Trade Statistics.

On referring to page C. 4 of the 1913 issue of the Almanac a table will be found from which the relation between the monetary value of the crop and the Custom's Returns (exclusive of export duties). The correlation between these two values was shewn to be +0.712 and it is also evident that plus residuals always follow a period of stagnation. The year 1918 was one of unusually low revenue from import duties considering the favourable crop conditions : a marked recovery may in consequence be expected ; a recovery which will undoubtedly be greatly accentuated on account of the exceptionally favourable exchange rates.

Imports and Exports.

Total value of imports classified according to countries of origin 1910 to 1918.

Year.	United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	Total.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1910	11,369,844	18,223,953	7,664,429	37,258,217
1911	12,142,996	18,134,930	7,447,791	37,725.717
1912	11,569,227	14,116,866	6,580,614	32,266,707
1913	12,218,219	15,672,342	9,112,648	37,003,209
1914	11,938,051	18,725,105	7,296,783	37,959,939
1915	14,122,115	25,241,215	8,700.295	48,063,625
1916	16,208,222	25,819,900	11.938,799	53,966,921
1917	10,985,674	22,050,240	9,105,534	42,141,448
1918	7,016,235	30,123,033	5,781,982	42,921,250

Summary of the total value of Imports and Exports of the Colony of Mauritius (exclusive of Dependencies) in the year 1918.

Classes.	Imports.	Exports.		Total.
		Produce & manufacture of the Colony.	Re-Exports.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Food, Drink and Tobacco, (including Gandia and Opium).				
1. Grain and Flour	19,057,370	......	262,834	262,834
2. Meat, including Animals for food ...	189,151	......	......	......
3. Other Food and Drink	5,042,451	53,932,139	148,149	54,080,288
4. Tobacco, including Gandia & Opium ...	1,470,852	......	2,171	2,171
II. Raw Materials and Articles mainly manufactured.				
1. Coals, Coke and manufactured fuel ...	1,913,750	......	112,700	112,700
2. Wood and Timber	166,486	......	5,320	5,320
3. Cotton	2,064	......	......	......
4. Wool	32	......	......	......
5. Other Textile materials	40,017	140,135	210	140,345
6. Oils, Fats and Gums	1,067,658	85,099	126,574	211,673
7. Hides and undressed Skins	1,823	9,185	800	9,985
8. Miscellaneous	344,173	455	2,170	2,625
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.				
1. Iron, Steel and manufactures thereof...	459,189	14,529	20,102	34,631
2. Other metals & manufactures thereof...	245,931	......	500	500
3. Cutlery, Hardware &c....	347,140	5,850	28,500	34,350
4. Electrical goods and Apparatus ...	88,962	......	216	216
5. Machinery	555,916	194,379	24,060	218,439
6. Ships (new)	......	6,000	3,000	9,000
7. Manufactures of Wood and Timber ...	159,631	2,080	106,934	109,014
8. Yarns and Textile Fabrics	3,244,822	......	161,536	161,536
9. Apparel	290,532	100	499	599
10. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and Colours ...	2,663,107	......	7,074	7,074
11. Leather and Manufactures thereof ...	52,649	1,181	375	1,556
12. Earthenware and Glassware	140,265	......	1,115	1,115
13. Paper	317,578	......	16,183	16,183
14. Miscellaneous	4,456,932	3,850	183,591	187,441
IV. Miscellaneous	607,769	27,885	15,000	42,885
V. Specie	......	......	79,194	79,194
Total	42,921,250	54,422,867	1,308,807	55,731,674

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* Including specie.

The fluctuations of the total value of Imports into the Colony under different classiffications will be seen from the returns given below.

The value of Imports classified under four main headings 1909 to 1918.

Year.	Food, Drink, &c.	Raw Material.	Manu-factured.	Coin.	Miscella-neous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1909 ...	13,713,086	4,152,938	9,147,946	1,923,095	......	28,937,066
1910 ...	15,017,168	5,857,709	14,139,787	2,243,553	......	37,258,217
1911 ...	17,555,714	6,988,212	12,896,406	285,385	......	37,725,717
1912 ...	13,086,135	8,445,468	10,470,837	264,267	......	32,266,707
1913 ...	16,494,490	7,713,810	12,396,371	395,538	......	37,003,209
1914 ...	16,825,263	3,230,980	15,205,794	2,285,075	483,982	37,959,939
1915 ...	18,891,224	4,298,008	18,009,037	6,381,374	412,827	48,063,625
1916 ...	25,079,765	5,879,851	22,005,341	351,167	650,797	53,966,921
1917 ..	19,569,066	6,196,894	15,710,811	46,740	617,937	42,141,448
1918 ...	25,759,824	3,536,003	13,017,654	......	607,769	42,921,250

The total amount of Customs duty collected during the years 1917 & 1918

(1) On Imports	Rs. 3,273,920	Rs. 2,689,818
(2) On Exports of fibre	1,216	390
„ molasses	774	10
„ sugar	832,916	842,131
(3) On Exports from Bond	4,692	8,314
Total	4,113,518	3,540,663

Total value of Imports and Exports from and to various Countries in the years 1916 to 1918.

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1916	1917	1918	1916	1917	1918
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs,
UNITED KINGDOM ...	**16,208,222**	**10,985,674**	**7,016,235**	**24,140,177**	**31,489,476**	**21,257,627**
BRITISH POSSESSIONS as under :	**25,819,900**	**22,050,240**	**30,123,033**	**13,256,040**	**11,356,661**	**31,809,630**
Aden	27,935	35,662	72,151	898	......	......
Australia	135,930	67,283	94,761	182,230	105,431	300,679
Barbadoes	......	......	......	......	......	......
British East Africa ...	4,886	......	73,569	38,269	110,799	626,074
Canada	30	3,312	......	......	......	......
Ceylon	156,942	136,991	188,565	......	......	......
Egypt	6,207	2,079	......	180	......	1,656,886
Hongkong	5,943	27	......	8,751	14,350	......
India	22,476,049	17,107,403	24,401,249	12,556,878	10,490,147	25,863,968
Jamaica	......	......	......	......	......	......
Malta	......	784	......	......	......	......
Newfoundland ...	6,650	......	......	......	......	......
New Zealand	......	206	......	......	......	......
New Guinea	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rhodesia	......	......	......	21,959	......	......
Seychelles	14,098	67,112	245,690	104,735	139,683	237,964
Sicily	......	......	......	......	......	......
Sierra Leone	......	......	......	......	......	306,957
Singapore	285,324	159,764	288,205	3,150	3,000	43,303
St. Helena	......	......	......	16,660	37,409	4,802
St. Vincent	......	......	......	......	......	......
Straits Settlements ...	3,754	......	......	......	......	......
Trinidad	......	......	......	......	......	......
Union of S. Africa ...	2,635,709	4,359,203	4,555,435	297,279	432,400	2,331,563
Vancouver	......	......	......	......	......	......
Zanzibar	9,552	5,217	41,020	21,713	13,308	428,676
Other Possessions	......	......	......	......	......	......
British Possessions not distinguished (baggage, parcels) ...	50, 891	105,197	162,388	4,218	10,134	8,758

Total value of Imports and Exports from and to various Countries in the years 1916 to 1918.

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1916	1917	1918	1916	1917	1918
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. as under :	**11,938,799**	**9,105,534**	**5,781,982**	**36,912,933**	**19,079,587**	**2,664,417**
Algeria	4,045	231	......	......	......	......
Arabia	2,662	......	......	......	......	......
Austria	2,172	65	......	......	......	......
Belgium	9,824	171	.....	......	......	......
China	362,146	140,477	329,163	85,337	......	......
Chili	424,263	1,745,982	......	......	......	......
Cochin Chine	6,003	......	......	......	......	......
Denmark	53,226	21,223	4,570	......	......	......
France...	3,022,203	1,721,047	963,692	34,511,020	15,874,487	900
Germany	5,775	108	2,639	......	......	......
Greece...	......	64	39	......	......	......
Holland	150,092	48,815	27,960	......	......	......
Hawai	......	......	10	......	......	......
Italy	129,456	56,356	27,639	......	......	......
Japan	350,603	232,453	903,100	......	......	......
Java	......	594	......	......	......	......
Madagascar	2,664,910	1,028,008	398,377	1,326,166	1,160.725	347,999
Mesopotamia	......	......	......	......	......	2,049
Morocco	......	......	880	......	......	......
Norway	118,420	47,933	45,720	......	......	......
Portuguese East Africa	42,080	8,994	......	15,477	262,487	1,463,372
Portugal	83,279	90,759	44,572	......	......	......
Réunion	1,071,385	1,018,759	919,275	970,130	1,737,501	835,231
Russia...	17	......	......	......	......	......
Spain	44,017	16,222	1,595	......	......	164
Sumatra	305,430	251,098	183,788	......	......	......
Sweden	218,734	184,692	248,437	......	......	......
Switzerland	85,797	72,016	46,671	......	......	......
Turkey	28	.....	......	......	......	......
United States America	2,710,911	2,267,251	1,492,722	......	24,244	......
Foreign Countries not distinguished (baggage and parcels) ...	71,321	152,156	141,133	4,803	20,143	14,702
Grand Total ...	** 53,966,921	* (a) 42,141,448	42,921,250	§§ 74,310,050	† 61,925,724	55,731,674

(*a*) Blue Book figure was Rs. 42,199,200 due to an error under Group III : Phosphoric Acid Rs. 57,751.

* Including Rs. 46,740 of specie.
** " " 351,167 "

† Including Rs. 3,605,996 of specie:
§§ " " 1,627,880 "
§ " " 79,194 "

Comparative Statement of the value of Exports of Colonial Produce and Manufacture 1916 to 1918.

Countries.	1916	1917	1918
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNITED KINGDOM	**24,090,523**	**31,481,486**	**21,256,464**
BRITISH POSSESSIONS	**11,521,345**	**7,545,909**	**31,498,008**
As under :			
Aden	898	......	......
Australia	182,230	104,806	300,679
British East Africa	38,229	110,799	626,074
Ceylon	......	.....	......
Egypt	......	......	1,656,886
Hong Kong	3,900	14,350	......
India	11,019,376	6,888,299	25,844,808
New Zealand	......	......	......
Rhodesia	21,959	......	......
Sierra Leone	......	......	306,957
St. Helena	11,213	11,535	4,802
St. Vincent	......	......	......
Seychelles	69,545	80,570	195,734
Singapore	900	......	490
Straits Settlements	......	......	......
Union of South Africa	147,464	312,108	2,124,144
Vancouver	......	......	......
Zanzibar	21,413	13,308	428,676
Parcels, &c.	4,218	10,134	8,758
FOREIGN COUNTRIES	**34,775,915**	**16,534,107**	**1,668,395**
As under :			
Argentine Confederation	......	......	......
Arabia	......	......	......
Beira	......	......	......
Belgium	......	......	......
China	85,337	......	......
Delagoa Bay	......	......	......
Djibouti	......	......	......
Egypt	......	......	......
France	34,503,594	15,873,507	......
Germany	......	......	......
Italy	......	......	......
Japan	......	......	......
Madagascar	17,628	60,511	56,592
Mesopotamia	......	......	1,800
Portuguese East Africa	10,477	262,487	1,439,082
Réunion	154,076	293,215	156,219
Spain	......	......	......
Switzerland	......	......	......
United States of America	......	24,244	......
To various countries	......	......	......
Pondichery	......	......	......
Parcels, &c.	4,803	20,143	14,702
Grand Total	70,387,783	55,561,502	54,422,867

Summary statement of value of Imports in 1918 classified by groups distinguishing trade with the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Foreign Countries.

Groups.	Imports.				Exports.			
	United Kingdom	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries	Total	United Kingdom	British Possessions	Foreign Countries	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Food, Drink Tobacco ...	248,880	23,572,080	1,938,864	25,759,824	21,252,909	31,303,349	1,789,035	54,345,293
(2) Raw materials & articles mainly manufactured ...	551,717	2,169,512	814,774	3,536,003	...	267,835	214.813	482,648
(3) Articles wholly or mainly manufactured..	5,939,853	4,192,060	2,885,741	13,017,654	1,293	213,688	566,673	781,654
(4) Miscellaneous.	275,785	189,381	142,603	607,769	3,425	24,758	14,702	42,885
(5) Specie ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,194	79,194
Total ...	7,016,235	30,123,033	5,781,982	42,921,250	21,257,627	31,809,630	2,664,417	55,731,674

Exports of Colonial Produce only 1918.

Groups.	Exports.			
	United Kingdom	British Possessions	Foreign Countries	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Food, Drink and Tobacco	21,252,909	31,212,938	1,466,292	53,932,139
(2) Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	....	195,716	39,158	234,874
(3) Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	130	79,596	148,243	227,969
(4) Miscellaneous	3,425	9,758	14,702	27,885
Total	21,256,464	31,498,008	1,668,395	54,422,867

Exports to Foreign Countries of the Principal Produce and Manufacturers of Mauritius from 1916 to 1918.

ARTICLES.	1916		1917		1918	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		
Acacia Seeds ... ... Kilos.	...	...	225	30	150	30
Anchors and Grapnels ...	...	...	291	400		...
Apparel—Wearing	...	28	...	1,200	...	100
Bags—Vacoa ... ... No.	60,512	2,021	378,500	55,785	...	..
Bark & Dyewood	444,678	33,173	...	...	...	...
Biscuits ... ... „	50	7	...	...	...	...
Boats ... ... Nos.	...	...	...	...	1	6,000
Boats motor ... ... „	...	...	4	24,000	...	...
Brooms and brushes ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Butter ... ... „	...	...	...	...	766	3,073
Cabinet & Upholstery wares „	...	...	...	550	...	2,025
Carriages ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	500
Chains Iron ... ... Kilos.	...	...	...	...	500	...
Confectionery	...	...	...	802	...	1,202
Copra and Poonac ... Kilos.	301,020	35,380	75,000	18,750	15,240	400
Fibre-Aloe ... ... „	1,460,102	422,050	1,213,736	411,631	390,671	140,135
Fish dried or salted ... „	13,660	10,800	28,680	14,350	1,440	240
Fruits, fresh ... ... „	525	125	750	125	40	250
Ginger ... ... „	3,752	379	4,180	461	600	113
Groceries	...	...	...	18	...	...
Haberdashery	...	41	...	3,000	...	...
Hardware	...	58,168	...	8,287	...	3,450
Hides, raw and salted Kilos.	59,862	54,326	26,360	32,053	8,925	9,185
Honey ... ... Litres.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Horns and Hoofs ... No.	1,508	244	...	...	...	...
Iron Manufactures ... Kilos.	...	...	...	...	...	13,327
Jams, Jellies &c., ...	...	...	...	90	...	...
Leather Manufactures Kilos.	...	300	...	2,660	...	1,181
Machinery unenumerated „	135,795	128,616	287,679	284,819	...	194,379
Maize ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manure ... ... „	5,570	167	...	...	...	...
Mats and Matting ... Nos.	...	...	...	...	11,000	2,750
Molasses ... ... „	2,099,984	84,895	581,086	29,185	7,650	125
Moss ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-Cocoanut ... ... Litres.	123,269	56,366	111,500	62,530	96,567	72,572
„ Pistachio ... ... Kilos.	...	...	372	509	1,300	1,650
„ Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Motor Oil Cernite ... Kilos.	...	...	...	...	33,249	12,527
Onions and garlic ... „	1,768	176	615	340	455	395
Perfumery	...	...	...	80	...	30
Potatoes ... ... Kilos.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	...	...	...	160	...	...
Plants and Roots	...	...	...	145	...	...
Saddlery and Harness Nos.	2	50	...	...	...	...
Salt ... ... Kilos.	...	...	...	...	187,320	17,297
Shell—Tortoise and Pearl No.	...	...	26	850	...	...
Seeds—various ... „	10	1	8,730	1,852	200	25
Skins—Sheep's and goats ;						
Tanned ... ... Kilos.	4,396	3,169	1,125	475	350	275
Raw or salted ... „						
Spirits—Rum ... ... Litres.	501,135	127,580	128,329	26,669	47,531	15,952
Methylated ... „	...	...	...	...	160	135
Sugar ... ... Kilos.	230,559,715	69,309,970	190,820,657	54,539,232	183,221,889	53,882,002
Tea ... ... Kilos.	...	...	...	...	395	790
Vanilla ... .. „	1,853	23,184	253	4,163	313	7,485
Vegetables—fresh unenum. „	2,436	1,032	65	10	...	...
Vinegar ... ... Litres.	...	....	36	6	8,000	1,020
Wood—Timber ... C.M.	... 15	300	2	290	...	...

Summary of the Total value of Imports and Exports of Mauritius from and to its Dependencies 1918.

Class.	Imports.	Exports.		
		Produce and manufacture of the Colony.	Re-exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Food, Drink and Tobacco.				
1. Grain and Flour	29,070	158	257,196	257,354
2. Meat including animals for food	74,589	75	1,020	1,095
3. Other food and Drink ...	130,019	78,329	87,456	165,785
4. Tobacco	44,123	...	20,968	20,968
2. Raw materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured.				
1. Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel.	...	...	39	30
2. Wood and Timber	125	1,049	9,813	10,862
3. Textile materials other than Cotton or Wool	15	28	593	621
4. Oils, Fats and Gums ...	113,848	445	16,632	17,077
5. Hides and undressed Skins...	2,170	525	...	525
6. Miscellaneous	96,692	47	4,733	4,780
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.				
1. Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	25	...	19,710	19,710
2. Other metals and manufactures thereof	216	736	982	1,718
3. Cutlery, Hardware, &c. ...	200	...	7,691	7,691
4. Machinery	...	...	940	940
5. Manufactures of Wood and Timber	694	995	39,797	40,792
6. Yarns and Textile Fabrics...	12	...	163,878	163,878
7. Apparel	...	...	509	509
8. Chemicals, Drugs, &c. ...	...	...	10,124	10,124
9. Leather and manufacturers thereof	...	1,372	100	1,472
10. Earthenware and Glass ...	140	...	2,278	2,278
11. Paper	...	...	820	820
12. Miscellaneous	1,459	571	74,565	75,136
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified ...	614	...	...	...
Total ...	494,011	84,330	719,835	804,165

Total value in Rupees of the Imports and Exports of Mauritius from and to its Dependencies in the year 1918.

Dependencies.	Imports	Exports.		
		Produce and manufacture of the Colony.	Re-exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agalega	36,781	6,572	89,238	95,810
Diégo Garcia	37,519	4,017	77,055	81,072
Eagle Island	15,646	840	18,514	19,354
Farquhar Island	4,276	1,190	17,192	18,382
Péros Banhos	22,548	2,959	49,892	52,851
Rodrigues	335,850	63,430	413,351	475,981
Six Islands	1,218	960	15,327	16,287
Solomon Island	18,562	1,267	26,002	27,269
St. Brandon	21,611	3,095	13,264	16,359
Total...	494,011	84,330	719,835	804,165

Principal Exports from Rodrigues to Mauritius from 1913 to 1918.

ARTICLES	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Animals :						
Cows & Oxen ... Nos.	92	72	24	37	57	26
Pigs ... ... „	932	1,290	1,624	1,384	492	686
Goats & Sheep ... „	4,216	3,249	5,592	3,573	2,162	3,249
Acacia Seeds ... Kilos.	433,140	267,190	607,545	374,400	657,655	516,387
Beans ... ... „	45,115	33,562	68,598	20,328	54,520	87,240
Beef salted ... ... „	...	...	...	...	280	12,595
Bags Gunny ... Nos.	...	285	306	...	...	...
Bees Wax ... ... Kilos.	335	25	290	50	205	90
Bran ... ... „	8,400	...	...	...	...	...
Chillies ... ... Rs.	...	...	...	375	125	...
Fish salted ... ... Kilos.	336,365	238,505	340,570	193,279	313,010	232,890
Gum Arabic ... „	1,870	353	1,025	325	1,500	1,650
Hides salted ... „	3,504	675	590	1,750	3,188	1,925
Honey ... ... Litres.	48	14	130	...	25	24
Lard ... ... Kilos.	...	...	...	...	350	2,355
Maize ... ... „	...	...	1,350	...	450	...
Manure Guano ... „	108,712	...	...	...	...	900
Mustard Seed ... „	205	400	250	...	...	...
Oil Linseed ... Litres.	56	...	...	...	...	...
Onions & Garlic ... Kilos.	46,102	64,573	63,507	17,040	29,163	41,053
Pork salted ... ... „	...	60	65	125	1,825	7,662
Preserved Provisions.. Rs.	...	...	...	831	200	633
Seeds (unenumerated). „	...	50	200	...	...	300
Skin salted ... ... „	450	4,400	3,677	845	...	480
Tobacco ... ... „	13,957	35,377	34,344	24,057	9,434	37,951
Tortoise shell ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vegetables fresh ... „	3,264	...	...	...	...	...

Principal Imports into Mauritius from Dependencies (exclusive of Rodrigues).

Article	1917		1918	
	Quantities	Rs	Quantities	Rs
Brooms & Brushes ... ... Nos	8,362	341	68,360	1,434
Cocoanuts ... ... „	705,944	19,288	462,800	10,556
Copra & Poonac ... ... Kilos	516,510	13,352	15,100	378
Fish Salted ... ... „	5,800	2,300	8,010	1,703
Oil Cocoanut ... ... Litres	959,200	129,012	843,408	113,149
„ Turtle ... ... „	......	29	......	17
Manure ...				
Guano ... ... Kilos	344,891	10,080	553,655	16,813
Fish ... ... „	10,000	200	......	......
Tortoises ... ... Nos	28	280	94	1,515
„ Shells ... ... „	388	9,406	367	10,100
Wax : Bees ... ... Kilos	202	202	279	269

General Imports into Mauritius with Countries of Origin 1917-1919.

In interpreting the amounts and values given in the following table, merchants should refer to the notes published on p. C 2 of the 1916 ssue aud also to the analysed Custom's returns on pp. C 4 to 9 of the 1914 issue of the Almanac.

There is still evidence of great irregularity in the methods of classification adopted for Customs work. As was stated in 1916 " when certain articles can receive a generic title such as hardware, confectionery, provisions, groceries &c. they are partly classified under these general headings and partly under their specific headings." For instance in 1911 & 1912 no sewing machines were introduced, whereas in 1913 machines for the value of Rs. 16,662 came from Germany alone, the total value being Rs. 27,858 : these goods were evidently classified under " Hardware " in previous years. The same remarks apply apparently to many other articles.

The reason for these irregularities is to be found in the classification adopted for the payment of customs duties, no special classification being made for statistical purposes.

All values are C. I. F, and are given in rupees : for the year 1917 & 1918 & for first 6 months of the year 1919 they were converted into rupees at the rates mentioned on page C 40. This was subsequently altered to the Exchange rates given on page E. 139. The total value in rupees is in consequence difficult of interpretation during the year 1919.

The Numbers in the Column headed Class refer to table on page E. 71

Class I—Food, Drink and Tobacco.
,, II—Raw materials and articles mainly manufactured.
,, III—Articles wholly manufactured.
,, IV—Miscellaneous.

Class	Articles and Country of Origin.		1917			1918			1919		
			Quantities	Value	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities	Value	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities	Value	Total Quantity from all Countries.
	A	Kilos		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	
	Ammunition :										
III	Caps Percussion—U. Kingdom ...	Nos.	...	...		...	...		2100	17	2100
,,	Cartridges, empty U. Kingdom ...	Nos.	3000	124	40100			42000	16000	1125	130600
	Union of S. Afr.	,,	......	......		2000	220		......	......	
	U.S. America...	,,	......	......		......	......		20000	714	
	France ...	,,	37100	900		40000	1061		94600	2968	
,,	loaded U. Kingdom ...	Nos.	1400	215	11940	6152	1085	8646	10250	1265	47650
	India ...	,,	......	......		300	104		......	......	
	U. of S. Afr. ...	,,	......	......		......	......		300	35	
	U.S. America ...	,,	7800	1151		1900	305		26100	5903	
	France ...	,,	2740	248		294	33		11000	881	

General Imports into Mauritius with Countries of Origin 1917 to 1919.—*Continued*

Class	Articles and Country of Origin.			1917			1918			1919		
				Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.
	Ammunition—Ctd.				Rs.			Rs.				Rs.
	Detonators } see under respective headings.											
	Dynamite } see under respective headings.											
III	Lead shot—	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos	717	511	2117	......	......	1400	4872	4303	4974
		U.S. America ...	„	400	286		......	......		102	75	
		France ...	„	1000	898		1400	1491		......	......	
	Animals:											
IV	Asses—	Union of S. Afr.	Nos.	69	12792	12792	......	......	......	6	1235	1235
„ IV	Cows & Oxen—	Union of S. Afr.	„	......	......		1	600			......	
		Australia ...	„	......	......		......			2	1340	
I		Madagascar ...	„	2493	185558	3332	1119	64780	1119	3125	257947	3125
		„ ...	„	839	62422					......	......	
„	Dogs—	Union of S. Afr.	„	25	640	25	2	57	2	2	550	2
„	Horses—	U. Kingdom ...	„	12	25032	198	11	24015	75	......	......	222
„		Union of S. Afr.	„	186	50373		60	24270		44	41910	
„		Australia ...	„	......	......		1	614		178	76418	
„		Madagascar ...	„	......	......		3	1470		......	......	
„	Mules—	Union of S. Afr.	„	21	7950	21	4	1452	4	44	11610	44
I	Pigs—	Union of S. Afr.	„	1	30	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
IV	Ponies—	Union of S. Afr.	„	10	3000		......	......	......	......	......	......
„		India ...	„	......	......	10				3	656	3
I	Sheep—	Un. of S. Africa	„	50	1090	50	......	......		......	......	
II	Tortoises—	Seychelles ...	„	134	335	134	......	......		......	......	

IV	*Animals*—Zebras—Un. of S. Africa		Nos.	1	600	1	......	......		......	......	
	Apothecary ware— see Chemicals											
III	*Apparel*—Wearing	U. Kingdom ...		......	105970	Rs. 152761	......	45782	Rs. 99894	......	57386	Rs. 103594
		India ...		......	29716		......	42950		......	23775	
		Un. of S. Africa		......	150		......	136		......	40	
		Hong Kong ...		......	......		......	......		......	65	
		Seychelles ...		......	65		......	......		......	......	
		U. S. America..		......	1623		......	443		......	112	
		France ...		......	13505		......	9113		......	14845	
		China ...		......	1592		......	437		......	6496	
		Japan ...		......	65		......	1083		......	132	
		Madagascar ...		......	75		......	......		......	18	
		Switzerland ...		......	......		......	......		......	725	
I	*Apples*	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos.	12	26	12	......	......	4	......	......	
		China ...	,,	......	......		4	6		......	......	
I	*Arecanuts*—	Ceylon ...	Kilos.	7600	3800	33747			24929	......	......	13518
		India ...	,,	26147	15593		22451	14377		13518	5506	
		Singapore ...	,,	......	......		1128	376		......	......	
		Japan ...	,,	......	......		1050	340		......	......	
		Réunion ...	,,	......	......		300	213		......	......	
I	*Arrowroot*—	China ...	,,	20	7	20	......	......		......	......	
III	*Arms*—Fwlg. Pieces	U. Kingdom ...	Nos.	4	234	4	1	60	2	......	......	4
		France ...	,,	......	......		1	150		4	235	
	,, Guns	U. Kingdom ...	,,	......	......		1	206	1	2	428	8
		U. S. America..	,,	......	......		......	......		6	349	
III	,, Pistols	France ...	,,	4	140	4	......	......		1	37	1
III	,, Revolvers	U. of S. Africa	,,	......	......	17	......	......	18	6	334	12
		France ...	,,	17	244		18	381		6	98	
III	,, Rifles	U. Kingdom ...	,,	......	......	1	2	336	5	16	456	36
		U. S. of America	,,	1	80		3	247		20	1000	
II	*Asbestos*—	U. Kingdom ...		......	11227		......	2385		......	14699	

General Imports into Mauritius with Countries of Origin 1917 to 1919.—*Continued*

Class	Articles and Country of Origin.			1917			1918			1919		
				Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value,	Total Quantity from all Countries.
	B				Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	
I	*Bacon & Hams*—	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos	2836	7854	6506			8678	6093	18636	14715
		Union of S. Afr.	,,	1373	2841		6290	28517		7287	24885	
		Australia ...	,,	44	153		52	180		......	......	
		U.S. America ...	,,	1842	5205		1938	6818		......	......	
		Magascar ...	,,	372	504		398	957		939	2902	
		China ..	,,	39	33					396	1020	
III	*Bags*— Canvas	U. Kingdom ...	Nos.	114	340	114	66	161	66	60	168	60
,,	Cotton	U. Kingdom ...	..	......	......	......	......	......	......	71	378	71
,,	Gunny	India ...	,,	3158400	1678618	3158400	2284800	1669547	2284800	3376400	2858297	3376400
,,	Vacoas	Seychelles ...	,,	1500	180	1500	......	......	......	......	......	......
,,	*Bark & Dye-Woods*	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos	21227	3065	122656	......	......	102857	......	......	62763
		Union of S. Afr.	,,	101429	14993		102857	18459		62763	10662	
	Barley (see grains)											
	Bedsteads (see brass also iron)											
I	*Beef, Salted*...	Union of S. Afr.	Kilos.	2994	5158	16074	......	......	18090	......	......	6750
		Australia ...	,,	......	4		......	......		908	1840	
		U.S. of America	,,	5709	8042		15220	29931		1362	1690	
		Madagascar ...	,,	7371	6783		2870	3421		4480	6444	
I	*Beer & Ale*—	U. Kingdom ...	Bottle	7560	7679	12308	10967	13088	11480	26136	25664	29507
		Union of S. Afr.	,,	1380	1703		432	689		3371	3695	
		U. S. of Amer...	,,	3360	3068		......	......		......	......	
		Holland ...	,,	8	6		......	......		......	......	
		Japan ...	,,	......	......		81	56		......	......	
		U. Kingdom ...	Litre	54068	20522	......	37000	30506	......	18400	8356	......

III	*Belting*—Canvas	U. Kingdom ...	Nos.	......	......	......	......	50560	......	......	......	......
	„ *Leather* (see Leather)			......	......		......	......		......	......	
	„ *Cotton* (see Cotton)			......	......		......	......		......	......	
III	*Belts*—Life	U. Kingdom ...	Nos.	100	413	100	400	2043	480		7159	Rs. 7330
		Union of S. Afr.	„	......	......		80	663		......	171	
III	*Bicycles*—	U. Kingdom ...	Nos.	78	8859	78	109	15589	121	12	3279	15
		Union of S. Afr,	„	......	......		2	489		......	......	
		U.S. of America.	„	......	......		10	829		3	742	
III	*Bicycle Accessories*,	U. Kingdom ...		......	11112	Rs. 11164	......	17772	Rs. 18053	......	6504	Rs. 6504
		U.S. of America		......	52		......	281		......	......	
I	*Biscuits*—	U. Kingdom ...		......	871	Rs. 2849	......	......	Rs. 5878	......	17612	Rs. 48908
		Union of S. Afr		......	1978		......	5878		......	14123	
		Australia ...		......			......	......		......	17173	
II	*Bitumen*—	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos	......	......		1070	375	1070	2767	1001	2767
III	*Blacking & Polishes*,	U. Kingdom ...		......	11243	Rs. 19096	......	18509	Rs. 19096	......	36022	Rs. 43080
		India ...		......	31		......	......		......	......	
		Union of S. Afr.		......	......		......	185		......	256	
		U.S. of America		......	......		......	......		......	735	
		France ..		......	2268		......	402		......	6067	
		Japan ..		......	50		......	......		......	......	
		China ...		......	27		......	......		......	......	
III	*Blankets Woolen*—	U. Kingdom ...	Nos.	206	897	1323	3	61	31	248	4296	6486
		France ...	„	1071	3576		20	705		505	1519	
		China ...	„	46	435		8	60		......	671	
	See also *Cotton* (Blankets).											
III	*Blocks (Fire)*—	U. Kingdom ...	Nos.	......	......		......	......		1532	1132	1532
III	*Blue Prussian*—	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos	248	863	279	......	......	54	......	......	118
		India ...	„	......	......		51	210		......	......	
		France... ...	„	31	400		3	34		118	458	

General Imports into Mauritius with Countries of Origin 1917 to 1919.—*Continued*

Class	Articles and Country of Origin.		1917			1918			1919		
			Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.
III	*Blue Ultramarine*—U. Kingdom ...	Kilos	2045	Rs. 8813	2287	2670	Rs. 9336	2670	4636	18759	5361
	Union of S. Afr.	,,	......	......		......	......		16	62	
	France ...	,,	242	719		......	......		664	2500	
III	*Boat & Motor*—U. S. of America	Nos.	1	818	1	......	......		......	......	
III	*Books*—U. Kingdom ...		......	13602	Rs. 35779	......	25590	Rs. 35497	......	39541	Rs. 60116
	India ...		......	2633		......	2795		......	69	
	Union of S. Afr.		......	253		......	58		......	6	
	Seychelles ...		......	......		......	......		......	540	
	U.S. of America		......	91		......	361		......	660	
	France ...		......	18700		......	6693		......	19272	
	Spain ...		......	500		......	......		......	......	
	Java ...		......	......		......	......		......	28	
	Boots (see Leather)										
III	*Borax*—U. Kingdom ...	Kilos	......	......		......	889	Rs. 1019	......	1566	Rs. 1566
	India ...	,,	......	......		......	130		......	......	
III	*Bottles*—(common empty) U. Kingdom ...	Nos.	3150	1131	3150	......	......		1040	63	1040
	,, Special for Aerated Water Un. Kingdom...	,,	36742	7697	36742	15828	4430	18336	323	1254	323
	Union of S.Afr.	,,	......	......		2508	1377		......	......	
	Bran (see grains)										
III	*Brass & Bronze & manufact. thereof* U. Kingdom ..		......	1419	Rs. 1419	......	19675	Rs. 19675	......	56554	Rs. 57061
	Union of S. Afr.		......	......		......	......		......	507	
III	*Brass Bedsteads*—	Nos.	......	......		3	474	3	......	......	

III	*Brass sheets*—	U.S. of America	Nos.	......	......		......	......		189	636	189
III	*Brass Ware*—	U. Kingdom ...	,,	......	7269	Rs. 15897	......	878	Rs. 2749	......	578	Rs. 6679
		India ...		......	8007		......	......		......	3610	
		Union of S. Afr.		......	......		......	609		......	157	
		U.S. of America		......	18		......	1245		......	......	
		France ...		......	......		......	......		......	1666	
		China ...		......	603		......	17		......	668	
III	*Bricks & Tiles*—	U. Kingdom ...	Nos.	341267	83078	341267	91804	32327	195804	183838	50611	187355
		Union of S. Afr	,,	......	...		104000	33648		3517	946	
III	*Brimstone or Sulphur*, common in Rolls—	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos	112075	40400	618205	101628	39052	127078			
		Union of S. Afr.		......	......		25450	15700		......	......	
		U.S. of America		50630	15089		......	......		......	......	
		France ...		268500	48273		......	......		......	......	
		Japan ...		187000	32667		......	......		......	......	
III	*Brimstone or Sulphur* (Refined)—	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos.	......	......	60351	......	......	2114081	76463	25597	211201
		India ...	,,	......	......		150000	86060		......	......	
		Union of S. Afr.	,,	41656	11496		......	......		......	......	
		U.S. of America	,,	18695	7190		122103	67214		101588	57670	
		China ...	,,	......	......		380664	144920		......	......	
		Japan ...	,,	......	......		1461314	688415		33150	21345	
III	*Brushes & Brooms*,	U. Kingdom ...		......	4161	Rs. 7610	......	2401	Rs. 4580	......	3740	Rs. 8174
		India ...		......	46		......	3		......	......	
		Union of S. Afr.		......	974		......	719		......	......	
		Canada ...		......	565		......	......		......	......	
		Seychelles ...		......	1107		......	360		......	1500	
		U.S. of America.		......	......		......	33		......	......	
		France ...		......	709		......	544		......	2735	
		China ...		......	7		......	70		......	48	
		Japan ...		......	41		......	450		......	151	
III	*Bunting*—	U. Kingdom ...		......	......	......	......	735	......	......	474	......
I	*Butter*—	Un. of S. Africa,.	Kilos	400	656	4972	303	1367	5364	136	806	1449
		India ...		272	724		4341	11551		14	66	
		Australia ...		......	......		......	......		908	2419	
		France ...		......	......		......	......		346	1081	
		Denmark ...		4200	19565		720	4570		......	......	
		China ...		100	150		......	......		45	95	

General Imports into Mauritius with Countries of Origin 1917 to 1919.—*Continued*

Class	Articles and Country of Origin.		1917			1918			1919		
			Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.
	C			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	
III	*Cabinetware*— See Woodenware		……	……	……	……	……	……	……	……	……
III	*Calcium Carbide*— U. Kingdom ...	Kilos	300	260	650	……	……	5000	……	52	……
	Union of S. Afr.	,,	350	558		……	……		……	……	
	Japan ...	,,	……	……		5000	6000		……	……	
III	*Camphor* (Crude)—India ...	Kilos. ,,	1603	6422	1603	2242	16625	2512	1466	7816	1466
	Singapore ...	,,	……	……		270	2564		……	……	
II	(Refined)—U. Kingdom ...	,,	60	495	174	54	466	782	31	556	1753
	India ...	,,	108	612		74	523		929	11769	
	Union of S. Afr.	,,	……	……		……	……		14	190	
	Singapore ...	,,	……	……		654	6196		454	3120	
	France ...	,,	6	42		……	……		……	……	
	Japan ...	,,	……	……		……	……		325	8009	
III	*Candles*, composition—U. Kingdom ...	,,	309	283	35105	26	58	126973	16	21	39760
	India ...	,,	29510	32040		116780	117788		32615	35007	
	Union of S .Afr.	,,	4936	6911		8833	13532		5735	12727	
	Singapore ...	,,	……	……		72	176		……	……	
	U.S. of America	,,	……	……		……	……		1044	975	
	France ...	,,	350	594		1262	4189		50	150	
	China ...	,,	……	……		……	……		300	224	
II	Wax— India ...	,,	150	379	574	1116	1880	1521	262	968	442
	Singapore ...	,,	……	……		200	546		……	……	
	France ...	,,	424	1257		205	140		180	796	
II	Tallow— India ...	,,	13	7	133	……	……	760	……	……	611
	France ...	,,	120	210		760	1880		611	2311	

III	*Canes & Sticks*—	U. Kingdom ...		......	......	......	......	185	Rs. 605	......	Rs. 389	Rs. 389
	Canvas see Linen Canvas	Japan ...		......	......	......	......	420		......	......	
II	*Caoutchouc & India Rubber*—	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos.	2003	18094	2400	1924	22291	1924	2366	21149	
		U.S. of America	,,	397	1199		......	......		......	......	
III	*Caoutchouc* Manufactured (except waterproofs boots & shoes)—	U. Kingdom ...		......	9069	Rs. 232703	......	3377	Rs. 13253	......	18052	Rs. 25233
		India ...		......	......		......	......		......	480	
		Union of S. Afr.		......	2658		......	1690		......	1303	
		U.S. of America		......	20509		......	5110		......	3633	
		France ...		......	184848		......	2868		......	1376	
		Italy ...		......	11322		......	......		......	......	
		Japan ...		......	4282		......	208		......	389	
		China ...		......	15		......	......		......	......	
III	*Capsules* (Bottling)	U. of S. Africa...	Nos.	48400	609	170068	66750	2108	80980	16000	416	99400
		France ...	,,	121668	1521		14230	200		83400	1268	
III	*Cards*—Playing	U. Kingdom ...	pakts.	3303	1510	Rs. 6826	3447	3905	Rs. 8554	1500	1716	Rs. 8779
		India ...	,,	......	......		144	120		......	346	
		France ...	,,	48672	5027		4500	4348		......	6323	
		Japan ...	,,	......	......		864	171		......	......	
		China ...		2990	289		12	10		......	394	
	Show—	U. Kingdom ...		......	8	Rs. 215	......	899	Rs. 997	......	7	Rs. 55
		France ...		......	207		......	......		......	......	
		China ...		......	......		......	98		......	48	
III	*Carpets*—	U. Kingdom ...	Metre.	3	223	20	25	2657	29	......	......	11
		India ...	,,	16	522		......	......		11	1426	
		France ...	,,	1	12		4	437		......	......	
	See also Cotton Carpets.	...		......	......		......	......		......	......	
III	*Casks* : empty—	U. Kingdom ...	Nos.	8	94	51	7	198	145	2	27	109
		India ...		......	......		......	......		6	180	
		Union of S. Afr.		28	414		98	3675		76	3301	
		U.S. of America		......	......		......	......		1	6	
		France ...		15	103		38	481		24	359	
		Reunion ...		......	......		1	22		......	......	
		Portugal ...		......	......		1	15		......		

General Imports into Mauritius with Countries of Origin 1917 to 1919.—*Continued*

Class	Articles and Country of Origin.			1917			1918			1919		
				Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries
					Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	
III	*Cement.*—	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos	925656	70276	961780	352543	48928	361579	1042143	127734	1042443
		Un. of S. Africa...	,,	35614	3489		8745	909		......	......	
		India	,,	510	39		......	......		300	95	
		U. S. of America	,,	......	......		291	79		......	......	
	Charcoal.— (Animal) See Chemicals			.....								
	Cheese.—	U. Kingdom ...	,,	364	1040	9252	1000	3480	8477	......	......	12202
		India	,,	......	......		......	......		3	13	
		Un. of S. Africa..	,,	6637	12037		7219	8130		9126	21365	
		Australia ...	,,	98	311		72	253		2887	8198	
		France... ...	,,	39	145		......	......		......	......	
		Portugal ...	,,	......	......		186	637		......	......	
		Holland ...	,,	2114	6368		......	......		......	......	
III	*Chemicals.* — Animal Charcoal.	U. Kingdom ...	,,	48	288	48	13	5	13	101	68	101
III	*Chemicals.*—Disinfectants. ,, Boric acid.	U. Kingdom ...	,,	50	71	165	596	833	596	451	753	516
		Un. of S. Africa..	,,	......	......		......	......		65	159	
		France... ...	,,	115	194		......	......		......	......	
	,, Carbolic acid.	U Kingdom ...	,,	1356	1109	1356	1228	1356	1327	2467	2321	2467
		India	,,	......	......		99	43		......	......	
	,, Hydrochl acid	U. Kingdom ...	,,	355	504	355	......	......	590	626	646	1266
		Un. of S. Africa..	,,	......	......		590	1153		640	612	
	,, Iron sulphate...	U. Kingdom ...	,,	......	......		......	......		424	127	678
		India	,,	......	......		......	......		254	87	

	Chemicals— „ Desinfectants Soda: caustic	U. Kingdom ...	Value	.....	15		......	629		......	151	
	Sulphate copper	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos.	......	......		508	613	508	......	......	
		India ...		200	80							
	Sulphuric acid	Ud. Kingdom...	„	3109	3837	5385	44	44	2375	650	770	950
		Un. of S.Africa..	„	2076	679		2331	1342		300	345	
		France ...	„	200	219		......	......		......	......	
III	„ Unenumerated	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos. „	6434	7921	6594	1250	1290	2868	6885	6030	8084
		U. of S. Africa.	„	150	150		950	1688		44	245	
		France ...	„	10	6		68	183		155	294	
		U.S. of America	„	......	......		600	1500		......	......	
		Belgium ...	„	......	......		......	......		1000	410	
III	*Chemicals*— „ Apothecary Wares	U. Kingdom ...		......	174917	Rs. 294092	......	181192	Rs. 279224	......	394884	Rs. 620825
		U. of S. Africa.		......	3940		......	6896		......	113881	
		India		......	2307		......	6573		......	1945	
		Singapore ...		......	......		......	4810		......	......	
		U.S.of America		......	129		......	5866		......	3385	
		France ...		......	107157		......	68931		......	93105	
		China		......	2207		......	2515		......	13300	
		Japan... ...		......	2889		......	908		......	236	
		Réunion ...		......	456		......	1533		......	89	
		Sumatra ...		.....	90		......	......		......	......	
III	*Chemical*— „ For preparation of Manure Ammonia Sulphate	U. Kingdom ...	„	4580582	1819907	5338095	1135845	680463	1542715	5169624	2496332	6065886
		U. of S. Africa.	„	706713	262626		406870	280395		896262	352331	
		India	„	50800	26550		......	......		......	......	
III	„ Iron Sulphate ...	U. Kingdom ...	„	......	......	......	......	......	......	12238	1908	......
III	„ Lime Nitrate	U. Kingdom ...	„	......	......	......	......	......	......	35000	11213	185000
		Norway ...	„	......	......	......	......	......	......	150000	36740	
III	„ Lime Superphosphate	U. Kingdom ...	„	5080	958	1103630	......	......	50800	101600	24402	101600
		Japan... ...	„	1098550	123015		50800	31551		......	......	

General Imports into Mauritius with Countries of Origin 1917 to 1919.—*Continued*

Class	Articles and Country of Origin.			1917			1918			1919		
				Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.
III	*Chemicals*— For Preparation of Manure		Kilos		Rs.						Rs.	
	Nitrate of Potash	India ...	,,	563634	321165	563634				1946064	1142297	1946064
,,	Nitrate of Soda	Chili ...	,,	2681915	1745982	2681915				3036425	1585176	3411209
		U. Kingdom ...	,,	......	......					102516	38042	
		Union of S. Afr.	,,	......	......					272268	87781	
,,	Phosphate of Lime	U. Kingdom ...	,,	275725	79964	275725						
	Potash Sulphate.	U. Kingdom ...	,,	50800	19051	50800	......	......	100200			
		India ...	,,	......	......		100200	68330				
,,	Unenumerated	Seychelles ...	,,							1062	293	
,,	*Chemicals*— For Destruction of Vermin & for Local Industries											
	Acid Hydrochloric	U. Kingdom ...	,,	674	752	774	798	1251	889	......	......	200
		Union of S. Afr.	,,	......	......		91	134		200	195	
		Réunion ...	,,	100	60		......	......		......	......	
,,	,, Phosphoric	U. Kingdom ...	,,	......	......		38208	26392		3	8	
,,	,, Sulphuric	U. Kingdom ...	,,	19867	9668	20267	14204	7557	40480	10149	3941	10338
		Union of S. Afr.	,,	200	190		25026	13581		189	180	
		U. S. of America	,,	200	434		1250	1441		......	......	
,,	Carbonate of Ammonia	U. Kingdom ...	,,	8	21	8	2641	3253		4109	5350	4131
		Union of S. Afr.	,,							22	84	

III	*Chemicals*—Potash	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos							75	108	
,,	,, Carbonate Soda.	U. Kingdom ...	,,	2996	692	2996	10174	2088	10174	15240	3811	15240
,,	,, Soda Caustic	U. Kingdom ...	,,	3782	2200	3782	3276	1704	3276		Rs 151	
,,	,, Calcium Carbide See under Specific heading											
,,	,, Copper Sulphate	India	,,	200	80	200	......	......	......	......	......	......
,,	,, Phosphate	U. Kingdom ...	,,	128811	82755	128811	81298	33155	81398	43899	33382	43899
,,	,, Silicate	U. Kingdom ...	,,	......	......	580	6185	4576	6185			
		France ...	..	580	223		......	......				
,,	,, Unenumerated	U. Kingdom ...	,,	4074	2730	4074	5185	4870	5185	7113	6487	7113
	,, Unenumerated for other purposes	U. Kingdom ...	,,	7675	6993	48124	1026	1285	1911	2679	5582	2739
		France ...	,,	9	125		......	......		60	140	
		U. S. of America	,,	40440	28131		885	552		......	......	
I	*Chillies*—	India ...	Kilos	129652	58766		94993	82965		98704	116861	
I	*Chocolate & Cocoa*— Sweetened	U. Kingdom ...		......	1937	Rs. 2570	......	......	Rs. 6159	......	3445	Rs. 19978
		U. of S. Africa...		......	......		......	232		......	948	
		France ...		......	633		......	......		......	2949	
		Madagascar ...		......	......		......	......		......	3499	
		Réunion ...		......	......		......	5927		......	9137	
I	.. Unsweetened	U. Kingdom ...	,,	1086	2412	1898	90	254	961	239	934	2851
		Union of S. Afr.	,,	......	......		58	194		768	1947	
		Ceylon ...	,,	......	......		......	......		33	161	
		France ...	,,	......	......		......	......		448	1792	
		Holland ...	,,	812	3687		813	5078		813	2540	
		Madagascar ...	,,	......	......		......	......		550	570	
I	*Choorah*—	India ...	,,	8380	2568	8380	5342	2319	5349	......	......	

General Imports into Mauritius with Countries of Origin 1917 to 1919.—*Continued*

Class	Articles and Country of Origin.			1917			1918			1919		
				Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.
					Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	
I	*Cider*—	U.Kingdom ...	Bottles	288	320	288	......	......		60	69	71
		Union of S. Afr.	,,	......	......		......	......		11	33	
	Cigarettes &c see Tobacco			......	......		......	......		......	......	
	Cigarette Paper see Paper			......	......		......	......		......	......	
I	*Cinnamon*—	India ...	Kilos	2609	2026	3237	3529	4172	4429	56	94	56
		Singapore ...	,,	598	415		900	737		......	......	
		China ...	,,	30	17		......	......		......	......	
II	*Clay*— Pipe & Fire	U. Kingdom ...	,,	72122	7318	74154	80186	8683	91493	47927	4410	47927
		Union of S. Afr..	,,	2032	174		11207	2169		......	......	
		India ...	,,	......	......		100	30		......	......	
III	*Clocks*— & Parts thereof	U. Kingdom ...	Nos.	388	1594	1484	6	225	343	1	18	135
		India ...	,,	......	......		144	192		......	......	
		U.S. of Amer. ...	,,	1069	5057		192	1095		126	2196	
		France ...	,,	27	725		1	478		1	40	
		China ...	,,	......	......		......	......		1	16	
		Japan ...	,,	......	......		......	......		6	61	
I	*Cloves* :—	India ...	Kilos	409	836	4244	1491	2945	1491	75	180	824
		Zanzibar ...	,,	3733	3702		......	......		......	......	
		Seychelles ...	,,	102	66		......	......		68	22	
		Singapore ...	,,	......	......		......	......		681	2306	
II	*Coals.*—	Un. Kingdom...	Tons.	3647	108382	59174	1290	106741	28517	745	44940	44595
		Un. of S. Africa.	,,	53605	1824497		26475	1543162		43473	2428581	
		Australia ...	,,	1922	24009		752	12575		......	......	
		Brit. E. Africa..	,,	......	......		......	......		377	19950	
II	*Cocos de Mer.*—	Seychelles ...		......	748	......	......	640	......	......	45	......

I	*Cocoanuts.*—	Ceylon...	Nos.	......	......	94537	......	......	97800	9000	780	172700
		Seychelles	,,	79537	5625		97800	7398		163700	11598	
		Zanzibar	,,	15000	1515		......	......		......	......	
I	*Coffee.*—	India	Kilos	85977	80158	243995	135947	143820	391561	......	......	23370
		Ceylon...	,,	203	162		254	325		102	206	
		Singapore	,,	1710	820		......	......		......	......	
		Aden	,,	49498	33483		70273	69352		19953	15594	
		Un. of S. Africa.	,,	3968	5234		......	......		45	116	
		Zanzibar	,,	......	......		87801	40235		3270	1692	
		Réunion	,,	2000	2112		......	......		......	......	
		Madagascar	,,	86645	73497		......	......		......	......	
		Brit. E. Africa..	,,	13370	8534		97286	69452		......	......	
		Java	,,	624	594		......	......		......	......	
	Coir (See Fibres)—											
II	*Coke.*—	Un. Kingdom...	Tons	575	67347	634	355	41607	851	594	104414	853
		Un. of S. Africa.	,,	59	3230		496	60679		259	35713	
I	*Confectionery.*—	Un. Kingdom...		......	36823	Rs. 82629	......	3812	Rs. 49601	......	19190	Rs. 46949
		India		......	72		......	340		......	212	
		Un. of S. Africa.		......	26358		......	30460		......	9659	
		Australia		......	......		......	......		......	5654	
		New Zealand		......	206		......	......		......	......	
		Seychelles		......	......		......	......		......	5	
		Un. of S.Africa..		......	2050		......	......		......	4342	
		France...		......	16707		......	12173		......	2822	
		Réunion		......	......		......	737		......	1500	
		Switzerland		......	......		......	......		......	......	
		China		......	170		......	29		......	3565	
II	*Copra & Poonac.*—	India	Kilos.	......	......		1100	262		......	......	100
		Seychelles	,,	......	......		......	......		100	30	
III	*Copper.*—Old	Seychelles	,,	......	......	250	1176	1083	1176	......	......	
		France...	,,	250	242		......	......		......	......	
III	,, Red Bars.	Un. Kingdom...	,,	1430	4505	1430	843	2287	843	769	1229	794
		France...	,,	......	......		......	......		25	38	

General Imports into Mauritius with Countries of Origin 1917 to 1919.—(*Continued*).

Class	Articles and Country of Origin.			1917			1918			1919		
				Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.
	Copper—Ctd.											
III	,, Sheets & nails	Un. Kingdom...	Kilos	634	2328	2497	1951	4931	2056	4712	10721	4745
		U. S. America...	,,	89	580		105	889		33	258	
		Japan	,,	1774	5200		......	......		......	......	
III	,, Red. Wrought	Un. Kingdom...	,,	7877	28865	16569	502	1660	44094	9811	28144	9811
		Union of S. Afr..	,,	90	442		......	......		......	......	
		U. S. America...	,,	7831	29142		2733	14321		......	......	
		Japan	,,	771	2813		40859	61115		......	......	
III	,, Unenumerated.	Un. Kingdom ..		......	33949	Rs 53962	......	35277	Rs 41899	......	44671	Rs 53922
		India		......	145		......	......		......	198	
		Union of S. Afr..		......	2071		......	235		......	794	
		U. S. America...		......	5806		......	4511		......	2256	
		France... ...		......	5151		......	1633		......	5780	
		Japan		......	6803		......	243		......	......	
		India		......	37		......	......		......	223	
III	*Cordage.*—Tarred.	Un. Kingdom...	,,	5489	10055		......	15789		......	Rs 13743	Rs 13743
III	,, Oiled.	Un. Kingdom...	,,	......	......	9946	80	220	28981	......	......	5527
		India	,,	18569	9726		27910	18649		5527	3694	
		Seychelles ...	,,	......	......		991	543		......	......	
III	,, Not oiled.	Un. Kingdom...	,,	......	......	20544	63	20	8698	......	......	18075
		India	,,	19923	6429		7999	4898		18075	12175	
		Seychelles ...	,,	621	400		28	80		......	......	
		U. S. America...	,,	......	......		608	2000		......	......	

III	*Cordage* — Manilla & others	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos	3992	5497	5422	5252	10426	5402	14178	22367	15355
		Un. of S. Africa..	,,	104	490		......	......		......	......	
		India ...	,,	255	315		150	175		......	......	
		U. S. of America	,,	1071	2541		......	......		1177	3500	
III	Hemp	U. Kingdom ...	,,	81	227	4343	72	328	3116	271	1412	7861
		Un. of S. Africa..	,,	......	......		251	820		......	......	
		India ...	,,	4262	2915		2527	3171		7590	7227	
		U. S. of America	,,	......	......		266	572		......	......	
I	*Cordials & Liquors*	U. Kingdom ...	Litres	9	249	3479	24	122	4163	......	......	2564
		Un. of S. Africa..	,,	30	96		223	893		95	553	
		France ...	,,	2106	10398		3692	25109		1224	9040	
		Réunion ...	,,	17	41		119	401		360	1510	
		Holland ...	,,	5	55		......	......		......	......	
		Switzerland ...	,,	54	202		......	......		......	......	
		China ...	,,	1258	3948		105	391		885	2692	
III	*Corks & Bungs.*—	U. Kingdom ...	Nos.	455308	3918	3751046	480000	3420	1532590	29668	211	1489268
		Un. of S. Africa..	,,	88200	1495		117160	1835		83200	1291	
		France ...	,,	3207538	18559		935430	6879		176400	10083	
I	*Corn Flour* See flour	...	,,	......	......		......	......		......	......	
III	*Cotton Blankets*	U. Kingdom ...	Nos.	498	2162	756	......	......	1107	303	1461	415
		India ...	,,	120	578		1090	3271		......	......	
		France ...	,,	......	......		......	......		100	665	
		China ...	,,	6	36		10	33		12	24	
		Japan ...	,,	132	489		7	21		......	......	
III	*Cotton Belting*	U. Kingdom ...	Nos.	......	......		......	......		......	44901	
		U. S. of America	,,	......	......		850	1712		......	......	
	Cotton Carpets—	U. Kingdom ...	Nos.	71	283	Rs 1609	99	1457	Rs 2670	......	......	Rs 290
		India ...	,,	99	1276		74	525		......	......	
		Un. of S. Africa..	,,	......	......		3	646		......	269	
		France ...	,,	1	50		......	......		......	......	
		China ...	,,	......	......		12	42		......	21	
III	*Cotton Gloves.*—	U. Kingdom ...	Pairs.	......	......		......	......	144	66	118	66
		Japan ...	,,	......	......		144	88		......	......	

General Imports into Mauritius with Countries of Origin 1917 to 1919.—*Continued*

Class	Articles and Country of Origin.			1917			1918			1919		
				Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.
III	*Cotton Hosiery.*—	U. Kingdom ...		......	9489	Rs 41722	......	8599	Rs 63203	......	5160	Rs 63124
		India		......	3805		......	24531		......	5458	
		U. S. America...		......	2611		......	6058		......	16069	
		France... ...		......	22669		......	18163		......	22793	
		Japan		......	819		......	1791		......	1376	
		China		......	2329		......	4061		......	12268	
III	*Cotton Lace.*—	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos	......	5622		......	......		......	......	
II	*Cotton Wadding.*—	India	,,	300	210	300	......	......	50	......	......	531
		Seychelles ...	,,	......	......		50	47		531	712	
III	*Cotton Waste.*—	U. Kingdom ...	,,	7218	4585	7294	354	410	754	2588	2823	2760
		India	,,	25	23		400	35		......	......	
		U. S. America ...	,,	51	64		......	......		172	273	
III	*Cotton Wick.*—	U. Kingdom ...		......	......		......	......		......	88	88
		India		......	......		......	319	319	......	......	
II	*Cotton Wool.*—	U. Kingdom ...	,,	9900	6094	13634	......	......	3603	300	1200	4970
		India	,,	3734	2264		365	169		4670	3509	
		Seychelles ...	,,	......	......		3238	1848		......	......	
III	*Cotton Manufactures* Unenumerated.—	U. Kingdom ...		......	49507	Rs 49964	......	6019	Rs 9762	......	11522	Rs 18136
		France... ...		......	210		......	......		......	......	
		China		......	17		......	479		......	1009	
		India		......	230		......	3184		......	1335	
		Japan		......	......		......	80		......	4270	
III	*Cotton Piece Goods* Grey or white	U. Kingdom ...	Metres	2626687	580221	3001954	1065870	390417	3144698	1304989	671004	1951282
		India ...	,,	323580	56020		2064886	770909		643990	283855	
		U. S. Amer. ...	,,	22263	13675		8321	5478		1009	1259	
		France ...	,,	29364	7093		459	633		210	310	
		Italy ...	,,	......	......		5063	10810		......	......	
		China ...	,,	60	38		99	63		1084	933	

III	*Cotton Piece Goods* Printed	U. Kingdom ...	Metres	3321114	1143194	5056613	935660	473018	2194936	1105359	667853	1658131
		India ...	,,	1652515	411694		1229584	364252		538624	200844	
		Un. S. of Af. ...	,,	......	......		......	......		37	137	
		Un. S. Amer. ...	,,	2825	1104		5457	6540		......	......	
		France ...	,,	51118	18866		10704	8584		1514	1304	
		Switzerland ...	,,	5501	3220		5644	3500		......	......	
		Italy ...	,,	......	......		1983	1210		125	975	
		Japan ...	,,	22920	9250		5904	2183		5300	7450	
		China ...	,,	620	395		......	......		7172	3128	
III	*Crucibles*	United Kingd..	Pcs.	......	2270		......	1553		......	5500	
III	*Cutlery*	U. Kingdom...		......	6453	Rs. 10093	......	6916	Rs. 11002	......	13285	Rs. 20404
		India ...		......	129		......	973		......	897	
		Un. of S. Afr ...		......	......		......	13		......	......	
		Un. S. Amer ...		......	7		......	610		......	308	
		France ...		......	3035		......	1613		......	3481	
		Japan ...		......	310		......	495		......	210	
		China ...		......	159		......	382		......	2223	
		D										
I	*Dates.*—	Algeria ...	Kilos.	319	231	319	......	......		......	......	
III	*Detonators.*-	U. Kingdom ...	Nos.	120000	5904	120000	......	......		......	......	
I	*Dholl.*—	India	Kilos.	3614956	783193	3614956	4450728	1349780	4450728	1330630	392603	1330630
III	*Dynamite.*—	U. Kingdom ...	,,	5902	8493	5902						
		E										
III	*Earthenware.* China Porcelaine.	U. Kingdom ...	Pcs.	110713	35345	247193	77594	33364	191850	27243	17518	214661
		India	,,	24584	2615		73748	11991		25700	15160	
		U. of S. Africa..	,,	300	110		6	857		5000	3840	
		U. S. America...	,,	......	......		12	20		......	......	
		France... ...	,,	13727	11466		10613	10374		47130	30638	
		Austria ...	,,	38	65		......	......		......	......	
		China	,,	11629	1514		2834	418		100000	10712	
		Denmark ...	,,	6000	1591		......	......		......	......	
		Germany ...	,,	12	4		......	......		......	......	
		Holland ...	,,	61474	5588		6000	1933		4398	717	
		Japan	,,	18716	3343		21043	9580		5178	2422	
		Madagascar ...	,,	......	......		......	......		12	2	
I	*Eggs* (Salted).—	China	Nos.	17400	432	17400	600	14	600	39550	1363	39550

General Imports into Mauritius with Countries of Origin 1917 to 1919.—*Continued*

Class	Articles and Country of Origin.			1917			1918			1919		
				Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.
III	*Electric Goods and Apparatus.*— Unenumerated	U. Kingdom ...		......	31551	Rs. 40520	......	31415	Rs. 51003	......	63814	Rs. 85282
		U. of S. Africa..		......	......		......	6595		......	1552	
		U. S. America...		......	8792		......	12938		......	13993	
		France... ...		......	177		......	......		......	3509	
		China		......	......		......	......		......	2283	
		Holland ...		......	......		......	......		......	131	
		Japan		......	......		......	55		......	......	
III	,, Engines.	U. S. Africa ...	Nos.							2	1171	
III	,, Lamps.	U. Kingdom ...	,,	15594	19337	Rs. 45436	1900	2297	Rs. 26750	......	9391	Rs. 18169
		U. of S. Africa...	,,	......	......		200	224		......	52	
		U. S. America...	,,	22480	19497		4921	17546		......	6465	
		China	,,	8000	6596		......	......		......	......	
		Holland ...	,,	......	......		3535	5666		......	2261	
		Japan	,,	......	......		1100	1017		......	......	
III	*Electric Goods*— Wires.	U. Kingdom ...		......	27230		......	6209		......	1997	
III	*Enamelled Ware.*	U. Kingdom ...		......	5995	Rs. 18531	......	7446	Rs. 10061	......	224	Rs. 8342
		India ...		......	156		......	840		......	......	
		U. of S. Africa...		......	......		......	......		......	203	
		U. S, America...		......	6687		......	1733		......	7688	
		France... ...		......	560		......	42		......	227	
		Germany ...		......	95		......	......		......	......	
		Holland ...		......	3666		......	......		......	......	
		Japan		......	1105		......	......		......	......	
		Switzerland ...		......	267		......	......		......	......	

F

	Felt Sheathing.—	U. Kingdom ...		9050	1790		2512	795		2000	1107	
II	*Fibre* Coir.—	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos.	125	55	3469	63	438	63	......	......	1110
		India	,,	2840	951		......	......		1110	485	
		Seychelles ...	,,	504	218		......	......		......	......	
I	,, Unenumerated	Madagascar ...	,,	1000	467	1000				5100	3000	5100
III	*Fire works*—	China			2420			306			18442	
III	*Flax.*	U. Kingdom ...									540	
II	*Fish.*—Pickled	U. Kingdom ...	Nos.	6800	2471	8296	......	......	2270	50	45	13550
		U. of S. Africa...	,,	......	......		2270	550		......	......	
		Newfoundland...	,,	......	......		......	......		13500	6960	
		U. S. America...	,,	1496	1054		......	......		......	......	
I	,, Salted or Dried.	U. Kingdom ...	,,	8136	12241	715960	1624	4360	1050047	15548	16081	647990
		India	,,	44321	18613		134066	114706		6258	3910	
		U. of S. Africa...	,,	543841	343687		862362	492168		554799	265727	
		Aden	,,	7625	2179		6640	2799		......	......	
		Newfoundland...	,,	......	......		......	......		2008	5076	
		Seychelles ...	,,	1236	586		32590	9582		1810	734	
		U. S. America...	,,	......	......		......	......		1135	1541	
		China	,,	1342	808		3540	1910		5912	3713	
		Madagascar ...	,,	109459	50020		9225	6840		60520	21406	
I	*Flour*—wheat	India ...	Kilos.	8305279	1945205	8427186	2188113	830193	2385052	1130989	443915	6800632
		Union of S. Afr.	,,	1891	445		118886	54061		5200149	2012703	
		Australia ...	,,	115616	35057		78053	37583		122560	41278	
		Singapore ...	,,	......	......		......	......		51444	3049	
		Argentine Rep.	,,	......	......		......	......		......	......	
		China ...	,,	4400	750		......	......		201650	40188	
I	,, Corn —	Japan ...	,,	......	......		......	......		11000	4712	
I	,, not wheaten	Union of S. Afr.	,,	......	......		......	1630	Rs. 1630	......	624	Rs. 644
		China ...	,,	......	......		......	......		......	20	
III	*Flowers*—artificial	U. Kingdom ...		......	2152	Rs. 4527	......	2270	Rs. 4270	......	107	Rs. 2917
		France ...		......	2378		......	2000		......	2358	
		China ...		......	17		......	......		......	107	
		Japan ...		......	......		......	......		......	345	

General Imports into Mauritius with Countries of Origin 1917 to 1919.—*Continued.*

Class	Articles and Country of Origin.		1917			1918			1919		
			Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.
I	*Fruits*—dried	Kilos.		Rs.			Rs,			Rs.	
	Almonds hard shell India ...	,,	6451	4814	6451	5651	6761	5651	......	......	97
	Union of S. Afr..	,,	......	......		......	......		70	134	
	,, France ...	,,	......	......		......	......		27	120	
I	,, Soft Shell India ...	,,	13	4	885	80	188	351	......	......	346
	Union of S. Afr.	,,	469	1547		......	......		10	17	
	France ...	,,	323	533		259	617		181	757	
	China ...	,,	80	170		12	6		155	58	
	Other Nuts: see nuts										
I	,, Unenumerated— U. Kingdom ...	,,	118	270	Rs. 7129	......	......	Rs. 13225	102	260	Rs. 5607
	India ...	,,	2184	2422		......	4988		365	391	
	Union of S. Afr..	,,	3458	2660		......	7239		1502	3616	
	France ...	,,	549	1549		......	625		......	......	
	China ...	,,	824	228		......	373		1900	961	
	Réunion ...	,,	......	......		......	......		507	379	
	Fruit. See also Raisins, Apples.										
I	*Fresh*—Unenumerated Union of S. Afr.		2145	853	3170	......	......		......	......	915
	Australia ...		......	......		......	......		500	680	
	Madagascar ...		925	136		......	......		......	......	
	China ...		100	28		......	......		415	101	
I	,, Preserved Australia ...	,,	......	......	Rs. 773	......	......	Rs. 1183	......	6944	Rs. 8034
	Union of S. Afr.	,,	......	25		......	1183		......	178	
	U. of S. America	,,	......	748		......	......		......	912	
II	*Fuel*—Patent U. Kingdom ...	,,	9745826	471248	11267286	1596441	148986	1596441	1897735	383455	1897735
	Un. of S. Africa.	,,	1521460	38490		......	......		......	......	
	See also Blocks: Fire										
	Furniture: see wood										

G

I	*Gallnuts*—	India ...	Kilos.	......	......		......	......		595	108	595
III	*Gambier or Cutch*	India ...	,,	248	285	1899	2546	1829	5055	284	425	1275
		Singapore ...	,,	1651	1097		2459	2133		991	792	
		U. Kingdom ...	,,	......	......		50	117		......	......	
I	*Gandia*—	India ...	,,	1523	58277	1523	713	30981	713	......	......	
I	*Ghee*—	India ...	,,	116436	224504	116436	87755	238183	87755	54576	163675	56724
		Singapore ...	,,	......	......		......	......		1068	3800	
		Japan ...	,,	......	......		......	......		1080	4150	
I	*Ginger*— (Dry or Green)	India ...	,,	11062	7309	11902	2629	2184	5320	......	......	3541
		Singapore ...	,,	840	286		2691	2301		2845	3765	
		Japan ...	,,	......	......		......	......		696	140	
III	*Glass.*—Looking & Mirrors.	U. Kingdom...	Nos.	158	3284	1121	48	657	14385	111	2255	891
		India ...	,,	230	168		124	715		8	355	
		Union of S.Afr.	,,	......	......		18	290		79	2791	
		U. S. America...	,,	......	......		......	......		132	4816	
		France ...	,,	133	4543		21	1525		224	8993	
		China ...	,,	......	......		480	330		200	357	
		Japan ...	,,	600	27		12168	1546		137	608	
		Singapore ...	,,	......	......		1526	1511		......		
III	,, —Painted.	France ...		......	753		......	......		......		
III	,, —Window.	U. Kingdom...		......	23811	Rs. 28318	......	8546	Rs. 8546	......	7051	Rs 7051
		U. S. America...		......	658		......	......		......	......	
		Japan ...		......	3849		......	......		......	......	
III	*Glassware.*—	U. Kingdom...	Pieces.	44492	16319	261950	23284	11437	183302	13262	12879	61804
		India ...		66400	6349		60580	15007		10440	4856	
		Union of S.Afr.		4	576		300	207		......	......	
		U. S. America..		384	3519		792	456		4830	3032	
		France ...		20984	11699		7173	6008		17136	11761	
		China ...		18628	1409		......	......		2984	988	
		Denmark ...		144	67		......	......		......	......	
		Holland ...		44927	6862		632	329		2074	1383	
		Japan ...		65987	13976		90517	17283		11078	2481	
		Sweden ...		......	......		24	74		......	......	

N.B.—For Gloves, see Cotton Gloves and Leather Gloves.

General Imports into Mauritius with Countries of Origin 1917 to 1919.—*Continued*

Class	Articles and Country of Origin.			1917			1918			1919		
				Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.
					Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	
III	*Glue.*—	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos	12	18	1073	114	391	459	804	739	2512
		India ...	,,	......	......		......	.....		88	122	
		France ...	,,	1061	1733		345	806		1620	3896	
I	*Grains.*—Barley.	India ...	Kilos	450	160	450	1950	1933		......	......	
I	,, —Barley Pearled.	U. Kingdom...	Kilos	......	......	100	512	534	6944	2166	1207	2924
		Union of S.Afr.	,,	50	52		3550	2500		434	395	
		Singapore ...	,,	......	......		454	735		......	......	
		U. S. America..	,,	......	......		1806	2004		......	......	
		France ...	,,	......	......		......	......		30	30	
		China ...	,,	50	8		622	259		294	77	
I	,, —Beans.	India ...	Kilos	750	1400	45109	6750	2107	18934	......	......	14767
		Union of S.Afr.	,,	......	......		......	......		151	109	
		China ...	,,	5148	674		12184	2259		14616	2947	
		Madagascar ...	,,	34061	10774		......	......		......	......	
		Singapore ...	,,	5200	1080		......	......		......	......	
I	,, — Bran.	Union of S.Afr.	Kilos	1420621	294462	2152533	698767	158596	814749	685238	142956	685748
		India ...	,,	686512	146941		115982	25429		......	......	
		Australia ...	,,	45400	4500		......	......		......	......	
		Madagascar ...	,,	......	......		......	......		510	138	
I	,, —Emberics	India ...	Kilos	33100	8923	33100	30456	9320	33656	525	225	2565
		Singapore ...	,,	......	......		2400	450		......	......	
		China ...	,,	......	......		800	91		1440	255	
		Madagascar ...	,,	......	......		......	......		600	312	
I	,, — Gram	India ...	Kilos	1686775	357710		995045	277660		654210	199044	
I	,, — Oats	Union S. Africa	,,	2048147	471164	2304843	2205908	459829	2208512	1297582	279326	1297582
		India ...	,,	256696	56091		2604	462		......	......	

N.B. For Lentils, Peas and Maize see under their respective headings.

I	*Grains.*—Rice	India ...	Tons	47776	8849304	48413	59702	15302883	59723	32690	7035117	43826
		Singapore ...	,,	314	76371		7	2072		15	7194	
		China ...	,,	145	26143		14	2753		5290	1457628	
		Japan ...	,,	......	36		......	......		......	......	
		Madagascar ...	,,	178	33544		......	......		5831	1999864	
I	Wheat	India ...	Kilos	1305	402		......	......		......	......	
II	*Grease.*—Cart	U. Kingdom ...	,,	39921	15721	63306	58484	37159	62947	42089	10133	43841
		U. S. America...	,,	23385	8418		4463	2553		1752	1753	
II	Motor	U. Kingdom ...		......	2280	Rs. 12127	......	1464	Rs. 22997	......	2114	Rs. 19313
		U. S. America...		......	9847		......	21533		......	17118	
		France ...		......	......		......	......		......	81	
I	*Groceries.*—	U. Kingdom ...		......	14086	Rs. 55414	......	17759	Rs. 44123	......	30842	Rs. 62192
		India ...		......	9674		......	1746		......	......	
		Union S. Africa		......	2270		......	11326		......	16418	
		Australia ...		......	......		......	......		......	1098	
		U. S. America...		......	25		......	......		......	......	
		France ...		......	26709		......	11434		......	9346	
		China ...		......	650		......	664		......	2639	
		Japan ...		......	25		......	......		......	......	
		Madagascar ...		......	988		......	......		......	......	
		Reunion ...		......	......		......	428		......	334	
		Spain ...		......	200		......	......		......	......	
		Switzerland ...		......	787		......	766		......	1515	
III	*Gun Powder.*—			......	......		......	......		......	......	
	Sporting	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos	......	......		......	......		1362	4547	1362
II	*Gum Arabic.*—	U. Kingdom ...	,,	160	175	235	150	180	430	150	450	1022
		India ...	,,	75	75		280	261		872	1366	

N.B. For Guns see under Arms.

General Imports into Mauritius with Countries of Origin 1917 to 1919.—*Continued*

Class	Articles and Country of Origin.			1917			1918			1919		
				Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries
	H				Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	
III	*Haberdashery.*—	U. Kingdom ...		......	420884	Rs. 867586	......	329486	Rs. 688398	......	199718	Rs. 566260
		India ...		......	15778		......	31067		......	5780	
		Union S. Africa		......	2791		......	2690		......	193	
		Malta ..		......	11		......	......		......	.....	
		U. S. America...		......	1652		......	1786		......	2376	
		France ...		......	335258		......	256277		......	317078	
		Madagascar ...		......	65		......	......		......	......	
		Italy ...		......	23084		......	14951		......	12972	
		Switzerland ...		......	61330		......	40409		......	4774	
		Greece ...		......	64		......	......		......	......	
		Belgium ...		......	171		......	......		......	......	
		Holland ...		......	54		......	......		......	......	
		China ...		......	2080		......	1303		......	11198	
		Japan ...		......	4364		......	10429		......	12171	
II	*Hair Vegetable.*—	Seychelles ...	Kilos.	25	48	525	62	93	262	......	......	
		France... ...	„	......	......		......	......		......	355	
		Madagascar ...	„	500	295		200	260		......	......	
	Hams (See Bacon).											
III	*Hardware.*—	Un. Kingdom...		......	334309	Rs. 410644	......	216586	Rs. 307029	......	352047	Rs. 492422
		India		......	1899		......	1076		......	995	
		Un. of S.Africa..		.....	2638		......	18216		......	4575	
		Australia ...		......	......		......	......		......	734	
		U. S. America...		......	35961		......	37376		......	87962	
		France... ...		......	34955		......	21148		......	37323	
		Madagascar ...		...—	......		......	692		......	......	
		Sweden ...		......	7		......	11854		......	6387	
		Japan		......	773		......	36		......	915	
		China		......	102		......	45		......	1484	

III	*Hats.*—Felt—	Un. Kingdom...	Nos.	4228	18825	4654	3617	14331	3619	1604	6636	1784
		France...	,,	426	1295		2	35		......	......	
		Japan ...	,,	......	......		......	......		180	315	
III	Silk—	Un. Kingdom...	,,	66	543	66	......	......		......	......	
III	Straw—	Un. Kingdom ...	,,	20463	29233	24255	22058	38572	22274	16542	22660	16794
		France...	,,	247	793		72	153		72	165	
		Japan ...	,,	3420	1794		......	......		180	379	
		China ...	,,	125	113		144	39		......	......	
III	*Hats*—Other kinds	Un. Kingdom...	,,	1820	3219	2132	579	4413	718	3218	6646	3362
		India ...	,,	......	......		108	757		144	925	
		U.S. America ...	,,	12	9		......	......		......	......	
		France...	,,	60	354		......	......		......	......	
		Madagascar ...	,,	240	48		......	......		......	......	
		China ...	,,	......	......		31	62		......	......	
II	*Hemp.*—Undressed.	Un. Kingdom...	Kilos.	7146	16152	7146	11196	35240	11196	14162	55521	14412
		France...	,,	......	......		......	......		250	1628	
III	*Hessian Cloth.*—	Un. Kingdom...	Yards.	22927	9980	26727	3650	3377	4350	......	......	
		India ...	,,	3800	782		700	378		......	......	
III	*Hides.*—Tanned.	India ...	Kilos.	866	4516	866	......	......		330	1900	330
II	Raw.—	Seychelles ...	,,	......	......	216	104	125	875	......	......	286
		Zanzibar ...	,,	......	......		236	785		241	731	
		Madagascar ...	,,	216	522		535	913		45	66	
I	*Hops.*—	Un. Kingdom ...	,,		340		......	254			1393	
	Hosiery (See cotton)											
III	*India Rubber*—See Caoutchouc											
III	*Indigo*	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos.	979	3037	21272	7438	25711	19326	684	2382	19741
		France ...	,,	19029	70727		11675	40846		18879	57460	
		Madagascar ...	,,	......	......		......	......		178	1017	
		Réunion ...	,,	1264	4828		......	......		......	......	
		Switzerland ...	,,	......	......		213	848		......	......	
III	*Iron & Iron* Manufacturers		,,	......	......		......	......		......	......	486½
III	*Iron*—Cast	U. Kingdom ...	,,	......	......		......	......		486½	67992	

General Imports into Mauritius with Countries of Origin 1917 to 1919.—*Continued*

Class	Articles and Country of Origin.			1917			1918			1919		
				Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.
III	*Iron* Unenumerated	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos	......	21994		......	......		......	......	
III	,, Forgings	U. Kingdom ...	,,	5308	3165	5308	......	......		383	781	383
III	,, Pig :	U. Kingdom ...	,,	39065	5814	39065	132080	16375	132194	101959	13822	101959
		Un. of S. Africa	,,	......	......		114	17		......	......	
III	,, Old	France ...		......	181		......	1063		......	......	
III	,, Bars Galvanised	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos.	......	......		......	......		4731	1929	6572
		U. S. of America	,,	......	......		......	......		1841	2090	
III	,, Not Galvanised	U. Kingdom ...	,,	638928	187943	702494	109355	41225	135700	604883	192723	696036
		U. S. of America	,,	63566	26615		26345	13064		91153	39318	
III	,, Bolts & Nuts Galvanised	U. Kingdom ...	,,	......	......		406	346	406	241	404	241
III	,, Bolts & Nuts not Galvanised	U. Kingdom ...	,,	76510	50188	76510	17806	16903	19757	69867	60205	73096
		Un. of S. Africa	,,	......	......		......	......		......	......	
		U. S. of America	,,	......	......		1951	3378		3229	4957	
III	,, Bedsteads & Parts thereof	U. Kingdom ...		......	12384	Rs. 16255	......	13765	Rs. 18418	......	9918	Rs. 11269
		Un. of S. Africa		......	347		......	4653		......	1187	
		France ...		......	469		......	......		......	164	
		U. S. of America		......	3055		......	......		......	......	
III	,, Chains & Anchors not Galvanised	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos.	Rs. 2987	1985	2987	Rs. 1742	1759	1742	295816	66949	Rs. 295816

III	*Iron* Fishplates	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos	......	......		......	......		54	9576	54
	.. Hoops Galvan.	U. Kingdom ...	,,	......	......		......	......		54	44	
III	.. .. Not Galvan.	U. Kingdom ...	,,	32771	11381	32771	4841	1627	4841	5397	1630	5512
		Seychelles ...		......	......		......	......		115	31	
III	*Iron Implements & Tools* except Machine Tools	U. Kingdom ...		......	8222	Rs. 8222	......	16234	Rs. 16234	......	6261	Rs. 8361
		U. S. America...		......	......		......	......		......	2100	
III	*Iron Nails* Galvanized	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos.	11974	11244	12715	3187	3800	5832	22988	19687	26562
		U. S. America...	,,	......	...		......	......		20	51	
		Union of S. Afr.	,,	544	329		2645	2183		3554	4185	
		France ...	,,	197	153		......	......		......	......	
III	.. Not Galvan.	U. Kingdom ..	..	137999	89307	183953	42505	24367	109494	108659	73289	139019
		India ..	..	13627	9161		......	......		......	......	
		Canada ...	,,	1530	612		......	......		.. ..	......	
		Singapore ...	..	......	...		3000	3245		......	......	
		U. S. Amer. ...	,,	27618	12922		56750	32165		25927	18206	
		France ...	,,	477	745		......	......		1971	9887	
		China ...	..	400	120		......	......		......	......	
		Japan ...	..	...	......		......	......		122	58	
		Norway ...	,,	150	182		1587	2234		600	900	
		Sweden ...	..	2152	2620		5652	10211		1740	5255	
III	.. *Rails*	U. Kingdom ...	..	......	......		......	......		1668	331102	1668
III	*Iron* Sheets Galvan.	U. Kingdom ...	,,	113251	58767	316663	420	245	45170	344902	160873	352748
		Union of S. Afr.	,,	......	......		......	......		1152	1370	
		U. S. Amer ...	..	203412	122540		44750	31565		6694	3390	
III	.. .. Not Galvan.	U. Kingdom ...	..	145872	49635	288705	80859	35157	107421	349269	105966	386252
		U. S. Amer ...	..	142833	77734		26562	12595		36983	22752	

General Imports into Mauritius with Countries of Origin 1917 to 1919.—*Continued*

Class	Articles and Country of Origin.		1917			1918			1919		
			Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value,	Total Quantity from all Countries.
III	*Iron.* — Tubes & Pipes galvanised—U. Kingdom ...	Kilos.	4230	2395	4230	6266	3909	10441	38068	20709	40697
	Union of S. Afri.	,,	......	......		......	......		409	266	
	U. S. America...	,,	......	......		4175	3187		2220	1848	
III	,, Not galvanised.U. Kingdom ...	,,	163674	65371	163674	123139	72261	144924	181753	110308	189354
	Union of S. Afri	,,	......	......		21785	31355		7601	9790	
III	,, Tyres & Axles.U. Kingdom ...		......	22799	Rs. 22799	......	6560	Rs. 7573	......	7388	Rs. 7388
	Japan		......	......		......	1013		......	......	
III	,, Wheels & Axles complete.—U. Kingdom ...		......	10187		......	15034		......	11983	
III	,, Wire galvanised.—U. Kingdom ...	Kilos	1989	1564	1989	834	907	1080	7163	5202	7190
	U. S. America...	,,	......	......		246	432		27	216	
III	,, ,, Not galvanised.—U. Kingdom ...	,,	3034	1749	3034	843	1424		26429	15615	27966
	India ...	,,	......	294		......	......		......	......	
	U. S. America...	,,	......	......	......	......	......	843	1537	4153	
III	,, ,, Netting galvanised.—U. Kingdom ...	,,	6133	7595	7713	500	668	500	4098	3457	5967
	U. S. America...	,,	1580	1307					1869	1501	
III	,, ,, Not galvanised.—U. Kingdom ...	,,	114	184	114	......	......		......	......	

III	*Iron* **Wrought galvanised unenumerated.**—	**U. Kingdom** ...		......	1242	Rs. 2682	......	110	... ..	......	1845	Rs. 2203
		U. of S. Africa..		......	275		......	......	......	......	358	
		U. S. America...		......	1165		......	......	......	......		
I	„ **Wrought not** galvanised unenemerated.—	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos.	......	8876	Rs. 9014	724	1091	Rs. 724	78659	21963	Rs. 78659
		France... ...	„	......	138							
III	„ Manuf. unenumerated.—	China		......	......		......	......		......	33	Rs. 17493
		Japan		......	... ..		......	......		......	17400	
		U. S. America...		......	......		......	......		......	60	
III	„ Manuf. of Iron & Steel unenumerated —	U. Kingdom ...		......	70627	Rs. 70627	......	44452	Rs. 44849	......	124776	Rs. 142674
		U. of S. Africa..		......	......		......	397		......	405	
		China ...		......	......		......	: ...		......	33	
		Japan ...		......	......		......	......		......	17400	
		U.S. of America.		......	......		......	......		......	60	
III	„ Steel Unwrought.—	U. Kingdom ...		39110	23964	Rs.23964	7296	4447	7296	55669	29719	58643
		U. of S. Africa..		......	......		......	......		725	410	
		U. S. America...		......	......		......	......		2249	1247	
I	*Isinglass.*—	China		......	116	Rs. 356	......	26	Rs. 2457	......	241	Rs. 1197
		Singapore ...		......	240		......	2159		......	956	
		Japan		......	......		......	272		......	......	
	J											
I	*Jams.*— Jellie Marmelade.—	U. Kingdom ...		......	......		......	......		......	30	Rs. 4269
		U. of S. Africa..		......	1922		......	2096		......	4239	
III	*Jewellery.*—	U. Kingdom ...		......	36	Rs. 39863	......	229	Rs. 29141	......	978	Rs. 22626
		India		......	195		......	......		......	......	
		France... ...		......	39626		......	28912		......	21538	
		China		......	6		......	......		......	110	
I	*Juice of Limes.*—	U. Kingdom ...		......	376		......	512	Rs 720	......	2363	Rs. 2598
		U. of S. Africa..		......	......		......	208		......	195	
		China		......	......		......	......		......	40	

General Imports into Mauritius with Countries of Origin 1917 to 1919.—*Continued*

Class	Articles and Country of Origin.			1919			1918			1919	
			Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.
III	*Jute: in piece.*—	U. Kingdom ...	Met.	2646	1125	2646	400	181		......	......	
	Lace see Cotton Lace											
III	*Lamps & Accessories*	Un. Kingdom ...		......	624	Rs. 2422		1612	Rs. 2592		1321	Rs. 3113
		India		......	855			784			......	
		Union of S. Afr..			......		......	196			......	
		U. S. America...		......	575			......			890	
		France... ...			240			......			32	
		Austria ...		......	......			......			98	
		China		......	30			......			......	
		Japan		......	98			......			772	
I	*Lard.*—	Un. Kingdom...	Kilos.	262	688	217542	11	51	178059	1560	4130	246248
		India	,,	6570	7264		13395	25632		15055	39096	
		Un. of S. Africa..	,,	......	......		9935	20885		2220	5878	
		Singapore ...	,,	......	......		45150	53217		17500	34475	
		Hong Kong ...	,,	......	......		......	......		1725	3300	
		China	,,	75432	52500		86080	121376		151557	171615	
		Japan	,,	......	......		4521	9159		......	......	
		Madagascar ...	,,	135278	218836		18893	45464		......	......	
		Portugal ...	,,	......	......		74	285		56631	88064	
III	*Lead, Pig.*—	Un. Kingdom...	,,	......			1016	619		3043	4907	
III	[illegible] pipes.	Un. Kingdom...	,,	15582	10319	15582	618	437	618	45437	32000	45452
		Un. of S. Africa..	,,	......	......		......	......		15	12	
III	Unenumerated.	Un. Kingdom...	,,	......	......		......	......		750	1620	

I	*Lentils.*—	India	,,	792020	188356	792020	1525830	490498	1525830	180800	57154	180881
		Un. of S.Africa..	,,	......	......		......	......		18	12	
III	*Leather.*—Bags.—	Un. Kingdom...	Nos.	177	1335	177	189	2389		83	1325	
III	Belting.—	Un. Kingdom...			15684	Rs 28613		21750	Rs 22070		18458	
		Un. of S. Africa..			......			320			......	
		France... ...			12929			......			......	
III	*Leather Boots* Shoes, Slippers.—	U. Kingdom ...	Pairs.	12257	94344	Rs 118045	7994	119762	Rs 132276	2448	31878	Rs 48887
		India	,,	2372	1297		2942	3021		57	105	
		U. of S. Africa...	,,	6	98		......	......		......	......	
		U. S. America...	,,	1732	12793		156	1722		764	12807	
		France... ...	,,	1768	9250		532	7751		268	2575	
		China	,,	164	263		15	17		385	784	
		Japan	,,	......	......		6	3		350	739	
III	*Leather Gloves.*—	U. Kingdom ...		......	......		......	75	Rs 250	......	......	
		France... ...		......	......		......	175		......	......	
III	,, Saddlery & Harness.—	U. Kingdom ...		......	467	Rs 617	......	1475	Rs 3513	......	751	Rs 901
		India		......	......		......	1762		......	150	
		U. of S. Africa..		......	150		......	276		......	......	
III	*Leather Soles.*—	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos.	......	......	489	28	180	1633	12	90	1210
		U. of S. Africa..	,,	489	2200		611	4361		......	......	
		Australia ...	,,	......	......		994	3824		1198	4830	
III	,, Unenumerated.—	U. Kingdom ...		......	11604	Rs 31889	......	3454	Rs 16062	......	2062	Rs 24593
		India		......	1762		......	1110		......	144	
		U. of S. Africa...		......	252		......	......		......	......	
		Australia ...		......	......		......	......		......	2700	
		U. S. America...		......	2834		......	2664		......	11635	
		France ...		......	15333		......	8611		......	8052	
		China		......	134		......	......		......	......	
		Japan		......	......		......	223		......	......	
III	,, Unwrought	U. Kingdom ...		......	......		......	......		......	35	

General Imports into Mauritius with Countries of Origin 1917 to 1919.—*Continued.*

Class	Articles and Country of Origin.			1917			1918			1919		
				Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.
	Lime Juice } See Juice of Lemon. *Lemon* ,, }											
II	*Linseed.*—	India	,,	8855	2811	8855	19407	6799	19407	3695	1655	4445
		Réunion ...	,,	......	......		......	......		750	390	
III	*Linen*—Canvas	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos.	17879	58491	18194	8637	42650	11262	5047	33989	13066
		India ...	,,	150	195		610	14348		300	1299	
		Union of S. Afr.	,,	......	......		1080	11579		261	1712	
		Un. S. America	,,	165	531		935	7200		3030	18036	
		France ...	,,	......	......		......	......		4228	15917	
		Japan ...	,,	......	......		......	......		200	2105	
III	*Linen*— Other articles	Un. S. Amer. ...	No.	......	......		......	......		......	5000	
	Liquors—See Cordials											
III	*Machinery* : Boilers	U. Kingdom ...	No.	1	5688		1	5938	4	......	......	
		Un. of S. Afr. ...	,,	......	......	1	3	4910		......	......	
III	*Locomotive*—	U. Kingdom ...	No.	1	15546		......	......		......	......	
III	Unenum. for Local Industries	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos.	1128861	860937	1226575	255567	374673	274605	532631	689861	631589
		India ...	,,	805	4082		......	......		785	4500	
		Un. of S. Afr. ...	,,	13207	11227		10968	10139		13048	14189	
		U. S. America...	,,	83622	209585		7990	29772		82361	105462	
		France ..	,,	80	300		80	771		2764	10060	
III	Other Descriptions	U. Kingdom ...	,,	......	7844	Rs. 9289	......	52284	Rs. 53409	......	22886	Rs. 37133
		Un. of S. Afr. ...	,,	......	1118		......	1125		......	5556	
		U. S. America..	,,	......	327		......	......		......	8691	
III	Unenumerated for Mechanical Transport	U. Kingdom ...	,,	84341	41123	343374	18484	23518	35709	17164	8026	17164
		U. of S. America	,,	259033	126588		17225	22464		......	......	

	M											
I	*Maize*	U. of S. Afr. ...	Kilos.	363403	57534	498886	95870	16453	95870	3572400	596046	3572400
		Madagascar ...	„	135483	9516		......	......		......	......	
I	*Maize Flour*	Un. of S. Afr. ...	Kilos	......	......		......	......		25438	4728	25638
		Argentine Rep..	„	......	......		......	......		200	105	
II	*Manure*, Guano—	U. Kingdom ...	„	......	......	2467102	......	......	2823799	250000	71185	889797
		Union of S. Afr.	„	1236654	265992		......	......		157217	61250	
		Seychelles ...	„	1230448	53575		2823799	130508		482580	56577	
II	„ Fish—	U. Kingdom ...	„	2000	637	2000	...	......	1500	......	......	8800
		India ...	„	......	......		1500	75		......	......	
		Union of S. Afr.	„	......	......		......	......		8800	8800	
II	„ Animal Waste—	U. Kingdom ...	„	120960	23113	632020	24692	6493	49692	......	......	22700
		Union of S. Afr.	„	499786	85883		......	......		22700	6750	
		Madagascar ...	„	11274	2254		25000	8955		......	......	
II	„ Unenumer-ated—	U. Kingdom ...		5305	767	5305	128524	27224	706382	......	......	1184918
		India ...		......	......		2500	300		1710	45	
		Union of S. Afr.		......	......		545317	77047		1183208	267146	
		Seychelles ...		......	......		12771	1100		......	......	
		Madagascar ...		......	......		17270	1035		......	......	
III	*Maps & Charts*—	U. Kingdom ...	Nos.	......	......	50	6	46	6	......	......	
		U. S. of Amer.	„	50	25		......	......		......	......	
I	*Margarine*—	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos	1500	2610	12675	......	......	2880	......	......	3371
		U. S. of Amer.	„	3995	5632		......	......		......	......	
		Holland ...	„	7180	14072		2880	7235		2750	4621	
		Alaska ...	„	......	......		......	......		621	1511	
III	*Masts & Spars*—	U. Kingdom ...	„	......	......		......	......		20	1390	20

General Imports into Mauritius with Countries of Origin 1917 to 1919.—*Continued.*

Class	Articles and Country of Origin.			1917			1918			1919		
				Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.
					Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	
III	*Mats & Matting*—	U. Kingdom ...		......	......	Rs. 2639	......	177	Rs. 13742	......	66	Rs. 7734
		India ...		......	1085		......	10519		......	4177	
		Union of S Afr.		......	......		......	2049		......	259	
		Singapore ...		......	......		......	229		......	......	
		Ceylon ...		......	......		......	566		......	......	
		France ...		......	......		......	......		......	832	
		Reunion ...		......	55		......	65		......	......	
		Madagascar ...		......	292		......	......		......	......	
		Japan ...		......	883		......	65		......	622	
		China ...		......	324		......	72		......	1778	
III	*Matches*— *	Union of S. Afr.	Doz. Boxes.			36275			32700	24	245	36859
		Sweden ...	”	36275	180003		30250	226298		34210	282259	
		Japan	”	......	......		2450	11311		2250	17820	
		China	”	......	......		......	......		375	3914	
I	*Meal*—Oat	Union of S. Afr.	Kilos.	.....	......		......	768		......	135	
I	,, not Wheaten	”	”	......			......	99		......	......	
	Meat.—See Bacon and Hams. Beef (salted), Sausages &c.											
III	*Metals*—Unenumerated *	U. Kingdom ...		......	2284	Rs. 2455	......	7876	Rs. 9470	......	8055	Rs. 8291
		India ...		......	28		......	9		......	......	
		Union of S. Afr.		......	......		......	260		......	......	
		France ...		......	143		......	560		......	186	
		Japan ...		......	......		......	765		......	50	
II	*Mica*—	U. Kingdom ...		......	103		......	......		......	154	

* For other metal see under Iron: Tin: Copper: Brass, &c.

III	*Military*.—Articles.	U. Kingdom ...		......	141377	Rs 142771	......	246044	Rs 289230	......	117353	Rs 140096
		India ...		......	......		......	16568		......	3777	
		Union of S. Afr.		......	492		......	14501		......	18966	
		Ceylon ...		......	902		......	......		......	......	
		British E. Africa		......	......		......	4117		......	......	
		France ...		......	......		......	8000		......	......	
I	*Milk*.—Condensed	U. Kingdom ...		......	6273	Rs 12318	......	1148	Rs 4515	......	15851	Rs 58297
		Union of S. Afr.		......	......		......	......		......	11200	
		U. S. America ...		......	2557		......	700		......	8088	
		France ...		......	......		......	......		......	5400	
		Holland ...		......	......		......	1519		......	......	
		Switzerland ...		......	3488		......	1148		......	4295	
		Sweden ...		......	......		......	......		......	12458	
		China ...		......	......		......	......		......	1005	
II	*Millet Seed.*—	Un. Kingdom...	Kilos.	1036	450	12969	1435	1450	18595	251	397	4488
		India	,,	11842	3964		16652	6353		......	......	
		Un. of S.Africa..	,,	91	110		......	......		......	......	
		Singapore ...	,,	......	......		......	......		4237	1408	
		Morocco ...	,,	......	......		508	880		......	......	
	Mirrors (see Glasses Looking).											
III	*Motor Cars.*—	Un. Kingdom...	Nos.	5	20670	93	......	......	26	......	......	34
		Un. of S. Africa..	,,	......	......		1	5696		......	....	
		U. S. America...	,,	87	238147		25	58133		34	89518	
		France... ...	,,	1	1980		......	......		......	......	
III	,, Accessories.	Un. Kingdom...		......	92181	Rs. 290536	......	106443	Rs. 189307	......	22560	Rs. 214795
		Un. of S.Africa..		......	118		......	5827		......	8702	
		U. S. America...		......	195433		......	76917		......	51349	
		France... ...		......	2804		......	120		......	132184	
II	*Motor Spirit.*—See also Spirits Petroleum.	U. S. America...	Hecto.	......	......		......	......		3632	105792	5509
		of Sumatra ...		......	......		......	......		1877	53332	
III	*Motor Cycles.*—	Un. Kingdom...	Nos.	......	......		......	......		7	4907	
III	,, Accessories.	Un. Kingdom...		......	5393	Rs. 18943	......	......	Rs. 228	......	10425	Rs. 10642
		Un. of S.Africa..		......	......		......	228		......	217	
		U. S. America...		......	11704		......	......		......	......	
		France... ...		......	1846		......	......		......	......	

General Imports into Mauritius with Countries of Origin 1917 to 1919.—(*Continued*).

Class	Articles and Country of Origin.			1917			1918			1919		
				Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.
					Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
III	*Musical Instruments.*	Un. Kingdom...		......	4263	9180	......	1536	2197	......	3278	5469
		India		......	2213		......	179		......	562	
		France... ...		......	2590		......	482		......	1629	
		China		......	114		......	......		......	......	
III	*Music*—Printed.—	Un. Kingdom...		......	37	Rs. 431	......	......	Rs. 307	......	7	Rs. 454
		France... ...		......	394		......	307		......	447	
	N											
I	*Nutmegs*—	India ...		......	241			51				
	Nuts—see also Areca Nuts Walnuts Pistachio											
II	*Oakum*—	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos	5597	5521		2794	4339		4826	5268	
III	*Oars*—	U. Kingdom ...		......	449	449	......	......		......	......	217
		India ...		......	......		......	......		......	151	
		Seychelles ...		......	......		......	......		......	66	
	O											
	Oat Meal—see Meal											
	Oats—see Grain											
II	*Oils*—Castor	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos	176	376	308778	73	243	104155	312	1229	204852
		India ...	,,	308602	209038		104082	100925		204490	172053	
		France ...	,,	......	......		......	......		50	157	
II	,, Cocoanut	India ...	Litres	1879	1168	5266	......	......	1367	255	25	55664
		Seychelles ...	,,	3387	2484		1367	90744		55409	38318	
II	,, Colza	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos	......	......		......	......		41	82	

I	*Oils*—Gingely	India ...	Kilos	6618	4063	6618	22114	28390	26154	8530	16210	9383
		Singapore ...	,,	......	......		4040	4439		......	......	
		U. S. America...	,,	......	......		......	......		800	819	
		China ...	,,	......	......		......	......		53	85	
II	,, Linseed	U.Kingdom ...	Hectol	525	42577	542	46	4229	107	650	92940	732
		India ...	,,	......	......		61	8178		35	5624	
		Union of S. Afr..	,,	......	......		......	......		47	13062	
		U. S. America...	,,	11	810		......	......		......	......	
		France ...	,,	6	567		......	......		......	......	
I	,, Mustard—	India	Kilos	849168	478297		703519	670708		652654	677182	
II	,, Neatsfoot—	U. Kingdom ...	Hectol	800	1085		1703	1366		1593	2033	
II	,, Petroleum—	U. S. America...	Hectol	14964	233349	21044	15005	287810	21009	25444	532004	36113
		Sumatra ...	,,	6080	164008		6004	120520		10669	223190	
II	,, Spirits of Petrol.—	U. S. America ...	,,	3090	87151	5417	3453	100000	5567	2363	73000	8063
		Sumatra ...	,,	2327	87000		2114	63268		5700	150012	
I	*Oils*. Pistachio.—	India ...	Kilos.	391898	257224	407020	533750	546452	582225	260687	278922	341021
		Union of S. Afr.	,,	......	......		875	1430		......	......	
		Singapore ...	,,	......	......		36940	35017		32700	44377	
		Madagascar ...	,,	......	......		......	......		714	366	
		China ...	,,	15122	9508		10660	15705		46920	44127	
I	,, Salad in Jars or Cask.—	U. Kingdom ...	Litres	6922	8223	6922	......	......		......	......	
		U. S. America ...	,,	......	......		......	......		......	......	
I	,, ,, In cases..	France ...	,,	1570	46879	1570	153	5474	437	11378	52803	21509
		Union of S. Afr.	,,	......	......		264	6904		144	470	
		Portugal ...	,,	......	......		20	780		12	66	
		U. S. America ...		......	......		......	......		9975	55206	
I	,, Other Sorts...	U. Kingdom ...	,,	......	......	27235	......	......	150	132	423	132
		India ...	,,	......	......		......	......		......	......	
		Union of S. Afr.	,,	600	350		150	280		......	......	
		U. S. America...	,,	12583	12428		......	......		......	......	
		France ...	,,	14052	9791		......	......		......	......	
I	,, In Tins.—	France ...	,,	......	3704		......	......		......	......	

General Imports into Mauritius with Countries of Origin 1917 to 1919.—*Continued*

Class	Articles and Country of Origin.			1917			1918			1919		
				Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.
					Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	
II	*Oils* Unenumerated	U. Kingdom ...	Litres	87000	48345	582750	72957	63230	448387	8276	5886	802918
		India ...	„	300	190		130	220		253	148	
		Un. of S. Africa	„	50	18		......	......		10134	4250	
		U. S. America ...	„	495400	171400		375300	137337		784255	402917	
I	*Opium* Crude.—	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos.	......	......	2924	½	59	677 11/20	1 3/10	280	1616 3/10
		India ...	„	2924	316043		677	86097		1615	208730	
		France ...	„	......	......		1/20	12		......	......	
III	„ Refined. —	U. Kingdom ...	Grams.	611	135	611	2123	477	2173	1816	304	2516
		France ...	„	......	......		50	24		700	148	
III	*Oil-cloth*	U. Kingdom ...	Metres	3531	4571	4131	1058	2556	1058	423	1415	423
		France ...	„	600	756		......	......		......	......	
III	P *Painters & Dyers*— Colours	U. Kingdom ...			319328	Rs. 336967		67831	Rs. 72433		164282	Rs. 189374
		India ...			872			287			110	
		Union of S.Afr..			6441			2629			2791	
		Union S. Amer..			8895			300			10627	
		France ...			1431			1386			11373	
		China ...									191	
III	*Paper bags*—	U. Kingdom ...			90							
III	*Paper*— Cigarette	U. Kingdom ...		......	3974	Rs. 102098	......	......	Rs. 92236	......	3263	Rs. 160519
		Union of S. Afr..									14	
		France ...			91164			92236			153849	
		Italy ...			6960						3393	
III	„ Envelopes	U. Kingdom ...			1782							

III	*Paper* Hanging	U. Kingdom ...		15563	19652		12295	12295		8670	9042
		U. S. America..		3139			......			372	
		France ...		950			......			......	
III	,, *Manufactures* Unenumerated	U. Kingdom ...		21403	Rs. 29286		24451	Rs. 33767		24005	Rs. 52020
		India ...		35						......	
		Union of S. Afr..		2046			590			160	
		Singapore ...								30	
		U. S. America.		45			902			473	
		France ...		3275			5468			13215	
		China ...		554			352			2583	
		Holland ...		964			1038			......	
		Japan ...		964			966			......	
		Sweden ...								11554	
III	,, Muslin	U. Kingdom ...		191	Rs. 240		755	Rs. 755		......	Rs. 328
		Union of S. Afr..		49			......			......	
		France ...		......			......			328	
III	,, Packing	U. Kingdom ...	......	2703	Rs. 25736	......	1421	Rs. 105902	......	22050	Rs. 25165
		India ...	......	4535		......	60812		......	......	
		Un. of S. Africa	......	......		......	......		......	63	
		Singapore ...	......	......		......	21473		......	......	
		U. S. America...	......	11123		......	8532		......	1443	
		France ...	......	2603		......	140		......	......	
		China ...	......	550		......	1000		......	539	
		Holland ...	......	......		......	3152		......	......	
		Japan ...	......	650		......	9372		......	......	
		Madagascar ...	......	75		......	......		......	......	
		Norway ...	......	1435		......	......		......	1070	
		Sweden ...	......	2062		......	......		......	......	
III	,, Printing	U. Kingdom ...	......	43697	Rs. 52911	......	36826	Rs. 63004	......	48366	Rs. 66851
		Un. of S. Africa	......	13		......	25326		......	......	
		U. S. America	......	......		......	......		......	8022	
		France ...	......	6352		......	......		......	1575	
		Holland ...	......	......		......	852		......	......	
		Norway ...	......	2849		......	......		......	8888	
III	,, Sand	India ...	......	......	Rs. 283	......	......	Rs. 68	......	79	Rs. 3015
		France ...	......	283		......	68		......	2936	
III	,, Tissue	Sweden ...	......	......		......	......	......	......	151	

For Patent Fuel see Fuel.

General Imports into Mauritius with Countries of Origin 1917 to 1919.—*Continued*

Class	Articles and Country of Origin.			1917			1918			1919		
				Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.
I	*Peas*	India ...	Kilos.	39460	Rs. 9724	Rs. 181898	16405	Rs. 5190	40485	2625	Rs. 1151	54187
		Un. of S. Africa	”	......	......		50	20		65	43	
		China ...	”	360	22		......	......		......	......	
		Madagascar ...	”	133275	47014		24030	7314		51497	13274	
		Réunion ...	”	8803	240		......	......		......	......	
I	*Pepper*—Black	India ...	”	21146	29904	28966	46497	68303	60364	1955	1948	5310
		Singapore ...	”	7820	286		9487	12822		3355	4102	
		China ...	”	......	......		4380	4771		......	......	
I	*Pepper White.*—	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos.	68	149	68	......	......	......	......	......	90
		China ...	”	......	......		......	......	......	90	109	
III	*Perfumery.*—	U. Kingdom ...		......	33926	Rs. 92807	......	32053	Rs. 97884	......	40200	Rs. 138402
		India ...		......	2459		......	9552		......	1589	
		U. of S. Africa..		......	205		......	1262		......	1087	
		Singapore ...		......	......		......	3816		......	309	
		U. S. America...		......	4		......	3336		......	13334	
		France ...		......	54501		......	45890		......	72567	
		China ...		......	1662		......	1495		......	8452	
		Japan ...		......	50		......	480		......	91	
	*	Réunion ...		......	......		......	......		......	773	
III	*Photographic Accessories.*—	U. Kingdom ...		......	2722	Rs. 3282	......	5664	Rs. 7789	......	4735	Rs. 6343
		U. of S. Africa..		......	......		......	640		......	......	
		U. S. America...		......	......		......	1306		......	......	
		France ...		......	560		......	179		......	1608	
I	*Pickles & Sauces.*	U. Kingdom ...		......	312	Rs. 555	......	401	Rs. 1578	......	282	Rs. 3945
		U. of S. Africa..		......	......		......	81		......	387	
		China ...		......	243		......	1043		......	3276	
		Japan ...		......	......		......	53		......	......	

* N.B.—For Petrol and Motor Spirits, see also under Oil.

III	*Pictures' Oil.*— §	U. Kingdom ...		......	......	5	......	......		......	437	665
		U. of S. Africa..		......	5		......	......		......	30	
		France... ...		......	......		......	......		......	176	
		China		......	......		......	......		......	22	
I	*Pistachio Nuts.*— *	India	Kilos	......	......	7232	4	6	4	......	......	41975
		Madagascar ...	,,	7232	1752		......	......		41975	13229	
II	*Pitch.*—	U. Kingdom ...	,,	24065	4853	24065	22173	6898	24173	5770	2174	5770
		U. S. America...	,,	......	......		2000	560		......	......	
II	*Plants & Roots.*—	U. of S. Africa..		......	24	140	......	......	Rs. 910	......	452	452
		Hawai		......	......		10	10		......	......	
		Madagascar ...		......	116		1000	900		......	......	
II	*Plaster of Paris.*—	Un. Kingdom...	Kilos.	633	224	763	516	203	616	1117	319	1117
		France... ...	..	130	31		100	23		......	......	
III	*Plated Ware.*—Silver, Gilt & Nickel.	Un. Kingdom...		......	6844	Rs. 11731	......	10828	Rs. 18387	.. ...	13714	Rs. 16965
		India		......	......		......	1230		......	......	
		Union of S. Afr..		......	98		......	... ..		......	......	
		France... ...		......	4789		......	6329		... ..	3251	
III	* *Ploughs & accessories.*	U. S. America...		......	225	Rs. 4117	.. ..	.. ...	Rs. 457	......	......	Rs. 5702
		Union of S. Afr..		......	......		......	51		......	1041	
		U. S. America...		......	3892		......	406		......	4661	
I	*Plumbago.*—	Madagascar ...	Kilos	......	......		......	......		1066	481	1066
I	*Pollard.*—	India	,,	13980	3362	13980	17720	9586	17720	19224	1490	19224
I	*Pork.*—Salted. *	U. S. America...	,,	......	......	103957	275	1794	35523	......	......	94069
		China	,,	4065	1205		1600	961		28182	21224	
		Madagascar ...	,,	99892	83720		33648	49347		65887	78536	
I	*Potatoes.*—	India	,,	......	......	646349	......	......	271368	57	15	110827
		Union of S. Afr..	,,	64597	17087		105175	31449		11566	3606	
		Brit. East Africa	,,	......	......		......	......		6989	2389	
		Australia ...	,,	......	......		......	......		10815	3992	
		Madagascar ...	,,	581752	82764		166193	38469		81400	17249	

N.B.—* For Playing Cards see under Cards. Porcelain wares see Earthenware: Pistols see Arms. § Pipes Tobacco see Tobacco-pipes.

General Imports into Mauritius with Countries of Origin 1917 to 1919.—*Continued*

Class	Articles and Country of Origin.		1917			1918			1919		
			Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.
I	*Poultry.*—	Union of S. Afr..	......	160		......	235		......	......	
		Australia ...	......	......		......	......		......	288	
III	*Prints & Engravings*	Un. Kingdom...	......	1188	Rs. 3886	......	737	Rs. 4022	......	7395	Rs. 12455
		India	......	379		......	95		......	......	
		Union of S. Afr..	......	5		......	490		......	631	
		U. S. America...	......	73		......	1435		......	336	
		France... ...	......	1785		......	1235		......	3801	
		Holland ...	......	396		......	......		......	......	
		Italy	......	20		......	......		......	......	
		Japan	......	......		......	30		......	292	
		Switzerland ...	......	40		......	......		......	......	
I	*Provisions*—	U. Kingdom ...	......	45752	Rs. 232024	......	15653	Rs. 80589	......	16956	Rs. 128833
		India ...	......	......		......	360		......	384	
		Union of S. Afr..	......	6177		......	12720		......	9128	
		Australia ...	......	2500		......	......		......	42850	
		Canada ...	......	2043		......	......		......	......	
		Seychelles ..	......	1405		......	......		......	......	
		Singapore ...	......	......		......	1862		......	1603	
		U. S. America...	......	25842		......	9600		......	11608	
		France ...	......	12767		......	6080		......	7330	
		China ...	......	7544		......	2748		......	14800	
		Italy ...	......	5142		......	......		......	......	
		Japan ...	......	186		......	13493		......	3063	
		Madagascar ...	......	35265		......	17760		......	1060	
		Reunion ...	......	......		......	313		......	......	
		Alaska ...	......	......		......	......		......	3587	
		Portugal ...	......	77086		......	......		......	16464	
		Spain ...	......	10315		......	......		......		

	Q											
III	*Quicksilver*—	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos.	......	1227	1227	......	......		14	198	35
		Italy ...		......	......		......	......		21	290	
	R											
I	*Raisins*—	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos.	620	966	Rs. 5204	......	......	Rs. 3076	......	......	Rs. 1384
		India ...	,,	3307	2921		......	2111		182	202	
		Union of S. Afr.	,,	......	1242		......	965		481	1182	
		France ...	,,	......	75		......	......		......	......	
II	*Rattans*—	Singapore ...	,,	25328	5865		5700	1813		18576	6643	33336
		Japan		......	......		......	......		14760	2960	
III	*Rattanware*—	Hong-Kong ...		......	......		......	......	Rs. 1580	......	172	Rs. 8291
		Singapore ...		......	......		......	1580		......	7628	
		China ..		......	......		......	......		......	166	
		Japan ...		......	......		......	......		......	325	
	*											
II	*Rosin*—	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos.	2376	1287	8014	100	63	17802	4761	3216	4761
		India ...	,,	5638	2204		17200	13018		......	......	
		U. S. America...	,,	......			502	325		......	......	
	* S											
III	*Safety Fuse.*—	U. Kingdom ...		......	104		......	......		......	100	
I	*Sago.*—	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos	72	40	20714	......	......	45445	......	......	4120
		India ...	,,	10240	5417		28414	17827		......	......	
		Singapore ...	,,	10402	4561		15231	9873		4120	1841	
		China ..	,,	......	......		1800	292		......	......	
I	*Salt Common.*—	U. Kingdom ...	,,	......	......		......	......	113500	640313	58659	640313
		Union of S. Afr.	,,	......	......		113500	9145		......	......	
II	*Sand (Moulding).*—	U. Kingdom	,,	4360	442	60870	15487	582	26392	17758	1363	56193
		France ..	,,	26510	1374		10905	1557		28435	3787	
		Magasear ..	,,	30000	2497		......	......		10000	765	
III	*Scientific Inst.*—	U. Kingdom ...		......	3478	Rs. 7824	......	7729	Rs. 8741	......	15081	Rs. 21853
		Union of S. Afr,		......	43		......	......		......	......	
		France ...		......	4147		......	1012		......	6762	
		U.S. America ...		......	156		......	......		......	10	
	Sauces see Pickles.											
I	*Sausages.*—	Union of S. Afr.	Kilos.	......	......	2287	......	......	782	24	59	536
		China ...	,,	......	......		......	......		90	93	
		Madagascar ...	,,	2287	4748		782	2210		422	971	

* N. B.- -For Revolvers and Rifles see under Arms : Rope under Cordage : Rice under Grains. For Saddlery see Leather.

General Imports into Mauritius with Countries of Origin 1917 to 1919.—*Continued*

Class	Articles and Country of Origin.			1917			1918			1919		
				Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries
I	* *Seeds.* Ani.—	India ...	,,	27717	25128	27717	42648	41197	42648	1804	1564	4782
		Singapore ...	,,	......	......		......	......		2978	1649	
	,, Cardamond Common.	India ...	,,	40	30		85	82		......	......	
	,, ,, Small.	India ...	,,	897	3245		780	3305		......	......	
	,, Coriander.	India ...	,,	98902	39546		102376	56507		75248	51890	
II	,, Garden.	U. Kingdom ...		......	1572	Rs. 4834	......	2699	Rs. 12687	......	2050	Rs. 15162
		India ...		......	84		......	52		......	92	
		Union of S. Afr,		......	......		......	3949		......	7086	
		Hong Kong ...		......	27		......	......		......	......	
		France ...		......	3151		......	2037		......	3634	
		Madagascar ...		......	......		......	3950		......	2300	
I	,, Gingely.	India ...	Kilos	150	30	1920	225	85	51751	......	......	1406
		Union of S. Afr.	,,	......	......		48314	21707		......	......	
		Singapore ...	,,	......	......		695	586		......	......	
		China ...	,,	1770	296		517	89		1406	457	
I	,, Metty	India ...	Kilos	11969	3468		11272	5009		......	......	
I	,, Mustard	India ...	,,	30878	9545		70363	26779		2480	1377	
I	,, Poppy	India ...	,,	2798	774		2016	750		150	112	
I	,, Unenumerated	U. Kingdom ...	,,	......	......	10160	100	105	7831	50	35	588
		India ...	,,	10100	2553		7731	4888		495	576	
		U. of S.Africa...	,,	......	......		......	......		7	15	
		China ...	,,	60	13		......	......		36	13	

* See also under Millet and Linseed.

III	*Sewing Machines*—	U. Kingdom ...	Nos.	363	17029	490	412	20354	488	233	8325	343
		U. S. of America	,,	127	5981		18	1076		110	5250	
		Germany ...	,,	......	......		58	2639		......	......	
	Sheathing Felt see Felt											
III	*Shellac*	U. Kingdom ...		......	......		......	......		......	657	
		India		......	......		......	......		......	553	
III	*Shingles*	India ...	Nos.	......	......	181150	......	......	400000	208250	15077	350475
		Australia ...	,,	......	......		100000	2560		......	......	
		Singapore ...	,,	77000	4928		......	......		99725	7782	
		Madagascar ...	,,	104150	3425		300000	18537		42500	3150	
	Shoes & Slippers see Leather											
II	*Shooks*	U. Kingdom ...	Bdles.	......	......	1200	57	3378	63	29	614	136
		India ...		......	......		......	......		23	150	
		Union of S. Afr.		......	......		6	380		10	150	
		U.S. of America		200	1728		......	......		......	......	
		Seychelles ...		......	......		......	......		43	933	
		France ...		1000	23460		......	......		31	350	
III	*Silks, Satin, Ribbon*	U. Kingdom ...	Met.	16849	15815	24780	7855	17128	21290	5317	5925	9590
		India		2071	2044		12025	13630		......	......	
		Hong Kong ...		......	......		......	......		759	941	
		France ...		2411	6513		740	2820		999	2916	
		China		1754	1284		......	......		653	1389	
		Italy ...		......	......		......	......		20	58	
		Japan		1695	1707		670	732		1790	1878	
		Switzerland ...		......	......		......	......		52	115	
III	*Silk*: Other articles	India ...		......	355	Rs. 355	......	735	Rs. 735	......	5326	Rs. 6004
		China ...		......	......		......	......		......	678	
III	*Silver Bullion.*—	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos	249	21053	249	161	7072	161	......	......	
III	*Skins.*—Sheep and Goats.	India	Kilos	1357	11074	1654	1770	17950	1770	802	7939	802
		Australia ...		180	753		......	......		......	......	
		Madagascar ...		117	138		......	......		......	......	
III	*Sleepers.*—	Seychelles ...	Nos.	......	......	12105	......	......	13596	3945	23670	40298
		U. S. of America		......	......		......	......		800	4934	
		Madagascar ...		12105	85766		13596	101824		35553	348194	

General Imports into Mauritius with Countries of Origin 1917 to 1919.—*Continued*

Class	Articles and Country of Origin.			1917			1918			1919		
				Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.
III	*Soap.*—Ordinary	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos	§1216	627286	Kilos 1260041	§944	763608	Kilos 992807	805270	667366	Kilos 806920
		India ...	,,	32971	17974		44354	36981		1250	2393	
		Union of S. Afr.	,,	7438	5007		4047	3230		400	320	
		U. S. America ...	,,	2669	2138		......	......		......	......	
		France ...	,,	100	27		......	......		......	......	
	Soles.—Leather see under Leather.											
III	*Solder.*— *	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos.	488	1490	488	169	529	214	1243	2703	1243
		U. S. America...	,,	......	......		45	88		......	......	
I	*Spirits.*—Brandy	U. Kingdom ...	Litres	1704	5557	10646	......	......	15516	......	......	1085
		Union of S. Afr.	,,	5634	17987		13391	39682		563	2169	
		France ...	,,	2733	11608		1061	5265		522	3192	
		Holland ...	,,	414	1544		412	1157		......	......	
		Portugal ...		......	......		12	52		......	......	
		Réunion ...	,,	161	403		640	1805		......	......	
	,, Geneva.	U. Kingdom ...	Litres	431	1675	1316	27	120	298	27	160	927
		Union. of S. Afr.	,,	29	150		271	1218		105	610	
		France ...	,,	18	64		......	......		......	......	
		Denmark ...	,,	......	......		......	......		795	1060	
		Holland ...	,,	838	3866		......	......		......	......	
III	*Spirits methylated.*	U. Kingdom ...	Litres.	91	112		......	......		......	......	
		France ...	,,	......	......		......	......		2	6	
I	,, Rum.	Union of S. Afr.	Litres.	......	......	504	......	......	473	4	18	71
		Jamaica ...	,,	......	......		......	......		45	156	
		France ...	,,	......	......		18	132		10	40	
		Réunion ...	,,	504	1225		455	1801		12	44	

N.B.—Spices see separately under chillies, Cinnamon, Cloves, Ginger, Pepper &c.

Tons.

I	„ Whisky.	U. Kingdom ...	Litres	43634	162931	45293	14790	69398	18585	19280	88074	19475
		Union of S. Afr..		1642	7600		3795	13967		76	310	
		Canada ...	„	17	92		......	......		......	......	
	*	Portugal ...	„	......	......		......	......		119	552	
III	*Spirits of Wine.*—	U. Kingdom ...	„	......	......		......	......		71	243	71
I	*Spirits*—Unenumerated.	U. Kingdom ...	„	203	856	364	108	790	242	353	1218	562
		U. of S. Africa.	„	11	75		38	332		1	5	
		Trinidad ...	„	......	......		......	......		6	27	
		France ...	„	144	448		96	505		165	1957	
		China ...	„	......	......		......	......		19	56	
		Holland ...	„	6	25		......	......		18	330	
II	*Sponge.*—	U. Kingdom ...		19	696	Rs. 696	......	242	Rs. 1426	......	54	Rs. 106
		India		......	......		......	1110		......	......	
		France... ...		......	......		......	35		......	52	
		Greece ...		......	......		......	39		......	......	
III	*Starch.*—	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos	100	63	28123	50	45	107196	1609	1398	49111
		India	„	800	150		5000	2455		375	195	
		Union of S. Afr..	„	......	......		......	......		38	64	
		Singapore ...	„	27233	8910		85491	36876		25089	11088	
		China ...	„	......	......		15530	7326		22000	4350	
		Japan ...	„	......	......		1025	379		......	......	
III	*Stationery.*—	U. Kingdom ...		......	114341	Rs. 179363	......	173520	Rs. 227667	......	120922	Rs. 189340
		India ...		......	2274		......	12236		......	1601	
		Un. of S. Africa.		......	2285		......	3582		......	1566	
	*	Seychelles ...		......	......		......	......		......	16	
		U.S. of America.		......	7886		......	1022		......	3137	
		France ...		......	48288		......	35470		......	58295	
		China		......	975		......	395		......	2298	
		Japan... ...		......	2386		......	1442		......	1505	
		Norway ...		......	539		......	......		......	......	
		Switzerland ...		......	389		......	......		......	......	
III	*Stones Grind*—	U. Kingdom ...	Nos.	372	1759	604	601	6300	623	655	3531	779
		France ...	„	172	82		......	......		124	69	
		China ...	„	60	39		22	14		......	......	

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* Spirits of Petroleum see Oils : Steel see Iron.

General Imports into Mauritius with Countries of Origin 1917 to 1919.—*Continued*

Class	Articles and Country of Origin.		1917			1918			1919		
			Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value,	Total Quantity from all Countries.
III	*Stone* Marble.—	U. Kingdom ...	......	800	Rs. 7799	......	762	Rs. 2137	......	......	Rs. 3765
		India ...	......	......		......	554		......	......	
		U. of S. Africa..	......	......		......	493		......	28	
		France ...	......	6999		......	328		......	3737	
	,, Paving and Building.—	France ... Nos.	16376	2848	16376	......	......		......	......	
III	*Straw & Hay.*—	India	......	......		......	159		......	......	
III	*Straw Ware.*—	U. Kingdom ...	......	5	Rs. 1385	......	2	Rs. 15	......	......	Rs. 479
		India	......	15		......	......		......	......	
		U. of S. Africa..	......	......		......	13		......	467	
		Madagascar ...	......	1365		......	......		......	12	
1	*Sugar Candy.*—	India ... ... Kilos.	1126	810	1257	1660	1625	2115	......	......	659
		Singapore ... ,,	......	......		36	38		......	......	
		China ... ,,	131	32		419	111		657	225	
		Java ... ... ,,	......	......		......	......		2	3	
I	*Sugar refined.*—	U. Kingdom ... ,,	......	......	48	......	......		10	54	
		U. of S. Africa... ,,	48	64		......	......		......	......	
	,, *Unrefined.*—	China ...	156	32	156	......	......		85	23	
	Sulphur see Brimstone.—										
	T										
II	*Tallow.*—	U. Kingdom ... Kilos.	5334	5886	13200	......	......	2973	4611	6208	42109
		India ... ,,	......	......		100	23		12600	9450	
		Union of S. Afr. ,,	......	......		1084	1432		12378	15233	
		Australia ... ,,	......	......		1669	1794		10720	12780	
		France ... ,,	......	......		120	220		......	......	
		Madagascar ... ,,	7866	9050		......	......		1800	2386	

I	*Tamarinds.*—	India	,,	41528	8777	41528	50916	16825	50916	110109	60369	118018
		Réunion ...	,,	......	......		......	......		7909	2252	
I	*Tapioca.*—	Singapore ...	,,	......	......		6000	2275		......	......	
II	*Tar.*—	U. Kingdom ...	,,	54691	11733	54691	12969	3812	12969	47526	10076	70446
		India ...	,,	......	......		......	......		80	6	
		Union of S. Afr.	,,	......	......		......	......		22840	4796	
III	*Tarpaulins.*—	U. Kingdom ...	Nos.	44	4189	44	88	15692	88	90	15345	95
		India	,,	......	......		......	......		4	1090	
		Union of S. Afr.	,,	......	......		......	......		1	66	
I	*Tea.*—	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos.	11	58	82916	......	......	117917	16	95	68766
		India	,,	12490	26942		22352	44109		6317	12018	
		Un. of S. Africa..	,,	......	......		......	......		565	1650	
		Ceylon ...	,,	67957	132127		91953	187674		51784	105623	
		Singapore ...	,,	......	......		600	944		20	64	
		Japan ...	,,	......	......		350	546		......	......	
		China	,,	2458	3919		2662	4450		10064	18272	
III	*Thread* for sewing—	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos	6726	83705	6775	9244	176080	9264	9446	199962	9722
		India	,,	9	220		20	600		......	......	
		France... ...	,,	......	......		......	......		276	4283	
		China	,,	40	152		......	......		......	......	
H	*Timber.*— (See also wood.)	U. Kingdom ...	C.Met.	130	25185	511	36	10232	746	51	20976	758
		India	,,	......	......		......	......		373	59640	
		Union of S. Afr.	,,	57	9565		17	6072		150	22552	
		Australia ...	,,	......	......		462	35378		......	......	
		Seychelles ...	,,	......	......		10	880		2	1784	
		Madagascar ...	,,	81½	7022		81	12638		13	1314	
		Norway ...	,,	243	42988		140	43486		159	43340	
III	*Tin blocks.*—	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos.	......	......		......	......		......	315	
III	,, *Ingots.*	U. Kingdom ...	,,	......	......		......	......		1270	3125	
III	,, *Plates.*—	U. Kingdom ...	,,	14409	9729	14409	......	......	19105	58249	56324	61289
		Union of S. Afr.	,,	......	......		......	......		2540	3811	
		U. S. America..	,,	......	......		19105	27675		......	......	
		China	,,	......	......		......	......		590	364	

General Imports into Mauritius with Countries of Origin 1917 to 1919.—*Continued.*

Class	Articles and Country of Origin.			1917			1			1919		
				Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value	Total Quantity from all	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.
III	*Tin Slabs.*—	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos	1578	6046	3858	762	4246	5279	5153	20271	11768
		India		......	......		......	......		1008	2891	
		Singapore ...		2280	4872		4517	14014		5607	30468	
III	*Tinware.*—	U. Kingdom ...		......	......		508	2250	2250	......	785	959
		U. S. America ...		......	......		......	......		......	174	
I	*Tobacco*—(Not butted or stemmed unmanufactured)..	India	Kilos.	5243	15690	182239	2278	8532	147262	2280	11030	142[illegible]05
	,, manufactured..	U. Kingdom ...	,,	1117	8282		158	2910		95	947	
		India	,,	......	......		......	......		226	2505	
		Un. of S. Africa..	,,	74	707		47	486		102	1055	
		U. S. of America	,,	37457	227367		22428	140370		49675	334942	
		Réunion ...	,,	143473	1007096		124464	903340		92183	658492	
		China	,,	118	657		91	557		224	1431	
		Japan	,,	......	......		74	561		......	......	
I	*Tobacco.* Cigars & Cigarettes.	U. Kingdom ...	,,	8990	109215	22880	6285	80154	20145	5916	71598	15869
		India	,,	1274	8473		873	11866		499	5425	
		Union of S. Afr.	,,	255	4893		2326	33399		342	5785	
		Malta	,,	38	773		......	......		......	......	
		Egypt	,,	74	2079		......	......		101	2455	
		U. S. of America	,,	11927	148845		10497	169936		9006	145776	
		France ...	,,	322	2736		......	......		......	......	
		Réunion ...	,,	......	......		164	1592		......	......	
		China ...	,,	......	......		......	......		5	60	
III	*Tobacco.* Pipes.	U. Kingdom ...	Nos.	......	......		......	......		36	45	362
		Union of S. Afr.	,,	......	......		......	......		236	359	
		France ...	,,	......	......		......	......		90	108	
III	*Toys.*—	U. Kingdom ...		......	11826	Rs. 38558	......	8682	Rs. 55181	......	6973	Rs. 36367
		India		......	840		......	6665		......	265	
		Union of S. Afr.		......	......		......	838		......	......	
		U. S. America...		......	......		......	1248		......	273	
		France... ...		......	20130		......	25695		......	21879	
		Japan ...		......	5452		......	11852		......	5054	
		China ...		......	300		......	201		......	1923	

III	*Tricycles.*—	U. Kingdom ...	Nos.	......	......		......	......		6	290	
III	*Trucks & Wagons.*	U. Kingdom ...		......	14755		......	......		......	......	
I	*Turmeric.*—	India	Kilos.	91345	52297	91345	154294	107243	154294	29715	21904	29715
II	*Turpentine.*—	U. Kingdom ...	Hect.	172	15776	197	4897	8983	5195	11148	16258	§ 14870
		India		......	......		80	110		......	......	
		U. S. America...		19	1573		218	470		3722	6721	
		France ...		6	588		......	......		......	......	
III	*Twine Hemp.*	U. Kingdom ...	Kilos	5409	18438	13339	769	2944	11267	3454	23554	17322
		India ...	,,	7418	6547		9120	11480		13264	16104	
		Union of S. Afr.	,,	1	2		254	1674		......	......	
		U. S. of America	,,	......	......		64	261		......	......	
		France ...	,,	511	1971		1060	2117		304	1973	
		Madagascar ...	,,	......	......		......	......		300	92	
III	*Twine* other sorts.	U. Kingdom ...	,,	279	1131	52878	382	1819	10245	496	2286	24267
		India ...	,,	52595	31332		9200	10486		23751	23355	
		Union of S. Afr.	,,	......	......		654	575		......	......	
		U.S. of America.	,,	......	......		9	69		......	......	
		France ...	,,	4	41		......	......		20	36	
III	*Typewriters.*	U. Kingdom ...	Nos.	15	5682	24	2	395	12	7	2794	26
		Union of S. Afr.	,,	......	......		5	3080		4	971	
		U.S. of America	,,	8	2282		2	811		15	5919	
		France ...	,,	1	225		......	......		......	......	
		India ...	,,	......	......	......	3	150		......	......	
	U											
III	*Umbrellas.* Cotton.	U. Kingdom ...	,,	10198	15862	18913	1320	2774	12104	1394	5664	4722
		India ...	,,	5874	7310		4906	7941		1200	4160	
		U. S. of America	,,	......	......		120	400		......	......	
		France ...	,,	1321	2504		4025	6949		1365	4333	
		Japan ...	,,	......	......		913	1459		......	......	
		China ...	,,	......	......		280	460		100	195	
	,, Silk.	U. Kingdom ...	,,	1086	3053		152	933		108	935	
		France ...	,,	434	933		98	475		600	4101	
		Japan ...	,,	......	......		287	488		......	......	
	V											
III	*Varnish.*—	U. Kingdom ...	Litres	4965	15566	5802	901	1807	932	2942	8285	5462
		France ...	,,	837	2990		31	158		2520	8838	

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§ Litres.

General Imports into Mauritius with Countries of Origin 1917 to 1919.—*Continued.*

Class	Articles and Country of Origin.		1917			1918			1919		
			Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.
I	* *Vegetables* Onion & Garlic India ...	Kilos	7012	1014	Rs. 12395	19	4	Rs. 6258	19	6	Rs. 19
	Singapore ...		......	......		2639	1226		......	......	
	Madagascar ...		950	611		......	......		......	......	
	Reunion ...		4433	1671		......	......		......	......	
	China ...		......	......		3600	885		......	......	
I	,, Dried China ...		......	......		......	......		......	124	
I	,, Salted China ...		......	......		......	......		......	2210	
I	,, preserved Hong Kong ...		......	......		......	......		......	1164	
I	,, Unenum: India ...		750	296	750	571	108	26927	76	36	157714
	Singapore ...		......	......		3758	1318		......	......	
	Madagascar ...		......	......		22398	6820		157502	25736	
	Reunion ...		......	......		......	......		100	24	
	China ...		......	......		200	66		36	12	
I	*Vermicelli.*— Union of S. Afr.	Kilos.	750	585	2437	5516	8134	5601	8186	13373	11821
	Hong Kong ...		......	......		......	......		135	119	
	France... ...		500	373		......	......		......	......	
	China		1187	382		85	28		3500	1337	
I	*Vinegar.*— U. Kingdom ...	Litres.	671	543	14688	544	762	1357	268	227	6100
	Union of S. Afr.		3078	581		268	75		732	328	
	France... ...		10770	5383		545	90		4800	14[illegible]0	
	China		169	29		......	......		300	87	
	W										
	Wadding (see Cotton Wadding.										

* See also Potatoes.

I	*Walnuts*—	India ...	... Kilos.	63	16	63	19	14	19	......	......	261
		Union of S. Afr.	,,	......	......		......	......		52	151	
		China ...	... ,,	......	......		......	......		209	43	
III	*Watches*	U. Kingdom ...	Nos.	49	542	422	22	490	235	3	46	112
		India ...	,,	......	......		52	164		......	......	
		France ...	,,	373	3589		161	1490		84	447	
		China ...	,,	......	......		......	......		25	255	
II	*Wax*—Bees,	Seychelles ...	Kilos	......	......	1030	50	105	50	212	322	1212
		Madagascar ...	,,	1030	2745		......	......		1000	630	
III	,, Bottling	U. Kingdom ...	,,	......	......	1475	711	676	1253	100	89	1000
		Union of S. Afr.	,,	......	......		2	6		......	......	
		France ...	,,	1475	1313		540	230		900	1088	
III	,, Paraffin	Union of S. Afr.	,,	121	174	121	......	......		......	......	
III	,, Sealing	U. Kingdom ...		......	187	......	......	662		450	941	
	Wicks see Cotton.											
I	*Wines*, Champagne	U. Kingdom ...	Bottles	......	......	Bottles 4237	......	......	Bottles 6770	105	893	Bottles 7792
		Un. of S. Africa	,,	28	110		496	1600		235	923	
		France... ...	,,	4209	17513		6274	42132		7452	34447	
I	*Wine*, Claret.—	U. Kingdom ...	Bottles	......	......	Bottles 1902	......	......	Bottles 5390	879	1673	Bottles 3846
		Un. of S. Africa	,,	6	5		1286	2461		348	696	
		France... ...	,,	1896	3854		768	1629		2619	9901	
		Portugal ...	,,	......	......		3336	7056		......	......	
		U. Kingdom ...	Casks Hectl.	......	......	Hectol, 4089	......	......	Hectol. 4108	7	506	Hectol. 2306
		Un. of S. Africa	,,	2855	134521		3848	265140		2247	127074	
		France... ...	,,	1222	77405		152	15377		59	4895	
		Spain	,,	12	984		......	......		......	......	
		Portugal ...	,,	......	......		108	9452		......	......	
I	,, Port.—	U. Kingdom ...	Bottles	2045	3816	Bottles 14811	1200	2423	Bottles 11656	72	336	Bottles 5549
		Un. of S. Africa	,,	1468	2449		......	......		204	561	
		France... ...	,,	2184	6260		120	400		......	......	
		Portugal ...	,,	7914	12898		10336	23483		5273	13747	
		Spain	,,	1200	2000		......	......		......	......	

General Imports into Mauritius with Countries of Origin 1917 to 1919.—*Continued*

Class	Articles and Country of Origin.			1917			1918			1919		
				Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.
I	*Wines* Port.—	Un. of S. Africa	Casks Hectl.	40	4049	Hectol. 61	139	13421	Hectol. 157	13	1690	Hctol. 29
		France...	,,	4	822		......	......		......	......	
		Holland	,,	6	907		......	......		......	......	
		Spain ...	,,	11	940		3	500		......	......	
		Portugal	,,	......	......		15	2510		16	7635	
I	,, Vermouth.—	Un. of S. Africa.	Bottles	......	......	Bottles 36712	110	183	Bottles 11131	......	......	Bottles 7900
		France...	,,	21288	36473		10661	19612		6340	18018	
		Italy ...	,,	5434	8054		360	668		1560	3922	
		France...	Casks	296	29929	Hectol. 296	34	2883	Hectol. 35	75	6297	Hectol. 75
		Un. of S. Africa.	,,	......	......		1	200		......	......	
I	*Wines* : White—	Un. of S. Afri...	Btles.	175	367	bottles 1409	633	1694	bottles 1665	900	1519	bottles 3888
		France	,,	1234	3513		1032	4165		2988	9372	
I	,, ,, Casks	Union of S. Afr	Hectls.	48	2083	hectolits. 133	415	38279	hectolits. 435	264	25823	hectol. 322
		France	,,	85	8336		13	1446		58	8576	
		Réunion	,,	......	......		4	385		......	......	
		Portugal	,,	......	......		3	302		......	......	
I	,, ,, Un-enumerated.	U. Kingdom ...	Btles.	278	811	bottles 6776	120	225	bottles 3047	......	......	bottles 1380
		Union S. Africa.	,,	3093	5478		493	1131		665	1647	
		France	,,	2526	7039		2314	4213		355	1113	
		Portugal	,,	12	25		......	......		360	954	
		Port. E. Africa...	,,	267	460		......	......		......	......	
		Spain	,,	600	1033		120	245		......	......	
I	,, ,, Casks	Un. of S. Africa.	Hectls.	4380	248911	hectolits. 4458	6585	460739	hectolits. 6604	4205	299981	hectol. 4512
		France	,,	72	9013		7	775		14	2010	
		Holland	,,	3	430		......	......		......	......	
		Portugal	,,	3	750		......	......		......	......	
		Spain ...	,,	......	......		5	850		293	17386	
		Réunion	,,	......	......		7	571		......	......	
	Wire Electric (see Electric)											

II	*Wood :* **Board** Planks.—(see also timber & Shooks.)	Seychelles ...	C.Met.	2	196	Rs. 43035	3	554	Rs. 54042	12	1861	Rs. 209742
		Singapore ...	”	475	39866		654	52000		2360	206924	
		China	”	......	30		......	......		......	......	
		Madagascar ...	”	43	2943		14	1488		6	957	
III	” Cabinet Upholstery Wares.—	U. Kingdom ...		......	4584	Rs 14120	......	6806	Rs 22336	......	12631	Rs 39519
		U. of S. Africa..		......	367		......	7100		......	11659	
		India		......	1507		......	1728		......	......	
		Singapore ...		......	2575		......	2776		......	......	
		Seychelles ...		......	70		......	......		......	......	
		U. S. America...		......	1778		......	......		......	......	
		France... ...		......	1497		......	3926		......	14694	
		Spain		......	250		......	......		......	......	
		China		......	367		......	......		......	......	
		Japan		......	1125		......	......		......	483	
		Madagascar ...		......	......		52	......		......	......	
III	*Wooden Ware.*—(see also cabinetware)	U. Kingdom ...		......	3104	Rs 12375	......	4720	Rs 10032	......	5169	Rs 11812
		India		......	1628		......	3513		......	1869	
		U. of S. Africa..		......	50		......	642		......	453	
		Singapore ...		......	......		......	......		......	19	
		U. S. America...		......	2675		......	......		......	138	
		France... ...		......	2521		......	103		......	1507	
		Réunion ...		......	11		......	......		......	127	
		Madagascar ...		......	2		......	375		......	55	
		Holland ...		......	325		......	......		......	......	
		Italy		......	1774		......	......		......	......	
		Java		......	......		......	......		......	2	
		Japan		......	......		......	602		......	1088	
		China		......	285		......	77		......	1385	
II	*Wool :* **Sheep &** Lambs.—	U. Kingdom ...		......	......		......	....		5	32	
III	*Woollen Fabrics :* Mixed with * cotton or silk.	U. Kingdom ...	Meters	64665	175076	66205	40768	129086	42942	14587	66361	15211
		India	”	30	225		......	......		......	......	
		France... ...	”	1510	5632		2174	12124		624	1353	
		China	”	6	7		......	......		......	......	
III	*Wool :* Unenumerated.—	U. Kingdom ...		......	7848		......	......		......	......	
III	*Yarn.*—Woollen.	India		......	......		......	......		......	388	
III	*Zinc.*—	U. Kingdom ...		......	28		......	......		......	331	

* See also Blankets, Carpets.

General Imports into Mauritius with Countries of Origin 1917 to 1919.—*Continued*

Class	Articles and Country of Origin.			1919			1918			1919		
				Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.	Quantities.	Value.	Total Quantity from all Countries.
IV	*Specimens of Natural History.*—	France... ...	Kilos	......	60		......	......		......	......	
IV	*Baggage.*—		”	......	68300		......	55767		......	70308	
	Parcel Post.—	Un. Kingdom...	”	......	174949	386768	......	237593	499524	......	......	
		India	”	......	69890		......	113418		......	......	
		Other British Possessions.	”	......	12541		......	26181		......	......	
		France... ...	”	......	89283		......	101413		......	......	
		Other Foreign Countries.	”	......	40105		......	20919		......	......	
V	*Gold.*—	Un. Kingdom...	”	......	30680		......			......	......	
V	*Silver.*—	Un. Kingdom...	”	......	6265		......			......	......	
V	*Bronze.*—	Un. Kingdom...	”	......	9795		......			......	......	
III	*Unenumerated Goods.*—	Un. Kingdom...	”	......	61935	88765	......	42188	56493	......	67652	90070
		India	”	......	1187		......	244		......	891	
		Un of S. Africa...	”	......	450		......	4186		......	3998	
		Seychelles ...	”	......	4		......	......		......	......	
		China	”	......	67		......	256		......	1572	
		France... ...	”	......	19477		......	7078		......	4808	
		Japan	”	......	967		......	2329		......	755	
		Madagascar ...	”	......	394		......	......		......	2559	
		U. S. America...	”	......	3724		......	70		......	7835	
		Réunion ...	”	......	560		......	142		......	......	
II	*Unenumerated Unmanufactured Goods.*—	Un. Kingdom...	”	......	......		......	470	13950	......	1039	6628
		Un. of S. Africa..	”	......	......		......	11522		......	5589	
		Madagascar ...	”	......	......		......	1958		......	......	
III	*Unenumerated Manufactured Goods.*	Australia ...	”	......	......		......	......		......	20	

Principal Exports of Colonial (Mauritius and Dependencies) Produce 1919.

Sugar	Kilos	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	221,679,686	95,485,119
Australia	6,091,910	1,705,735
British East Africa ...	717,867	201,003
Egypt	5,246,845	2,780,828
Hong Kong	491,258	260,367
India	34,604,053	12,432,721
Seychelles	315,874	132,459
Zanzibar	331,689	92,873
Belgium	11,431,253	3,200,751
France	21,911,138	8,808,930
Madagascar	4,556	2,415
Total ...	302,826,129	125,103,201

Hides and Skins.		
United Kingdom ...	15,680	16,548
Seychelles	13,000	14,530
Union S. Africa ...	12,000	10,000
France	30,000	30,300
Reunion	200	200
Total ...	70,880	71,578

Tea		
Seychelles	300	600
Madagascar	175	360
France	25	50
Total ...	500	1,010

Alœ Fibre		
U. Kingdom ...	1,916,780	688,124
Union S. Africa ...	128,772	35,211
France ...	130,969	58,950
Total ...	2,176,521	782,285

Cocoanut Oil.	Hect.	
Union S. Africa ...	1912	55,500
Madagascar ...	25	2,500
Reunion ...	775	61,149
Total ...	2,712	119,149

Bark & Dyewood	Kilos	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	20,000	6,000

Vanilla		
United Kingdom ...	73	1,140
Union of S. Africa	11	200
France ...	2.967	40,495
Total ...	3,051	41,835

Molasses		
Hongkong ...	102,932	6,677

Copra & Poonac		
U. Kingdom ...	133,500	32,700

Total Value Imports and Exports 1919.

I. Food Drink & Tobacco	Imports.	Exports.
(1) Grain & Flour ...	14,776,369	128,584
(2) Meat including Animals for food ...	416,535	40
(3) Other Food & Drink...	3,805,184	125,323,840
(4) Tobacco	1,450,511	3,486
Total ...	20,448,599	125,455,950
II. Raw Materials & Articles Mainly Unmanufactured.		
(1) Coals, Coke & Manufactured fuel ...	3,017,053	68,220
(2) Wood & Timber ...	361,545	12,354
(3) Cotton	5,421	......
Wool	......	......
Other Textile Materials.	63,442	783,845
Oils Fats & Gums ...	1,984,345	302,402
Hides & undressed skins.	797	71,578
Miscellaneous ...	2,279,869	118,458
Total ...	7,712,472	1,356,857

III. Articles wholly or Mainly Manufactured	Imports.	Exports.
Iron, Steel & manufactures.	1,621,343	24,279
Other Metals & manufactures thereof ...	332,875	14,039
Cutlery, Hardware ...	546,119	159,558
Electrical Goods & apparatus	105,448	603
Machinery	899,363	102,780
Ships (new)	......	......
Manufactures of wood and timber	459,618	147,444
Yarns & Textile Fabrics ...	2,915,239	98,440
Apparel	190,207	3,796
Chemicals, Drugs & Dyes...	5,127,369	62,516
Leather & Manufactures ...	52,132	7,438
Earthenware & Glass ...	146,932	7,569
Paper	325,925	21,843
Miscellaneous ...	5,566,193	300,775
Total ...	18,288,763	951,080
IV. Miscellaneous ...	587,190	42,434
Specie	......	56,132
Grand Total ...	47,037,024	127,862,453

Number and Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels ENTERED with Cargoes and in Ballast from various Countries at Port Louis,* Mauritius, from 1907† to 1918.

YEARS.	BRITISH.				FOREIGN.				TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL.	
	With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1907 ...	139	241,924	8	17,956	75	115,120	3	514	214	357,044	11	18,470	225	375,514
1908 ...	128	242,287	8	15,948	61	112,833	6	12,728	189	355,122	14	28,676	203	383,798
1909 ...	125	237,985	15	34,942	48	104,096	3	1,103	173	342,078	18	35,085	191	378,163
1910 ...	154	336,109	18	41,713	54	108,218	8	2,711	208	444,327	26	44,424	234	488,751
1911 ...	136	281,421	21	49,127	53	98,382	7	9,151	189	397,803	28	58,178	217	433,081
1912 ...	130	263,168	15	35,366	38	83,717	4	3,007	168	346,885	19	38,373	187	385,258
1913 ...	130	280,998	16	28,662	40	96,386	11	11,613	170	377,384	27	40,235	197	417,619
1914 ...	131	257,858	26	64,391	43	98,891	7	16,889	174	356.749	33	81,230	207	438,029
1915 ...	123	222,846	25	53,426	42	99,038	...	......	165	321,384	25	53,426	190	374,810
1916 ...	124	259,533	34	78,536	37	96,117	4	4,774	158	338,069	38	83,310	199	438,960
1917 ...	90	163,835	18	46,399	39	76,688	1	1,298	129	240,623	19	47,697	148	288,320
1918 ...	78	97,510	8	21,806	46	71,771	4	1,684	124	169,281	12	23,490	136	192,771

Number and Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels CLEARED with Cargoes and in Ballast from various Countries at Port Louis,* Mauritius, from 1907† to 1918.

1907 ...	111	200,603	32	50,334	46	84,419	33	32,607	157	285,022	65	82,941	222	367,963
1908 ...	110	210,428	29	48,879	45	93,327	23	32,617	155	303,755	52	81,496	207	385,251
1909 ...	92	170,721	47	101,767	38	79,474	12	25,025	130	250,195	59	126,792	189	376,987
1910 ...	117	252,831	51	134,133	36	54,605	26	56,947	153	306,436	83	191,080	236	497,516
1911 ...	101	220,650	54	111,950	37	57,936	23	49,074	138	278,586	77	161,024	215	439,610
1912 ...	95	199,597	47	94,062	19	34,216	23	59,959	114	233,813	70	154,021	184	387,334
1913 ...	90	197,118	56	110,006	20	46,496	31	61,788	110	243,616	87	171,794	197	415,408
1914 ...	96	215,224	57	106,296	33	74,237	17	41,183	129	289,461	74	147,479	203	436,940
1915 ...	93	175,976	57	112,781	28	76,622	14	22,985	121	252,598	71	135,766	192	388,364
1916 ...	106	210,189	51	112,464	32	84,705	8	11,540	138	294,894	59	124,004	197	418,898
1917 ...	76	161,484	39	66,516	35	69,560	3	6,974	111	231,044	42	73,490	153	304,534
1918 ...	77	101,735	8	17,354	46	64,543	5	10,862	123	166,278	13	28,216	136	194,494

* Port Louis is the only Port in the Colony at which an import trade is carried on.

† For values previous to 1907 see 1914 issue.

Rates of Exchange for "ad valorem" duties.

Countries.	1919		Countries.	1919	
	July 31	October 21		July 31	October 21
Pound Sterling ...	Rs. 12	Rs. 10	Italy	Lire 35	Lire 35
France & French Colonies, Switzerland & Belgium.	Frs. 30	Frs. 30	Austria, Holland & Java...	Florins 12	Florins 12
Germany	Marks 20	Marks 20	Norway and Sweden ...	Kronen 18	Kronen 18
			United States & Canada ...	Dollars 4.70	Dollars 4.70

Abstract of Deaths at different ages in the several classes of the population during the year ending 31st. December 1919.

MALES.

Population / Age	0—1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	25—35	35—45	45—55	55—65	65—75	75—85	85—95	95 & upwards.	Not stated.
General population ...	447	183	146	86	46	131	113	154	255	579	569	452	351	247	124	41	9	47
Indo-Mauritian popul.	886	298	233	147	111	280	301	441	750	1283	1282	865	490	246	111	33	6	29
Other Indians... ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	18	128	283	338	323	301	146	31	5	18
Total... ...	1334	482	379	233	157	411	414	598	1023	1990	2134	1655	1164	794	381	105	20	94

FEMALES.

Population / Age	0—1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	25—35	35—45	45—55	55—65	65—75	75—85	85—95	95 & upwards.	Not stated.
General Population ...	383	167	153	92	44	124	128	189	243	476	435	280	262	222	127	58	20	12
Indo-Indian Populat...	789	280	265	150	122	315	336	549	800	1127	946	547	370	175	78	28	16	23
Other Indians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	11	42	89	120	177	178	85	36	8	7
Total... ...	1172	447	418	242	166	439	465	740	1054	1645	1470	947	809	575	290	122	44	42

Estimated population:

General	M.	54,189	—F.	55,686
Indian	M.	134,995	—F.	119,623

Live births:

General population ...	M.	2,002	—F.	1,902
Indian " ...	M.	4,685	—F.	4,672

Still-births:

General population ...	M.	205	—F.	127
Indian " ...	M.	619	—F.	449

Marriages:

General population ...	M.	601
Indian " ...	F.	962

Deaths:

General population ...	M.	3,980	— F.	3,415
Indian " ...	M.	9,388	— F.	7,672

DEPARTURES of Immigrants M. 6 — F. 0
ARRIVALS do. ... ... Nil.

SECTION F.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY

COMMITTEES, BOARDS &c. 1920.

&c., &c.

SECTION F.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

For Special Colonial Measures see pages F 5 to 6.

Troy Weight.

For Gold, Silver and Jewels.

24 Grains	1 Penny weight	*dwt.*
20 Penny weights	1 Ounce	*oz.*
*12 Ounces	1 Pound	℔

1 Ounce Troy=480 grains.

Apothecaries Weight.

For Mixing Medicines.

20 Grains	1 Scruple	*scr.*
3 Scruples	1 Drachm	*dr.*
8 Drachms	1 Ounce	*fl. oz.*

437½ grains=1 Ounce.

16 Ounces	1 Pound	℔.

**1 Ounce apoth.=1 Ounce avoir.

1 ℔. apoth ... ... 1 ℔s. avoir.

Avoirdupois Weight.

For all goods except Gold, Silver, Jewels & Medicines.

16 Drams	1 Ounce.
16 Ounces	1 Pound.
14 Pounds	1 Stone.
28 Pounds	1 Quarter.
4 Quarters	1 hundred Weight.
20 Hundred Weight	1 Ton.
7000 Grains	1 Pound avoir.
437½ Grains	1 Ounce avoir.
480 Grains	1 Ounce troy.

Hay & Straw Weight.

36 ℔ Straw	1 Truss.
56 ℔ Old Hay	1 Truss.
60 ℔ New Hay	1 Truss.
36 Trusses	1 Load.

Cloth Measure.

2¼ Inches	1 Nail.
4 Nails	1 Quarter of a yard.
4 Quarters	1 Yard.

Liquid Measure.

60 Minims	1 Fluid drachms	apoth. fluid measure
8 Drachms	1 Ounce.	
20 Ounces	1 Pint.	
4 Gills	1 Pint.	
2 Pints	1 Quart.	
4 Quarts	1 Gallon. (160 ozs.)	
36 Gallons	1 Barrel.	

Wine.

42 Gallons	1 Tierce.	
1½ Tierce	1 Hogshead	63 Gallons.
1⅓ Hogshead	1 Puncheon	84 "
1½ Puncheon	1 Pipe	126 "
2 Pipes	1 Tun	252 "

Ale & Beer.

9 Gallons	1 Firkin.	
2 Firkins	1 Kilderkin	18 Gallons.
2 Kilderkins	1 Barrel	36 "

Ale & Beer.—*Continued.*

1½ Barrel	1 Hogshead	54 Gallons
1⅓ Hogshead	1 Puncheon	72 "
1½ Puncheon	1 Butt	108 "

1 Pipe=6 barrels 216 gallons.

Long or Lineal Measure.

12 Lines	1 Inch	*in.*
12 Inches	1 Foot	*ft.*
3 Feet	1 Yard	*yd.*
2 Yards	1 Fathom	*f.*
5½ Yards	1 Pole or rod	
40 Poles	1 Furlong	*fur.*
8 Furlongs or 1,760 Yards	1 Mile.	
100 Links or 66 feet	1 Chain.	
4 Poles	1 Chain.	

Square Measure.

144 Square Inches	1 Square Foot.
9 Square Feet	1 Square Yard.
30¼ Square Yards	1 Sq. pole or perch.
40 Square Poles	1 Rood.
4 Roods	1 Acre.
640 Acres	1 Square mile.
4840 Square Yards	1 Acre.
43560 Square Feet	1 Acre.
45433⅓ Square Feet (Eng)	1 Arpent (Colonial).

Paper.

24 Sheets	1 Quire
20 Quires	1 Ream.
10 Reams	1 Bale.

Solid or Cubic Measure.

1728 Cubic inches	1 Cubic Foot.
27 Cubic Feet	1 Cubic Yard.
306 Cubic Feet	1 Rod brickwork.

Imperial Heaped Measure.

		Lbs. (avoird) of Water.
8 Gallons	1 Bushel	= 80
3 Bushels	1 Sack	= 240
12 Sacks	1 Chaldron	= 2880

Imperial Measure.

		Weight (avoird) of Water lb.	oz.
2 Glasses	1 Noggin	= 0	5
2 Noggins	1 gill	= 0	10
2 Gills	1 Pint	= 1	4
2 Pints	1 Quart	= 2	8
4 Quarts	1 Gallon	= 10	0
2 Gallons	1 Peck	= 20	0
4 Pecks	1 Bushel	= 80	0
8 Bushels	1 Quarter	= 640	0
4 Quarters	1 Ton (cargo measurement).		

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* The Troy pound of 12 ozs. is not used now : it equals 5760 grs. i.e. 12 ozs of 480 grs.

** Since 1885 : formerly the apothecaries ounce was the same as the Troy ounce each being equal to 480 grs.

Table of Metric Units with English Equivalents.

The following is a list of Countries which have adopted the Metric System of weights and measures :

France, Netherlands, Spain, Greece, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden, Portugal, United States, Mexico, Venezuela, Argentine Republic, Hayti, New Grenada, Mauritius the Congo Free State, China and Japan.

It is permissive in Great Britain, Canada, Chili and India.

	METRIC UNITS—EQUAL TO	Inches.	Feet.	Yards.	Fathoms.	Miles.
Length.	Millimètre (mm) ...	0.03937	0.003281	0.0010936	0.0005468	0.0000006
	Centimètre (cm) ...	0.39371	0.032809	0.0109363	0.0054682	0.0000062
	Décimètre (dm) ...	3.93708	0.328090	0.1093633	0.0546816	0.0000621
	METRE (m) ...	39.37079	3.280899	1.0936331	0.5468165	0.0006214
	Décamètre (dm) ...	393.70790	32.808992	10.9363306	5.4681653	0.0062138
	Hectomètre (hm) ...	3937.079 . .	328.089917	109.363306 .	54.681653 .	0.0621382
	Kilomètre (km) ...	39370.79 . . .	3280.89917 .	1093.63306 . .	546.81653 . .	0.6213824
	Myriamètre	393707.9	32808.9917 . .	10936.3306 . . .	5468.1653 . . .	6.213824
	EQUAL TO	Grains.	Av. du poids ounces. (oz).	Av. du poids pounds (℔s)	Cwt.	Bushels.
Weight.	Milligramme (mg) ...	0.01543	0.000035	0.0000022	....	....
	Centigramme (cg) ...	0.15432	0.000353	0.0000220	0.0000002	....
	Decigramme (dg) ...	1.54323	0.003527	0.0002205	0.0000020	0.0000001
	GRAMME (g) ...	15.43236	0.035274	0.0022046	0.0000197	0.0000010
	Décagramme (dag) ...	154.32356	0.352740	0.0220462	0.0001968	0.0000098
	Hectogramme (hg) ...	1543.23564	3.527396	0.2204622	0.0019684	0.0000984
	Kilogramme (kg) ...	15432.35639	35.273957	2.204622 .	0.0196841	0.0009842
	Myriagramme ...	154323.56398	352.739575	22.04622 . .	0.1968413	0.0098421
	EQUAL TO	Cubic inches.	Cubic feet.	Pints.	Gallons.	Bushels.
Capacity.	Cubic Centimetre (cm^3)	0.06102	0.000035	0.00176	0.0002200	0.0000275
	Centilitre (cl)... ...	0.61024	0.000353	0.01760	0.0021998	0.0002750
	Decilitre	6.10239	0 003531	0.17598	0.0219975	0.0027497
	LITRE (dm3) ...	61.02390	0.035315	1.75980	0.2199754	0.0274969
	Decalitre	610.23903	0.353148	17.59803	2.1997539	0.2749692
	Hectolitre	6102.39034	3.531476	175.98031	21.9975389	2.7496924
	Kilolitre	61023.90339	35.314759	1759.80311	219.9753887	27.4969236
	Myrialitre or decastère.	610239.03392	353.147589	17598.03110	2199.7538871	274.9692359
	EQUAL TO	Sq. feet	Sq.yard.	Sq. poles.	Roods.	Acres.
Surface.	Square metre (m_2) ...	10.763929	1.1959921	0.0395369	0.0009884	0.000247
	ARE or (100m_2) ...	1076.3929 . .	119.5992111	3.9536929	0.0988423	0.024711
	Hectare or (10,000m_2)	107629.29	11959.9211111	395.3692929	9.8842323	2.471058

NOTE—The Colonial (Mauritius) arpent contains... 45,433$\frac{1}{3}$ English sq. feet. 40,000 F. sq. feet
The English acre .... 43,560 " "

Table for the Conversion of Weights and Measures from the Metric System of units to their English Equivalents.

	Millimetres to	Inches to	Metres to	Feet to	Metres to	Yards to	Kilometres to	Miles to	
	Inches	Millimetres	Feet	Metres	Yards	Metres	Miles	Kilometres	
1	0.0394	25,400	3.2809	0.3048	1.0936	0.9144	0.6214	1.6093	1
10	0.3937	253.995	32.8090	3.0479	10.9363	9.1438	6.2138	16.0931	10
20	0.7874	507.991	65.6180	6.0959	21.8727	18.2877	12.4276	32.1863	20
30	1.1811	761.986	98.4270	9.1438	32.8090	27.4315	18.6415	48.2794	30
40	1.5748	1015.982	131.2360	12.1918	43.7453	36.5753	24.8553	64.3726	40
50	1.9685	1269.977	164.0450	15.2397	54.6817	45.7192	31.0691	80.4657	50
60	2.3622	1523.972	196.8540	18.2877	65.6180	54.8630	37.2829	96.5589	60
70	2.7559	1777.968	229.6629	21.3356	76.5543	64.0068	43.4967	112.6520	70
80	3.1496	2031.963	262.4719	24.3836	87.4906	73.1507	49.7106	128.7452	80
90	3.5433	2285.959	295.2809	27.4315	98.4270	82 2945	55.9244	144.8383	90
100	3.9370	2539.954	328.0899	30.4794	109.3633	91.4383	62.1382	160.9314	100
	79	113	17	49	06	48	4	93	

By shifting the decimal points, the equivalent values in the English or metric units may be obtained with accuracy, for any numbers up to 100,000.

Table for the Conversion of Weights and Measures.—*Continued.*

	Sq. Metres to	Sq. Feet to	Hectares to	Acres to	Cubic Metres to	Cubic Feet to	Litres (Cub. dec.) to	Pints (Cub. dec.) to	
	Sq. Feet.	Sq. Metres	Acres	Hectares	Cubic Feet	Cubic Metres	Pints.	Litres	
1	10.7639	.092900	2.4711	0.4047	35.315	0283	1.7598	0.5682	1
10	107.6393	.928996	24.7106	4.0468	353 147	2.8315	17.5980	5.6824	10
20	215 2786	1.857992	49.4212	8.0937	706.295	5.6631	35.1961	11.3649	20
30	322.9179	2.786988	74.1317	12.1405	1059.442	8.4946	52.7941	17.0473	30
40	430.5572	3.715984	98.8423	16.1874	1412·590	11.3261	70.3922	22.7298	40
50	538.1965	4.644980	123.5529	20.2342	1765.737	14.1577	87.9902	28.4122	50
60	645.8358	5.573976	148.2635	24.2811	2118.885	16.9892	105.5882	34.0947	60
70	753.4751	6.502972	172.9741	28.3279	2472.032	19.8207	123.1863	39.7771	70
80	861.1144	7.431968	197.6846	32.3748	2825.180	22.6522	140.7843	45.4596	80
90	968.7537	8.360964	222.3952	36.4216	3178.328	25.4838	158.3824	51.1420	90
100	1076.3929	9.289968	247.1058	40.4685	3531.475	28.3153	175.9804	56.8245	100
					89	*1*			

	Litres to	Gallons to	Grammes to	Grains (Troy) to	Grammes to	Ounces (avoir) to	Kilo-grammes to	Pounds to	
	Gallons	Litres	Grains (Troy)	Grammes	ounces (avoir)	Grammes	Pounds	Kilo-grammes	
1	22000	4.5435	15.432	0.0648	0.35274	28.349	2.2046	0.4536	1
10	2.19975	45.4346	154.324	0.6480	3.52740	283.495	22.0462	4.5359	10
20	4.39951	90.8692	308.647	1.2960	7.05479	566.991	44.0925	9.0718	20
30	6.59926	136.3037	462.971	1.9440	10.58219	850.486	66.1386	13.6078	30
40	8.79902	181.7383	617.294	2.5920	14.10958	1133.982	88.1849	18.1437	40
50	10.99877	227.1729	771.618	3.2399	17.63698	1417.477	110.2311	22.6796	50
60	13.19852	272.6075	925.941	3.8879	21.16437	1700.972	132.2773	27,2155	60
70	15.39828	318.0420	1080.265	4.5359	24.69177	1984.468	154.3235	31.7515	70
80	17.59803	363.4766	1234.588	5.1839	28.21917	2267.963	176.3697	36.2874	80
90	19.79779	408.9112	1388.912	5.8319	31.74656	2551.459	198.4159	40.8233	90
100	21.99753	454.3457	1543.235	6.4798	35.27395	2834.954	220.4621	45.3592	100
	887	*797*		*9504*	*75*		*25*	*65*	

Extended Table to convert Metric tons into English tons.*

Metric or English tons.	Metric Tons to	English tons to
	English Tons.	Metric tons.
100,000	98,420.591	101,604.754
200,000	196,841.182	203,209.508
300,000	295,261.773	304,814.262
400,000	393,682.364	406,419.016
500,000	492,102.955	508,023.770
600,000	590,523.546	609,628.524
700,000	688,944.137	711,233.278
800,000	787,364.728	812,838.032
900,000	885,785.319	914,442.786
1,000,000	984,205.910	1,016,047.540

By shifting the decimal points, the equivalent values in the English or metric units may be obtained with accuracy, for any numbers up to 100,000.

N.B.—The figures in italics at the foot of any column are additional decimal figures following the last value given in the column. It should be noted that there is some considerable discrepancy in values given by various authorities in the last decimal figures of most equivalencies.

* **Authority**—Cotsworth.

Table to convert Colonial arpents into English acres.

Arpent or acres.	Acres to Arpents.	Arpents to Acres.	Arpent or acres.	Acres to Arpents.	Arpents to Acres.
1	0.959	1.043	200	191.754	208.600
10	9.588	10.430	300	287.631	312.900
20	19.175	20.860	400	383.507	417.200
30	28.763	31.290	500	479.385	521.500
40	38.351	41.720	600	575.262	625.801
50	47.938	52.150	700	671.139	730.101
60	57.526	62.580	800	767.016	834.401
70	67.114	73.010	900	862.893	938.701
80	76.702	83.440	1,000	958.770	1,043.001
90	86.289	93.870	10,000	9,587.698	10,430.010
100	95.877	104.300	100,000	95,876.984	104,300.103

Some special measures peculiar to Mauritius.

" LA GAULETTE "—A measure of length equal to 10 french feet. It is employed on the Estates as a measure of work performed in the fields. The task given to a labourer corresponds to a certain number of " gaulettes ". The number of " gaulettes " of work per arpent varies according to the distance between the lines of cane holes.

" LA BARRIQUE " is a measure of capacity used in mills for measuring the quantity of juice extracted from the cane. It corresponds to 50 gallons or 8.02 cubic feet—227.17 litres.

" LE TIERÇON " is a measure of capacity for molasses, it varies from 190 to 192 litres.

" LA TOISE " is a measure of length equal to 1.94904 metres (2 yds. 4 ins. English measure or 6 pieds French measure.) La toise carrée (square " toise ") = 36 square french feet. This measure is used in job-contracts, masonry work &c.

POUCE D'EAU, POUCE DE FONTAINIER, POUCE FONTAINIER.—L'unité ancienne employée pour évaluer la dépense des orifices d'écoulements ; il est égal a environ 13 litres par minute, et représente la quantité d'eau qui s'écoule dans une minute par un orifice d'un pouce de section, percé en une paroi verticale et un pouce au-dessous du niveau de l'eau ; c'est une mesure de 672 pouces cubes d'eau par minute, le demi-pouce d'eau est le quart et la ligne d'eau la 144e partie du pouce fontainier.

L'AUNE is a measure of length used in nearly all shops. It is equivalent to 1.188 metres or about 1 yard and 11 inches. The aune is generally counted as 1.20 metres.

LA LIGNE FRANÇAISE=2.2558 mil.=0.0888 English inches.

FRENCH INCH=12 lignes=27.07 mil.=1.0658 English inches.

FRENCH FOOT=1.0658 English feet ; is still used by masons, carpenters. &c., as well as surveyors. 40,000 square french feet=1 arpent. The French foot is nearly ⅓ metre (exactly =0.32484 metre).

LIEUE=2½ miles approximately. LEAGUE=3 miles.

The " CORDE " is employed for measuring stacked fire-wood. The wood is stacked in lengths of 2½ french feet and laid transversely, the stack measuring 4 French feet high, 8 French feet long, 80 cubic feet (French) 96.82 cubic feet (Eng.) : 2.742 cubic metres.

Equivalent values in English and Metric Measures are :

Length	8 French feet	8.6 (5/16) Eng. feet	2.599 metres
Height	4 ,,	4.5 (5/32) ,,	1.300 ,,
Width	2½ ,,	2.7 (31/32) ,,	0.812 ,,

LA " VELTE " is a measure for oil, especially cocoanut oil, and is equivalent to 7.4505 litres.

LA " BOUTEILLE " is a french measure for wine and is used locally for the sale of milk, vinegar, rum, &c. It is equivalent to 800 cubic centimetres (8/10 litres).

LA " CHOPINE " is one half a bottle.

LA " GAMELLE " is a measure of rice which the engaged labourer receives per week as rations under the Labour Law. It is equivalent to 5.250 kilograms.

LA " LIVRE " a local measure of weight=500 grammes or ½ kilogramme (1.10 Eng. lbs. roughly.)

Local Money.—Visitors to Mauritius are frequently non-plussed at the use of expressions by merchants and others, denoting money values which have no legal tender. The principal are as follows :—
"Cache" = R. 0.02 | "Marqué" (or sou marqué) = R .0.03 | "Franc" = R. 0.20 | "Livre" = R. 0.20

These are used alone and also in such expression as :

"Dix marqués" = Rs. 0.30
"Douze marqués" = 0.36
"Vingt-cinq marqués" = 0.75
"Trois livres" = 0.60
"Six livres cinq sous" = 1.25

"Sept livres dix sous" = Rs. 1.50
"Trois Francs" = 0.60
"Quinze Francs" = 3.00
"Vingt-cinq Francs" = 5.00
"Dollar"* = 2.00

NAUTICAL MILE AND KNOT.

The nautical mile is 1/60th of the mean degree of latitude (1/90th of the quarter meridian) which is equal to 69.021 statute miles, so that the nautical mile = 6,080 feet = 1.1515 statute miles. The marine league = 3 nautical miles. The knot is one nautical mile per hour and hence is a velocity not a distance = 1.688 feet per second.

SHIP MEASUREMENT.

The Ton register, unit of capacity of a ship, is the space occupied by 4 quarters of wheat = 40 cubic feet English.

Net tonnage is that available for cargo after deduction of engine space &c., from the gross tonnage.

G.N. No. 181 September 13, 1913.—Rules made under Ordinance No. 3 of 1876 as to Weights and Measures of Capacity.

Addition to Rules published under Government Notification No. 48 date 6th of March 1878.

SCHEDULES A. B. & C.

Brass Weights to be used by Licensed Dealers shall be of a cylindric form with a flattened ball at the top.

Iron Weights shall be of a hexagon form with a ring at the top.

The magnitudes and denomination of the weights shall be as follows :

The measures of capacity to be used by Licensed Traders shall be of the following magnitude and denomination :

Weight.	Brass cylindric.		Iron hexagon.		
	Height.	Diam.	Height.	Diameter.	
				U. part.	Base.
	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
20 Kilos ...	8 15/26	5 ⅜			
10 ,, ...	7	4 5/16	3 ⅜	5 ½	6 ¼
5 ,, ...	5 ¼	3 7/16	2 ⅝	4 ½	5
2 ,, ...	3 ⅝	2 11/16	2	3 ⅛	3 ⅝
1 ,, ...	3 ⅛	2 1/16	1 ½	2 ¾	2 ⅞
500 Grams...	2 7/16	1 ⅝	1 ¼	2	2 ¼
250 ,, ...	2	1 ¼	1 1/16	1 9/16	1 ¾
200 ,, ...	1 ⅞	1 ⅛	⅞	1 ⅓	1 11/16
125 ,, ...	1 ¾	1	¾	1 ¼	1 ⅜
100 ,, ...	1 ⅝	⅞	11/16	1 3/16	1 5/16
50 ,, ...	1 ¼	11/16	9/16	1	1 1/16
20 ,, ...	13/16	9/16			
10 ,, ...	⅝	7/16			
5 ,, ...	7/16	⅜			
2 ,, ...	⅛	¼			
1 ,, ...	5/16	3/16			

Capacity.	Diam. inside.		Height inside.	
	Cm.	Mm.	Cm.	Mm.
Double décalitre...	29	4	29	4
Décalitre ...	23	3	23	3
Demi-décalitre ...	18	5	18	5
Double litre ...	10	7	22	...
Litre ...	8	6	17	...
Demi litre ...	6	8	13	5
.2 Litre ...	5	...	10	...
.1 ,, ...	4	...	8	...
.05 ,, ...	3	2	6	3
.02 ,, ...	2	3	4	7
.01 ,, ...	1	8	3	7

Some measures occasionally mentioned in market quotations.

RUSSIAN—Poud = 16.3805 kilos.
JAPANESE—Picul = 60 ,,
INDIAN—12 Masas = 1 Tola.
5 Tolas = 1 Chitak (2 9/35 oz)
16 Chitaks = 1 Seer (2 2/5 lbs)
40 Seers = 1 Maund (82 2/7 lbs)
IN MAURITIUS :
1 bale of aloe fibre = 4 bales to the metric ton
† 1 bag of sugar = 80 kilos.
1 pocket of sugar = 39½ kilos generally.

1 stone butchers meat = 8 lbs.
1 cental of corn = 100 lbs.
1 sack of coals = 2 cwt.
1 peck of flour = 14 lbs.
1 barrel = 196 lbs.
1 sack = 280 lbs.
1 barrel of gunpowder = 100 lbs.
1 pack of wool = 240 lbs.
1 pocket of hops = 168 lbs.
1 quartern loaf = 4 lbs.

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* Used specially in auction sales.
† Unless otherwise specified in sale.

Table of Constants for Conversion of Measures & Weights.

Millibars of pressure to millimeters of barometer	×	0.75008
Millimeters of barometer to millibars of pressure	×	1.33333
Millibars of pressure to inches	×	0.02953
Inches to millibars	×	33.8632
1000 dynes per sq. centimeter	=	1 Millibar of pressure.
1 Gramme per sq. centimeter	=	43 tons (metric) per arpent.
Centigrade to Fahrenheit Temperature	×	1.8 (add 32°)
Fahrenheit to Centigrade ,, (Subtract 32°)	×	5/9
Kilometers to miles	×	0.62137
Miles to kilometers	×	1.60934
Kilometer to nautical miles	×	0.5398
Nautical miles to kilometers	×	1.85230
Meters per second to miles per hour	×	2.23694
Miles per hour to meters per second	×	0.44704
Pressure of wind in lbs. per sq. foot	=	$0.015\,(\text{Vel})^2$
,, ,, ,, grammes per c.m.^{2} When Velocity is given in meters per second	=	$0.00733\,(\text{Vel}^2)$
1 Square meter	=	10,000 sq. centimeters.
1 Acre	=	40,468,498 sq. centimeters.
1 Arpent	=	42,208,410 ,,
1 Litre of water weighs	=	1 kilogramme.
1 Cubic metre ,,	=	1,000 ,,
1 Litre	=	.035315 cubic feet.
1 Gallon	=	4.54345797 litres.
1 Gallon	=	0.1603895 cubic feet.
1 Cubic foot	=	28.31531 litres
1 Inch of rain	=	3630 cubic ft. per acre.
,, ,,	=	2,323,200 ,, per sq. mile.
1 Millimeter of rain	=	142.91352 ,, per acre.
	=	91464.6528 ,, per sq. mile.
	=	149.1588 ,, per arpent.
	=	10 cubic metres per hectare.
	=	10,000 litres per hectare.
1 Hectare	=	10,000 square meters.
1 litre per second	=	.220096 gallon per second.
	=	13.20582 gallons per minute.
1 cubic foot per second	=	.02831531 cubic metres per second.
,, per minute	=	.02831531 cubic metre per minute.

Some Astronomical Constants.

Astronomical unit	=	149,400,000 kilometers : 92,850,000 miles.
Solar Parallax	=	8″.80.
Moon's Equatorial parallax	=	3422″.63.
Moon's Mass	=	1/81.53.
Equatorial Diameter of the Earth	=	6,378,200 metres ; 20,926,000 ft.
Ellipticity of the Earth	=	1/297.
Sidereal Year	=	365.25637 days (Mean Solar Time)
Sidereal Month	=	27.32166 ,, ,, ,,
Sidereal Day	=	23h.56 m. 4.090s. ,, ,,
Constant of Gravitation	=	6.66×10^{-8} C.G.S. Units.
Earths orbital speed	=	29.76 k.m. per sec. 18.49 miles per sec.
Velocity of Light	=	299860 k.m. 186330 miles per sec.
Pole of the milky way	=	R.A. 12h. 48m. Dec. + 27°
Solar Motion	=	19.5km. per sec.
Light Year	=	5.9×10^{12} miles.
Parsec (distance for 1″ parallax)	=	19.2×10^{12} miles.
Sun's Stellar Magnitude	=	− 26.5.
Solar Constant	=	1.932 gram-calories per sq. cm. per minute
No. of Square degrees in the Sky	=	41.253,

Electrical Measures.

It is customary to express electrical measures in terms of the centimetre, the gramme, and the second, and the value of the units has been fixed by International agreement. The principal units, as described in the Order of Council of January 10, 1910, are as follows.

The Ohm, the unit resistance, is the resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury, at the temperature of melting ice, 14.4521 grammes in mass, of a constant cross-sectional area and a length of 106.3 centimetres.

The Ampère, the unit of current, is the unvarying electric current which, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water, deposits silver at the rate of 0.001118 of a gramme per second.

The Volt, the unit of pressure, is the pressure which, when steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one ohm, will produce a current of one ampère.

Standards of the above units are kept at the Standardising Laboratory of the Board of Trade.

The Watt, the unit power, is $\frac{1}{746}$ of one horse power, the horse power being 33,000 ℔. raised one foot in one minute. The Board of Trade unit is 1,000 watt-hours.

In carbon lamps of 16 candle power (nominal), about four watts, are required per candle power to give good economical results for domestic purposes.

The Board of Trade unit will keep a 16 candle carbon lamp alight for about 16 hours; metallic filament lamps require considerably less.

Areometer Scales.

Notes on the various areometers employed to determine the quantity of alcohol contained in mixtures of alcohol and water.

1. Gay Lussac.—This alcoholmeter is graduated to give a direct reading of the quantity of pure alcohol in 100 volumes of a mixture of alcohol and water. It marks 0° in distilled water at 15° Cent. and 100° in absolute spirit.

It is an areometer of constant weight. In order to obtain a sufficiently open scale a series is generally employed, each instrument giving readings over different portions of the total scale.

2. Beaumé.—This areometer is similar in construction to that of Gay Lussac and is also an instrument of constant weight, but the graduations are different. The zero mark indicates the position of the instrument in a solution of 10 parts by weight of sea salt (chloride of sodium) and 90 parts of water at + 12.5° C. In distilled water it reads 10.

The space between these two readings is divided equally into 10 parts and the scale is continued up the stem, the distance between 10° and 20°, and 20° and 30° &c. being the same as that between 0° and 10°.

For liquids heavier than water the areometer reads 0 in distilled water at 12°.5 Cent. and 15 in a solution of 15 parts by weight of chloride of sodium in 85 parts of water at 12°.5 Cent.

The space between these zero marks is divided into 15 parts and the scale is extended by extrapolation. The equivalents of density on the Beaumé scale are given in the accompanying table.

3. The Cartier areometer is similar in construction of the two previous instruments but 30° of the Beaumé scale corresponds to 32° of the Cartier.

4. Sykes.—The Sykes hydrometer is an areometer of variable weight and is the legal instrument in England. It consists of a hollow brass ball carrying a stem above and below. The upper stem is graduated from 0° to 10° and the lower stem is arranged to carry a series of nine rings numbered from 10.20... to 90. The number borne on the ring employed, (which will naturally depend on the density of the liquid) added to the reading on the upper stem gives, by means of a special table, and taking into account the temperature of the liquid, the quantity of proof spirit contained in the mixture.

It is evident from the above notes that the only absolute instruments are Gay Lussac and Sykes, Beaumé and Cartier depend on extrapolated divisions and hence can only become significant after comparison with the absolute scales of Gay Lussac and Sykes.

The Cartier was abandoned by the French Government in 1824, but is still in use in Mauritius

Proof Spirit is defined by Act of Parliament as follows:—

Alcohol at 51° F. weighing $\frac{12}{13}$ of an equal volume of water. (Water of density 0.92307 at 51° F. or 0.919 at 60° Fah.)

The term *proof spirit* originated from the primitive method formerly employed for determining its strength.

This method consisted of igniting the spirit placed on gun powder. If at the end of the combustion the powder caught fire the spirit was considered *over proof*. If on the other hand the water in the liquid was sufficient to prevent the powder from lighting it was considered *under proof*.

Standard is 0° on the Sykes scale and corresponds to alcohol of density 0.825 at 60° Fah. (92° 66 on the Gay Lussac scale).

Over and under Proof.—Alcohol is said to be 30% *over proof* if 100 volumes of the spirit require the addition of 30 volumes of water to bring the mixture up to proof spirit.

Densities on the Beaumé Scale.

Beaumé.	Density.	Beaumé.	Density.	Beaumé.	Density.	Beaumé	Density.
0	1.000	7	1.051	14	1.108	45	1.454
1	1.007	8	1.059	15	1.116	50	1.532
2	1.014	9	1.067	20	1.161	55	1.618
3	1.022	10	1.075	25	1.210	60	1.715
4	1.029	11	1.083	30	1.261	65	1.823
5	1.036	12	1.091	35	1.321	70	1.946
6	1.044	13	1.100	40	1.384		

Comparative Strengths of Alcohol.

A comparison between the Strengths of the different Systems in use.

Gay Lussac.	Sykes.	American.	Cartier.	Gay Lussac.	Sykes.	American.	Cartier.	Gay Lussac.	Sykes.	American.	Cartier.	Gay Lussac.	Sykes.	American.	Cartier.
	O. P.	O. P.			O. P.	O. P.			U. P.	U. P.			U. P.	U. P.	
												25	56	50	14
100	73	100	44	75	31	50		50	13	Proof		24	58	52	
99	72	98	43	74	30	48	28	49	15	2 U.P.	19	23	59	54	
98	71	96	42	73	28	46		48	16	4		22	61	56	
97	70	94	41	72	26	44	27	47	17	6		21	63	58	
96	68	92	40	71	24	42		46	19	8		20	65	60	
95	66	90		70	22	40		45	22	10	18	19	66	62	
94	65	88	39	69	21	38	26	44	24	12		18	68	64	13
93	63	86	38	68	18	36		43	25	14		17	70	66	
92	61	84		67	17	34	25	42	26	16		16	72	68	
91	59	82	37	66	15	32		41	29	18	17	15	74	70	12.6
90	58	80	36	65	13	30		40	30	20		14	75	72	
89	56	78		64	12	28	24	39	31	22		13	77	74	
88	54	76	35	63	10	26		38	33	24		12	79	76	
87	53	74		62	8	24		37	35	26	16	11	80	78	12
86	51	72	34	61	6	22	23	36	37	28		10	82	80	
85	49	70		60	5	20		35	39	30		9	84	82	
84	48	68	33	59	3	18	22	34	40	32		8	86	84	
83	46	66		58	1	16		33	42	34		7	88	86	
82	44	64	32	57	Proof	14		32	43	36	15	6	90	88	
81	42	62		56	2 U.P.	12	21	31	46	38		5	91	90	11
80	41	60	31	55	4	10		30	47	40		4	93	92	
79	39	58		54	6	8		29	49	42		3	95	94	
78	37	56	30	53	8	6	20	28	50	44		2	96	96	
77	35	54		52	9	4		27	53	46		1	98	98	
76	33	52	29	51	11	2		26	54	48		0	100	100	10

O.P. = over proof U.P. = under proof

Standard Time in Mauritius.

In this Colony and Dependencies (except the Chagos Archipelago where the mean solar time of longitude seventy five degrees east of Greenwich is declared to be standard time) the Meridian 60° East, 4h. fast on Greenwich, has been adopted as the Standard Time and has been legalised by the passing of Ordinance No. 6 of 1906.

Twelve o'clock noon, Greenwich mean time, as compared with the mean solar time in the following places.

Aden	3 0 p.m.
Alexandria	1 59 "
Auckland N.Z.	11 39 "
Boston U.S.	7 16 a.m.
Dublin	11 35 a.m.
Edinburgh	11 47 "
Glasgow	11 43 a.m.
Hong-Kong	7 35 p.m.
Lisbon	11 23 a.m.
Madrid	11 45 "
New York City Hall	7 4 "
Philadelphia	6 59 "
Quebec	7 25 "
Kurrachee	4 27 p.m.
Adelaide	9 14 "
Amsterdam	0 20 "
Athens	1 35 "
Berlin	0 54 "
Berne	0 30 "
Bombay	4 51 "
Brussels	0 17 "
Calcutta	5 53 "
Cape Town	1 14 "
Constantinople	1 56 "
Cairo	2 05 "
Ccpenhagen	0 50 "
Florence	0 45 "
Jerusalem	2 21 p.m.
Madras	5 21 "
Malta	0 58 "
Marseilles	0 21 "
Melbourne	9 40 "
Moscow	2 30 "
Munich	0 46 "
Port Louis, Mauritius	3 50 "
Paris	0 09 "
Pekin	7 46 "
Petrograd	2 01 "
Port Moresby	10 04 "
Prague	0 58 "
Rome	0 50 "
Rangoon	6 24 "
Rotterdam	0 18 "
Tamatave	3 17 "
San Francisco Port	3 52 p.m.
Singapore	6 55 p.m.
Suez	2 10 p.m.
Sydney	10 05 p.m.
Stockholm	1 12 "
Stuttgardt	0 37 "
Toronto	6 42 a.m.
Vancouver	3 38 "
Vienna	1 05 p.m.
Zanzibar	2 37 "

Every degree of longitude East of Greenwich is 4 minutes earlier, and every degree West 4 minutes later.

The Union Standard Time System.

SOME OF THE COUNTRIES in which a *Standard Time* depending directly on the Greenwich Meridian has been adopted.

EUROPE.	
Great Britain	Greenwich Time.
Belgium	
Spain	
France	
Portugal	
Gibraltar & Ile Faroes	
Germany	1 hour fast.
Luxembourg	
Austria-Hungary	1 "
Denmark	1 "
Italy	1 "
Switzerland	1 "
Norway	1 "
Sweden	1 "
Malta	1 "
Bosnia, Servia	1 "
Bulgaria	2 "
E. Turkey	2 "
Roumania	2 "
EUROPE—*Continued.*	
Iceland	1 hour slow.
ASIA.	
Aden	3 hours fast.
Mauritius	4 "
Seychelles Islands	4 "
Chagos Archipelago	5 "
India	5½ "
Hong Kong	8 "
Further India	6½ "
Straits Settlements	7 "
China (Coast)	8 "
Philippine Islands	8 "
Formosa	8 "
North Borneo and Labuan	8 "
Portuguese Timor	8 "
Corea	9 "
Japan	9 "

The Union Standard Time System.—*Continued*

AFRICA.

Whydah ...		Greenwich Time
Algeria ...		
Nigeria ...		0.30 fast.
South-west Africa (German).		1. hour fast.
Portuguese West Africa ...		1 ,,
Egypt ...		2 ,,
Orange River ...	Whole of South Africa	2 ,,
Transvaal ...		2 ,,
Natal ...		2 ,,
Cape Colony ...		2 ,,
Rhodesia ...		2 ,,
Portuguese East Africa ...		2 ,,
Italian Somaliland ...		3 ,,
Madeira ...		1 hour slow.
Portuguese Guinea ...		1 ,,
Azores ...		2 hours slow.
Cape Verde Islands ...		2 ,,

AMERICA.

Canada and United States.

Longitude :

E. coast to	67½°W.	...	4 hours slow
67½°W. ,,	82½°W.	...	5 ,,
82½°W. ,,	97½°W.	...	6 ,,
97½°W. ,,	112½°W.	...	7 ,,
112½°W. ,,	W. coast	...	8 ,,
Trinidad (Island)		...	2 ,,
Tobago ...		...	4 ,,
Yukon, Alaska...		...	9 ,,

AUSTRALASIA.

Western Australia ...	8 hours fast.
South Australia ...	9½ ,,
Victoria ...	10 ,,
Tasmania ...	10 ,,
Sandwich Islands ...	10½ hours slow.
New South Wales ...	10 hours fast.
Queensland ...	10 ,,
New Zealand ...	11½ ,,
Samoa ...	11½ hours slow.

The time system 1 hour fast on Greenwich is called Mid-European ; that 2 hours fast, East-European. The systems in use in Canada and the United States are called, in order, Atlantic, Eastern Central, Mountain and Pacific. The boundaries actually in use do not follow the above meridians exactly.

Any day of the week begins along a much bent line across the Pacific Ocean, which passes through Behring Straits, west of the Aleutian Islands, west of the Sandwich Islands, between the Tonga Islands and Samoa, and east of New Zealand.

The French Republican Calendar.

This Calendar, although reckoned from the 22nd. September 1792, was not introduced until the 24th. November 1793. It only remained in use till the 31st. December 1807 when the Gregorian Calendar was restored 1st. January 1808 (Nivose, 10, year 14).

Vendemiaire—Vintage mth.	22 Sept.	to	Oct. 21
Brumaire—Foggy month ...	22 Oct.	to	Nov. 20
Frimaire—Sleety ,, ...	21 Nov.	to	Dec. 20
Nivôse—Snow ,, ...	21 Dec.	to	Jan. 19
Pluviôse—Rainy ,, ...	20 Jan.	to	Feb. 19
Ventôse—Windy ,, ...	20 Feb.	to	Mch. 21
Germinal—Building month.	22 Mch.	to	April 20
Floréal—Flowery ,,	21 April	to	May 20
Prairial—Pasture ,,	21 May	to	June 19
Messidor—Harvest ,,	20 June	to	July 19
Thermidor—Hot ,,	20 July	to	Aug. 18
Fructidor—Fruit ,,	19 Aug.	to	Sept. 17

The twelve months were divided into three decades of 10 days each but to make up the 365, five were added to the end of September : the 17th. *Primidi* dedicated to Virtue ; the 18th. *Duodi* to Genius ; the 19th. *Tridi* to Labour ; the 20th. *Quarditi* to Opinion ; the 21st. *Quintidi* to Reward. In leap year called *Olympic*, a sixth day *Sextidi*, " Jour de la Revolution ", was added.

Names of Months in India and East.

English.	Mahomedan	Bengalee.	Burmese.
January	Rabi-el-akher	Pous	Pyatho
February	Djamadi-el-awwal	Magh	Taybodwe
March	Djamadi-el-akher	Phalgoon	Tayboung
April	Rajab	Chiatra	Tagoo
May	Shaban	Baishakh	Kason
June	Ramadhan	Jyesth	Nayon
July	Shawwal	Asarh	Waza
August	Dhu'l Kade	Shraban	Waygoung
September	Dhu'l Hajja	Bhadra	Tanthaulin
October	Muhurrem	Assin	Thadingyou
November	Safar	Kartik	Tazoungmo
December	Rabi-el-awwal	Agrahayan	Nadair

Days of Week.

ENGLISH.	BENGALEE.	URDU.
Sunday	Robeydar	Etwar
Monday...	Sombar	Peer
Tuesday...	Mongolbar	Mungul
Wednesday	Boodhbar	Boodh
Thursday	Brispotibar	Jumerat
Friday	Sookroobar	Jumma
Saturday	Soneebar	Suneech

A table to find the number of Days from any Day of any one month to any Day of any other month.

From	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
To January ...	365	334	306	275	245	214	184	153	122	91	61	31
February ...	31	365	337	306	276	245	215	184	153	123	92	62
March ...	59	28	365	334	304	273	243	212	181	151	120	90
April ...	90	59	31	365	335	304	274	243	212	182	151	121
May ...	120	89	61	30	365	334	304	273	242	212	181	151
June ...	151	120	92	61	31	365	335	304	273	243	212	182
July ...	181	150	122	91	61	30	365	334	303	273	242	212
August ...	212	181	153	122	92	61	31	365	334	304	273	243
September ..	243	212	184	153	123	92	62	31	365	335	304	274
October ...	273	242	214	183	153	122	92	61	30	365	334	304
November...	304	273	245	214	184	153	123	92	61	31	365	335
December...	334	303	275	244	214	183	153	122	91	61	30	365

EXAMPLES.—What is the number of days from 10th October to 10th July. Look in the upper line for October, let your eye descend the column till you come opposite to July, and you will find 273 days. The exact number of days required.

Again, required the number of days from 16th February to 14th August.

Under February and opposite to August is ... ... 181 days
From which subtract the difference between 14 and 16 ... ... 2 „

The exact number required ... ... 179 „

N.B.—In Leap Year if the last day of February comes between, add one day to the number in the Table.

The Value of Gold,

s. Gold is divided in 24 parts, or carats, to the ounce troy, and the ounce of pure gold being worth 85.11½ it follows that gold of :

9	carats fine to the ounce Troy is worth approximately	£	1	11	11½
10	do. do. do.		1	15	5
12	do. do. do.		2	2	5¾
15	do. do. do.		2	13	1½
16	do. do. do.		2	16	8
18	do. do. do.		3	3	9
22	do. (British Standard for Gold coins)		3	17	10½
24	do. (Pure unalloyed Gold)		4	4	11½

Foreign Money and their English equivalents.

These values are no longer applicable during the financial crisis in Europe.

Country.	Chief Coin.	English value.		
		£.	s.	d.
Argentine, Chili and Uruguay ...	Dollar	0	3	11⅓
Austria and Hungary	Xrone	0	0	10
Belgium	Franc	0	0	9½
Brazil	Milreis	0	2	3
Canada and United States	Dollar	0	4	2¾
China	Tael of Silver...	6 or 8 to £		
Cuba	Dollar	0	4	1½
Denmark	Krone	0	1	1½
Egypt	Piastre	0	0	2½
do.	50 Piastres price, Gold	0	10	1¾
do.	100 Piastres	1	0	3¾
France	Franc	0	0	9½
Germany	1 Mark	0	0	11¾
do.	20 Marks, Gold	0	19	7
Greece	Dracma, 100 lepta	0	0	9½
Holland and Java	Florin	0	1	7¾
India	Rupee—about	0	1	4
Italy	Lira	0	0	9½
Japan	1 Yen	0	2	0½
Mexico, Chili and Peru	Dollar—about	0	2	0½
Persia	Toman	0	7	1
Portugal	Milreis—about	0	4	5¼
Russia	Silver Rouble pr., 2/6	0	2	1⅓
Spain	1 Peseta	0	0	9⅓
Sweden and Norway	18 Kronor	1	0	0
Switzerland	Franc	0	0	9½
Turkey	1 Piastre—nearly	0	0	2¼
do.	£—Turkish	0	18	0
West Indies	Dollar	0	4	2¾

Currency of British Dominions and Colonies.

Imperial Sterling coins are the sole legal metallic currency in the following British Colonies

Union of S. Africa and South Africa generally	Gibraltar
Falkland Island	New Zealand
Fiji	St. Helena

In the following Dominions special coins are current in addition to the Imperial series :—

Australian Commonwealth—Special florins, shillings, sixpences, and threepences in silver, and pence and half pence in bronze of the same weights and composition as Imperial coins of these denominations, but of special designs.

Currency of British Dominions and Colonies.—*Continued.*

British Guinea and certain West Indian Islands.—A special groat of four pence.

Guernsey.—Eight doubles (=1 penny), 4, 2, and 1 double.

Jamaica.—Nickel bronze pence, half pence and farthings.

Malta.—One third of a farthing.

Nigeria North and South.—One penny (nickel bronze) and one tenth penny aluminium and nickel-bronze), all perforated.

Colonies possessing Special Metallic Currencies.

Colony.	Monetary Unit (standard Coin.)	Value. In English Currency		Value. Pieces to the Pound.	Gold Coins.	Silver and other Subsidiary Coins.
		s.	d.			
British Honduras.	Gold Dollar ...	4	1½	4.867	British and United States.	Silver—50,25,10, & 5 cents.
	Silver „ ...	1	9*	11.43*	......	Nickel—5 cts. Bronze, cents.
British North Borneo.	Mexican Dollar...	1	9*	11.42*	......	Nickel—5, 2½, and 1 cent. Bronze 1 and ½ cent.
Canada	Silver Dollar on gold basis ...	4	1½	4.867	British and United States. 10 & 5 dollars.	Silver—1 dollar, 50, 25, 10 and 5 cents. Bronze—cents.
Ceylon	Indian Rupee at fixed rating.	1	4	15.	British Gold ...	Silver—50, 25 and 10 cents. Nickel—5 cents. Copper—5, 1, ½ and ¼ cents.
Cyprus	Piastre	0	1⅓	180.	British Gold ...	Silver—18, 9, 4 & 3 piastres. Bronze—1, ½ and ¼ piastres.
East Africa ...	Indian Rupee at fixed rating.	1	4	15.	......	Silver—50 and 25 cents. Nickel (perforated) 10, 5, 1 and ½ cent.
Hong Kong (and Labuan.)	Dollar Mexican or British.	1	9‡	11.43*	......	Silver—50, 20, 10 and 5 cts. Bronze 1 & 1/17 cent.
India	Rupee (fixed rating)=16 annas =64 pice.	1	4	15.	British Gold ...	Silver ½, ¼ & ⅛. Nickel serrated 1/16 R. Copper—2, 1, ½ & ⅓ pice or pie.
Newfoundland ...	Dollar on gold basis.	4	1⅓	4.8	......	Silver—50, 20, 10, 5 cents, Bronze—cents.
Strait Settlements.	S. D. Dollar at fixed rating.	2	4	8.57	British Gold ...	Silver 1 dollar, 50, 20, 10, 5 Bronze 1, ½ & ¼ cent.
Uganda † ...	......	......		......	......	....

N.B.—Silver Rupees and Dollars are no longer at fixed ratings but vary with the exchange.

* Variable.

† Same as East Africa.

‡ Now 5 8/¼.

Conversion of Annas and Pies into Cents of Mauritius.

Amount in Annas	Amount in Pies.												
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Equivalent in Cents.
0	...	.01	.01	.02	.02	.03	.03	.04	.04	.05	.05	.06	
1	.06	.0677	.0729	.0781	.0833	.0885	.0987	.0989	.1041	.1093	.1145	.1197	
2	.12	.1302	.1354	.1406	.1458	.1510	.1562	.1614	.1666	.1718	.1770	.1822	
3	.19	.1927	.1979	.2031	.2083	.2135	.2187	.2239	.2291	.2343	.2395	.2447	
4	.25	.2552	.2604	.2656	.2708	.2760	.2812	.2864	.2916	.2968	.3020	.3072	
5	.31	.3177	.3229	.3281	.3333	.3385	.3437	.3489	.3541	.3593	.3645	.3697	
6	.37	.3802	.3854	.3906	.3958	.4010	.4062	.4114	.4166	.4218	.4270	.4322	
7	.44	.4427	.4479	.4531	.4583	.4635	.4687	.4739	.4791	.4843	.4895	.4947	
8	.50	.5052	.5104	.5156	.5208	.5260	.5312	.5364	.5416	.5468	.5520	.5572	
9	.56	.5677	.5729	.5781	.5833	.5885	.5937	.5989	.6041	.6093	.6145	.6197	
10	.62	.6320	.6354	.6406	.6458	.6510	.6562	.6614	.6666	.6718	.6770	.6822	
11	.69	.6927	.6979	.7031	.7083	.7135	.7187	.7239	.7291	.7343	.7395	.7447	
12	.75	.7552	.7604	.7656	.7708	.7760	.7812	.7864	.7916	.7968	.8020	.8072	
13	.81	.8177	.8229	.8281	.8933	.8385	.8437	.8489	.8541	.8593	.8645	.8697	
14	.87	.8802	.8254	.8906	.8958	.9010	9062	.9116	.9166	.9218	.9270	.9322	
15	.94	.9427	.9479	.9531	.9583	.9635	.9687	.9739	.9691	.9843	.9895	.9947	
16	R. 1												

	At Par.	50 % Exchange.
The Rupee	= 2/ = 2.50 francs.	1 s. 4 d. 1.67 ($1\frac{2}{3}$)
1,000 Rupees	= £ 100 = 2500 francs.	£ 66. 13. 4 1666.67
One Shilling	= 0.50 rupees	0.75
One Franc	= 0.40 ,,	0.60

Tables of Exchange Equivalents in Rupees and Sterling, together with conversion factors.—Table A.

Indian Quotation per Rupee	Equivalent Mauritius Quotation	Rate of Exchange.	Factors to convert into Rupees (a).	Indian Quotation per Rupee.	Equivalent Mauritius Quotation	Rate of Exchange.	Factors to convert into Rupees (a).
s. d.	per £	% prem.		s. d.	per £	% prem.	
1.3 16/32	15.48	54.84	15.484	1.4	15.00	50.00	15.000
17/32	15.45	54.54	15.454	1.4 1/32	14.97	49.70	14.970
18/32	15.42	54.23	15.423	2/32	14.94	49.40	14.940
19/32	15.39	53.92	15.392	3/32	14.91	49.12	14.912
20/32	15.36	53.61	15.361	4/32	14.88	48.83	14.883
21/32	15.33	53.30	15.330	5/32	14.85	48.54	14.854
22/32	15.30	53.00	15.300	6/32	14.83	48.26	14.826
23/32	15.27	52.70	15.270	7/32	14.80	47.97	14.797
24/32	15.24	52.38	15.238	8/32	14.77	47.69	14.769
25/32	15.21	52.07	15.207	9/32	14.74	47.41	14.741
26/32	15.18	51.77	15.177	10/32	14.71	47.12	14.712
27/32	15.15	51.49	15.149	11/32	14.68	46.84	14.684
28/32	15.12	51.19	15.119	12/32	14.66	46.56	14.656
29/32	15.09	50.90	15.090	13/32	14.63	46.28	14.628
30/32	15.06	50.58	15.058	14/32	14.60	46.01	14.601
31/32	15.03	50.30	15.029	15/32	14.57	45.73	14.573
1.4	15.00	50.00	15.000	16/32	14.54	45.45	14.545

Example.—To convert rupees into sterling at any given rate of exchange in Table **A** divide the value in rupees by factor (a) and convert the decimals of a £ into shillings and pence from Table **B.**

Exchange @ 52.50. Convert Rs. 6,753.26 ÷ 15.250 = £ 442.837 = 442.16.8¾.

Tables of Exchange Equivalents in Rupees and Sterling.—A. (*Continued.*)

Indian Quotation per Rupee	Equivalent Mauritius Quotation.	Rate of Exchange	Factors to convert into Rupees (a).	Indian Quotation. Per Rupee	Equivalent Mauritius Quotation.	Rate of Exchange	Factors to convert into Rupees (a).
s.d.	per £	% prem.		s.d.	per £	% prem.	
1.4 17/32	14.51	45.17	14.517	1.6 8/32	13.15	31.50	13.150
18/32	14.49	44 90	14.490	9/32	13.12	31.28	13.128
19/32	14.46	44.63	14.463	10/32	13.10	31.05	13.105
20/32	14.43	44.36	14.436	11/32	13.08	30.83	13.083
21/32	14.40	44.09	14.409	12/32	13.06	30.61	13.061
22/32	14.38	43.82	14.382	13/32	13.03	30.39	13.039
23/32	14.35	43.55	14.355	14/32	13.01	30.16	13.016
24/32	14.32	43.28	14.328	15/32	12.99	29.94	12.994
25/32	14.30	43.01	14.301	16/32	12.97	29.72	12.972
26/32	14.27	42.75	14.275	17/32	12.95	29.51	12.951
27/32	14.24	42.48	14.248	18/32	12.92	29.29	12.929
28/32	14.22	42.22	14.222	19/32	12.90	29.07	12.907
29/32	14.19	41.95	14.195	20/32	12.88	28.85	12.885
30/32	14.16	41.69	14.169	21/32	12.86	28.64	12.864
31/32	14.14	41.43	14.143	22/32	12.84	28.42	12.842
1.5	14.11	41.17	14.117	23/32	12.82	28.21	12.821
1/32	14.09	40.91	14.091	24/32	12.80	28.00	12.800
2/32	14.06	40.65	14.065	25/32	12.77	27.78	12.778
3/32	14.04	40.40	14.040	26/32	12.75	27.57	12.757
4/32	14.01	40.14	14.014	27/32	12.73	27.36	12.736
5/32	13.98	39.89	13.989	28/32	12.71	27.15	12.715
6/32	13.96	39.63	13.963	29/32	12.69	26.94	12.694
7/32	13.93	39.38	13.938	30/33	12.67	26.73	12.673
8/32	13.91	39.13	13.913	31/32	12.65	26.52	12.652
9/32	13·88	38.87	13.887	1.7	12.63	26.31	12.631
10/32	13.86	38.62	13.862	1/32	12.61	26.10	12.610
11/32	13.83	38.37	13.837	2/32	12.59	25.90	12.590
12/32	13.81	38.12	13.812	3/32	12.56	25.69	12.569
13/32	13.78	37.88	13.788	4/32	12.54	25.49	12.549
14/32	13.76	37.63	13.763	5/32	12.52	25.28	12.528
15/32	13.73	37.38	13.738	6/32	12.50	25.08	12.508
16/32	13.71	37.14	13.714	7/32	12.48	24 87	12.487
17/32	13.68	36.89	13.689	8/32	12.46	24.67	12.467
18/32	13.66	36.65	13.665	9/32	12.44	24.47	12.447
19/32	13.64	36.41	13.641	10/32	12.42	24.27	12.427
20/32	13.61	36.17	13.617	11/32	12.40	24.07	12.407
21/32	13.59	35.92	12.592	12/32	12.38	23.87	12.387
22/32	13.56	35.68	13.568	13/32	12.36	23.67	12.367
23/32	13.54	35.44	13.544	14/32	12.34	23.47	12.347
24/32	13.52	35.21	13.521	15/32	12.32	23.27	12.327
25/32	13.49	34.97	13.497	16/32	12.30	23.07	12.307
26/32	13.47	34.73	13.473	17/32	12.28	22.88	12.288
27/32	13.45	34.50	13.450	18/32	12.26	22.68	12.268
28/32	13.42	34.26	13.426	19/32	12.24	22.48	12.248
29/32	13.40	34.03	13.403	20/32	12.22	22.29	12.229
30/32	13.37	33.79	13.379	21/32	12.20	22.09	12.209
31/32	13.35	33.56	13.356	22/32	12.19	21.90	12.190
1.6	13.33	33.33	13.333	23/32	12.17	21.71	12.171
1/32	13.31	33.10	13.310	24/32	12.15	21.51	12.151
2/32	13.28	32.87	13.287	25/32	12.13	21.32	12.132
3/32	13.26	32.64	13.264	26/32	12.11	21.13	12.113
4/32	13.24	32.41	13.241	27/32	12.09	20.94	12.094
5/32	13.21	32.18	13.218	28/32	12.07	20.75	12.075
6/32	13.19	31.95	13.195	29/32	12.05	20.56	12.056
7/22	13.17	31.93	13.193	30/32	12.03	20.37	12.037

(a) See page F. 15,

Tables of Exchange Equivalents in Rupees and Sterling.—A. (*Continued.*)

Indian Quotation per Rupee	Equivalent Mauritius Quotation.	Rate of Exchange.	Factors to convert into Rupees (a).
s.d.	Per £	% prem.	
1.7 31/32	12.01	20.18	12.018
1.8	12.00	20.00	12.000
1/32	11.98	19.81	11.981
2/32	11.96	19.62	11.962
3/32	11.94	19.44	11.944
4/32	11.92	19.25	11.925
5/32	11.90	19.06	11.906
6/32	11.88	18.88	11.888
7/32	11.87	18.70	11.870
8/32	11.85	18.51	11.851
9/32	11.83	18.33	11.833
10/32	11.81	18.15	11·815
11/32	11.79	17.97	11.797
12/32	11.77	17.79	11.779
13/32	11.76	17.61	11.761
14/32	11.74	17.43	11.743
15/32	11.72	17.25	11.725
16/32	11.70	17.07	11.707
17/32	11.68	16.89	11.689
18/32	11.67	16.71	11.671
19/32	11.65	16.54	11.654
20/32	11.63	16.36	11.636
21/32	11.61	16.18	11.618
22/32	11.60	16.01	11.601
23/32	11.58	15.83	11.583
24/32	11.56	15.66	11.566
25/32	11.54	15.48	11.548
26/32	11.53	15 31	11.531
27/32	11.51	15.14	11.514
28/32	11.49	14.97	11.497
29/32	11.47	14.79	11.479
30/32	11.46	14.62	11.462
31/32	11.44	14.45	11.445
1.9	11.42	14.28	11.428
1/32	11.41	14.11	11.411
2/32	11 39	13.94	11.394
3/32	11.37	13.77	11.377
4/32	11.36	13.60	11.360
5/32	11.34	13.44	11.344
6/32	11.32	13.27	11.327
7/32	11.31	13.10	11.310
8/32	11.29	12.94	11.294
9/32	11.27	12.77	11.277
10/32	11.26	12.60	11.260
11/32	11.24	12.44	11.244
12/32	11.22	12.28	11.228
13/32	11.21	12.11	11.211
14/32	11.19	11.95	11.195
15/32	11.17	11.79	11.179
16/32	11.16	11.62	11.162
17/32	11.14	11.46	11.146
18/32	11.13	11.30	11.130
19/32	11.11	11,14	11.114
20/32	11.09	10.98	11.098
21/32	11.08	10.82	11.082
22/32	11.06	10.66	11.066
23/32	11.05	10.50	11.050
24/32	11.03	10.34	11.034
25/32	11.01	10.18	11.018
26/32	11.00	10.02	11.002
27/32	10.98	9.87	10.987
28/32	10.97	9.71	10.971
29/32	10.95	9.55	10.955
30/32	10.94	9.40	10.940
31/32	10.92	9.24	10.924
1.10	10.90	9.09	10.909
1/32	10.89	8.94	10.894
2/32	10.87	8.78	10.878
3/32	10.86	8.63	10.863
4/32	10.84	8.47	10.847
5/32	10.83	8.32	10.832
6/32	10.81	8.17	10.817
7/32	10.80	8.02	10.802
8/32	10.78	7.87	10.787
9/32	10.77	7.71	10.771
10/32	10.75	7.56	10.756
11/32	10.74	7.41	10.741
12/32	10.72	7.26	10.726
13/32	10.71	7.11	10.711
14/32	10.69	6.96	10.696
15/32	10.68	6.82	10.682
16/32	10.66	6.67	10.667
17/32	10.65	6.52	10.652
18/32	10.63	6.37	10.637
19/32	10.62	6.22	10.622
20/32	10.60	6.08	10.608
21/32	10.59	5.93	10.593
22/32	10.57	5.79	10.579
23/32	10.56	5.64	10.564
24/32	10.54	5.49	10.549
25/32	10.53	5.35	10.535
26/32	10.52	5.21	10.521
27/32	10.50	5.06	10.506
28/32	10.49	4.92	10.492
29/32	10.47	4.77	10.477
30/32	10.46	4.63	10.463
31/32	10.44	4.49	10.449
1.11	10.43	4.35	10.435
1/32	10.42	4.21	10.421
2/32	10.40	4.06	10.406
3/32	10.39	3.92	10.392
4/32	10.37	3.78	10.378
5/32	10.36	3.64	10.364
6/32	10.35	3.50	10.350
7/32	10.33	3.36	10.336
8/32	10.32	3.23	10.323
9/32	10.30	3.09	10.309
10/32	10.29	2.95	10.295
11/32	10.28	2.81	10.281
12/32	10.26	2.67	10 267

(a) See page F. 15.

Tables of Exchange Equivalents in Rupees and Sterling.—A. (*Continued.*)

Indian Quotation. Per Rupee	Equivalent Mauritius Quotation	Rate of Exchange	Factors to convert into Rupees (a).	Indian Quotation. Per Rupee	Equivalent Mauritius Quotation	Rate of Exchange	Factors to convert into Rupees (a).
s.d.	Per £	% prem.		sd.	Per £	% prem.	
1.11 13/32	10.25	2.54	10.254	2.00 7/32	9.91	0.90%	9.910
14/32	10.24	2.40	10.240	8/32	9.89	1.03 ,,	9.897
15/32	10.22	2.26	10.226	9/32	9.88	1.16 ,,	9.884
16/32	10.21	2.13	10.213	10/32	9.87	1.29 ,,	9.871
17/32	10.19	1.99	10.199	11/32	9.85	1.41 ,,	9.859
18/32	10.18	1.86	10.186	12/32	9.84	1.54 ,,	9.846
19/32	10.17	1.72	10.172	13/32	9.83	1.66 ,,	9.834
20/32	10.15	1.59	10.159	14/32	9.82	1.79 ,,	9.821
21/32	10.14	1.45	10.145	15/32	9.80	1.92 ,,	9.808
22,32	10.13	1.32	10.132	16/32	9.79	2.04 ,,	9.796
23/32	10.11	1.19	10.119	17/32	9.78	2.17 ,,	9.783
24/32	10.10	1.05	10.105	18/32	9.77	2.29 ,,	9.771
25/32	10.09	0.92	10.092	19/32	9.75	2.41 ,,	9.759
26/32	10.07	0.79	10.079	20/32	9.74	2.54 ,,	9.746
27/32	10.06	0.66	10.066	21/32	9.73	2.66 ,,	9.734
28/32	10.05	0.52	10.052	22/32	9.72	2.78 ,,	9.722
29/32	10.03	0.39	10.039	23/32	9.70	2.91 ,,	9.709
30/32	10.02	0 26	10.026	24,32	9.69	3.03 ,,	9.697
31/32	10.01	0.13	10.013	25/32	9.68	3.15 ,,	9.685
2.00	10.00	Par Discount	10.000	26/32	9.67	3.27 ,,	9.673
1/32	9.98	Dist. 0.13%	9.987	27/32	9.66	3.40 ,,	9.660
2/32	9.97	0.26 ,,	9.974	28/32	9.64	3.52 ,,	9.648
3/32	9.96	0.39 ,,	9.961	29/32	9.63	3.64 ,,	9.636
4/32	9.94	0·52 ,,	9.948	30/32	9.62	3.76 ,,	9,624
5/32	9.93	0.65 ,,	9.935	31/32	9.61	3.88 ,,	9.612
6/32	9.92	0.78 ,,	9.922	2.01	9.60	4.00 ,,	9.600

It will be noticed that, in the column headed Rate of Exchange in the above tables, the percentage of the equivalent quotation of the Rupee in Sterling is given on the corresponding par value. This is the method adopted by the local Mauritius Bank (the Mauritius Commercial Bank). There is evidently no special objection to this method provided that the par value is clearly specified, but it avoids all ambiguity if an equivalence is given instead of a percentage variation.

The simplest method of determining this percentage, as well as the Mauritius Equivalent Quotation, where the Indian Quotation is used in 32nd. of a penny, is to divide the number of 32nds. of one penny in £ 1 by the number of 32nds. in the Indian Quotation, thus :

Rs. 1 = 1/4 = 512 thirty seconds
20/ = 7680 thirty seconds
Equivalent Mauritius Quotation = Rs. 15.00 to the £
= 50 % exchange on the par value of Rs. 10.00 to the £.

In this way it is evident that 100% discount would give rise to an infinite value of the Sterling equivalent or the Franc equivalent thus :

1 R. = 40/– = 99.5 % discount
1 R. = 400/– = 99.95 ,,
1 R. = 4000/– = 99.995 ,,

The same process has been adopted for the table of Francs the par value being Rs. 10 = 25.00.

It will be noticed that there exists at times a small discrepancy between the Mercantile Bank of India equivalent quotation and the local Mauritius Bank percentage quotation, due apparently, to the fact that the par value of the latter is used at Fcs. 25.00 or 1 Frc. = Rs. 0.40, whereas the par value in francs is not specified in the equivalent quotation of the Mercantile Bank.

The equivalents and percentages in francs are obtained as follows :

$$\text{Rs. } 10 = \qquad\qquad\qquad \text{Fr. } 1 =$$

$$50\ \% = \frac{25}{15.00} = \overset{\text{Frs.}}{16.67} \qquad \frac{1}{1.667} = \overset{\text{Rs.}}{0.600}$$

$$49\ \% = \frac{25}{14.90} = \overset{\text{Frs.}}{16.77} \qquad \frac{1}{16.77} = \overset{\text{Rs.}}{0.596}$$

If the par exchange is Frs. 25.20 per Rs. 10, then 50% exchange = 16,80 Frs. per 10 Rs, (1 Fr. = 0.595 Rs.)

ERRATA SLIP.

p. F. 18. Top of seventh column *for* % prem *read* % Discount.

Last line but on *for* $\frac{1}{16.77}$ *read* $\frac{1}{1.677}$

Extension of Exchange Tables.

After the completion of the table on page F. 18 the Bank exchange equivalent continued to fall and reached Rs. 8.85 per £ in January 1920. The table has in consequence been extended. Values up to 1s. 10d. = Rs. 10.909 per £ are those used by the Mercantile Bank, but the last figure is not always correct. After 1s. 10d. = Rs. 10.909 the exchange equivalents were computed correctly. A table of par values of pence and shillings at Rs. 10 to the £ (1 R. = 2/–) has also been added.

Table for converting Rupees into Sterling and vice versa at Rs. 10 per £ 1. (One Rupee = 2/-)

Sterling.	Rupees.	Sterling.	Rupees.	Sterling.	Rupees.	Sterling.	Rupees.
¼ d	Rs. 0.01	4½ d.	Rs. 0.19	9 d.	Rs. 0.37	5/–	Rs. 2.50
½	0.02	4¾	0.20	9	0.38	6/–	3.00
¾	0.03	5	0.21	9¼	0.39	7/–	3.50
1	0.04	5¼	0.22	9½	0.40	8/–	4.00
1¼	0.05	5½	0.23	9¾	0.41	9/–	4.50
1½	0.06	5¾	0.24	10	0.42	10/–	5.00
1¾	0.07	6	0.25	10¼	0.43	11/–	5.50
2	0.08	6¼	0.26	10½	0.44	12/–	6.00
2¼	0.09	6½	0.27	10¾	0.45	13/–	6.50
2½	0.10	6¾	0.28	11	0.46	14/–	7.00
2¾	0.11	7	0.29	11¼	0.47	15/–	7.50
3	0.12	7¼	0.30	11½	0.48	16/–	8.00
3	0.13	7½	0.31	11¾	0.49	17/–	8.50
3¼	0.14	7¾	0.32	1/–	0.50	18/–	9.00
3½	0.15	8	0.33	2/–	1.00	19/–	9.50
3¾	0.16	8¼	0.34	3/–	1.50	20/–	10.00
4	0.17	8½	0.35	4/–	2.00		
4¼	0.18	8¾	0.36				

Extension of Tables of Exchange Equivalents in Rupees and Sterling.

Indian Quotation per Rupee	Equivalent Mauritius Quotation.	Rate of Exchange.	Factors to convert into Rupees. (*a*)	Indian Quotation per Rupee	Equivalent Mauritius Quotation.	Rate of Exchange.	Factors to convert into Rupees. (*a*)
s.d.	Per £	Discount		s.d.	Per £	Discount	
2/1	Rs. 9.60	4.00 %	9.600	2/1 24/32	Rs. 9.32	6.80 %	9.320
1/32	9.59	4.12	9.588	25/32	9.31	6.91	9.309
2/32	9.58	4.24	9.576	26/32	9.30	7.02	9.293
3/32	9.56	4.36	9.564	27/32	9.29	7.13	9.287
4/32	9.55	4.48	9.552	28/32	9.27	7.25	9.275
5/32	9.54	4.60	9.540	29/32	9.26	7.36	9.264
6/32	9.53	4.71	9.529	30/32	9.25	7.47	9.253
7/32	9.52	4.83	9.517	31/32	9.24	7.58	9.242
8/32	9.50	4.95	9.505	2/2	9.23	7.69	9.231
9/32	9.49	5.07	9.493	1/32	9.22	7.80	9.220
10/32	9.48	5.19	9.481	2/32	9.21	7.91	9 209
11/32	9.47	5.30	9.470	3/32	9.20	8.02	9.198
12/32	9.46	5.42	9.458	4/32	9.19	8.13	9.187
13/32	9.45	5.54	9.446	5/32	9.18	8.24	9.176
14/32	9.43	5.65	9.435	6/32	9.16	8.35	9.165
15/32	9.42	5.77	9.423	7/32	9.15	8.46	9.154
16/32	9.41	5.89	9.412	8/32	9.14	8.57	9.143
17/32	9.40	6.00	9.400	9/32	9.13	8.68	9.132
18/32	9.39	6.11	9.389	10/32	9.12	8.79	9.121
19/32	9.38	6.23	9.377	11/32	9.11	8.90	9.110
20/32	9.37	6.34	9.366	12/32	9.10	9.00	9.100
21/32	9.35	6.46	9.354	13/32	9.08	9.11	9.089
22/32	9.34	6.57	9.343	14/32	9.08	9.22	9.078
23/32	9.33	6.68	9.332	15/32	9.07	9.33	9.067

(a) See page F. 15.

Extension of Tables of Exchange Equivalents in Rupees and Sterling. (*Contd*).

Indian Quotation per Rupee	Equivalent Mauritius Quotation.	Rate of Exchange.	Factors to convert into Rupees. (*a*)
s.d.	Per £	Discount	
2/2 16/32	Rs. 9.06	9.43 %	9.057
17/32	9.05	9.54	9.046
18/32	9.04	9.65	9.035
19/32	9.02	9.75	9.025
20/32	9.01	9.86	9.014
21/32	9.00	9.96	9.004
22/32	8.99	10.07	8.993
23/32	8.98	10.18	8.982
24/32	8.97	10.28	8.972
25/32	8.96	10.39	8.961
26/32	8.95	10.49	8.951
27/32	8.94	10.59	8.941
28/32	8.93	10.70	8.930
29/32	8.92	10.80	8.920
30/32	8.91	10.90	8.910
31/32	8.90	11.01	8.899
2/3	8.89	11.11	8.889
1/32	8.88	11.21	8.879
2/32	8.87	11.32	8.868
3/32	8.86	11.42	8.858
4/32	8.85	11.52	8.848
5/32	8.84	11.62	8.838
6/32	8.83	11.72	8.828
7/32	8.82	11.82	8.818
8/32	8.81	11.93	8.807
9/32	8.80	12.03	8.797
10/32	8.79	12.13	8.787
11/32	8.78	12.23	8.777
12/32	8.77	12.33	8.767
13/32	8.76	12.43	8.757
14/32	8.75	12.53	8.747
15/32	8.74	12.63	8.737
16/32	8.73	12.73	8.727
17/32	8.72	12.83	8.717
18/32	8.71	12.93	8.707
19/32	8.70	13.02	8.698
20/32	8.69	13.12	8.688
21/32	8.68	13.22	8.678
22/32	8.67	13.32	8.668
23/32	8.66	13.42	8.658
24/32	8.65	13.51	8.649
25/32	8.64	13.61	8.639
26/32	8.63	13.71	8.629
27/32	8.62	13.80	8.620
28/32	8.61	13.90	8.610
29/32	8.60	14.00	8.600
30/32	8.59	14.09	8.591
31/32	8.58	14.19	8.581
2/4	8.57	14.29	8.571
1/32	8.56	14.38	8.562
2/32	8.55	14.48	8.552
3/32	8.54	14.57	8.543
4/32	8.53	14.67	8.533
5/32	8.52	14.76	8.524
6/32	8.51	14.86	8.514
7/32	8.50	14.95	8.505
8/32	8.50	15.04	8.496
2/4 9/32	Rs. 8.49	15.14	8.486
10/32	8.48	15.23	8.477
11/32	8.47	15.33	8.467
12/32	8.46	15.42	8.458
13/32	8.45	15.51	8.449
14/32	8.44	15.60	8.440
15/32	8.43	15.70	8.430
16/32	8.42	15.79	8.421
17/32	8.41	15.88	8.412
18/32	8.40	15.97	8.403
19/32	8.39	16.07	8.393
20/32	8.38	16.16	8.384
21/32	8.38	16.25	8.375
22/32	8.37	16.34	8.366
23/32	8.36	16.43	8.357
24/32	8.35	16.52	8.348
25/32	8.34	16.61	8.339
26/32	8.33	16.70	8.330
27/32	8.32	16.79	8.321
28/32	8.31	16.88	8.312
29/32	8.30	16.97	8.303
30/32	8.29	17.06	8.294
31/32	8.28	17.15	8.285
2/5	8.28	17.24	8.276
1/32	8.27	17.33	8.267
2/32	8.26	17.42	8.258
3/32	8.25	17.51	8.249
4/32	8.24	17.60	8.240
5/32	8.23	17.68	8.232
6/32	8.22	17.77	8.223
7/32	8.21	17.86	8.214
8/32	8.21	17.95	8.205
9/32	8.20	18.04	8.196
10/32	8.19	18.12	8.188
11/32	8.18	18.21	8.179
12/32	8.17	18.30	8.170
13/32	8.16	18.38	8.162
14/32	8.15	18.47	8.153
15/32	8.14	18.56	8.144
16/32	8.14	18.64	8.136
17/32	8.13	18.73	8.127
18/32	8.12	18.82	8.118
19/32	8.11	18.90	8.110
20/32	8.10	18.99	8.101
21/32	8.09	19.07	8.093
22/32	8.08	19.16	8.084
23/32	8.08	19.24	8.076
24/32	8.07	19.33	8.067
25/32	8.06	19.41	8.059
26/32	8.05	19.50	8.050
27/32	8.04	19.58	8.042
28/32	8.03	19.67	8.033
29/32	8.03	19.75	8.025
30/32	8.02	19.83	8.017
31/32	8.01	19.90	8.008
2/6	8.00	20.00	8.000

(a) See page F. 15.

Exchange Table of Francs and Rupees.

Value of Rs. 10	Rate on par value. Rs. 10=25 Fcs.	Value of 1 Fr.	Value of Rs. 10	Rate on par value. 25 Fcs.=Rs. 10	Value of 1 Fr.
Frs.	% Premium	Rs. c.	Frs.	% Discount.	Rs. c.
16.67	50	0.600	25.25	1	0.396
16.77	49	0.596	25.52	2	0.392
16.89	48	0.592	25.77	3	0.388
17.01	47	0.588	26.04	4	0.384
17.12	46	0.584	26.32	5	0.380
17.24	45	0.580	26.60	6	0.376
17.36	44	0.576	26.88	7	0.372
17.48	43	0.572	27.17	8	0.368
17.60	42	0.568	27.47	9	0.364
17.73	41	0.564	27.78	10	0.360
17.86	40	0.560	28.09	11	0.356
17.99	39	0.556	28.41	12	0.352
18.12	38	0.552	28.73	13	0.348
18.25	37	0.548	29.07	14	0.344
18.38	36	0.544	29.41	15	0.340
18.52	35	0.540	29.76	16	0.336
18.66	34	0.536	30.00	17	0.332
18.80	33	0.532	30.49	18	0.328
18.94	32	0.528	30.86	19	0.324
19.08	31	0.524	31.25	20	0.320
19.23	30	0.520	31.64	21	0.316
19 38	29	0.516	32.05	22	0.312
19.53	28	0.512	32.47	23	0.308
19.69	27	0.508	32.89	24	0.304
19.84	26	0.504	33.33	25	0.300
20.00	25	0.500	33.78	26	0.296
20 16	24	0.496	34.24	27	0.292
20.33	23	0.492	34.73	28	0.288
20 49	22	0.488	35.21	29	0.284
20.66	21	0.484	35.71	30	0.280
20.83	20	0.480	36.23	31	0.276
21.01	19	0.476	36.76	32	0·272
21.19	18	0.472	37.31	33	0.268
21.37	17	0.468	37.88	34	0.264
21.56	16	0.464	38.46	35	0.260
21.73	15	0.460	39.06	36	0.256
21.93	14	0.456	39.68	37	0.252
22.13	13	0.452	40.33	38	0.248
22.32	12	0.448	40.98	39	0.244
22.53	11	0.444	41.66	40	0.240
22.73	10	0.440	42.38	41	0.236
22.94	9	0.436	43.11	42	0.232
23.15	8	0.432	43.86	43	0.228
23.36	7	0.428	44.64	44	0.224
23.58	6	0.424	45.45	45	0.220
23.81	5	0.420	46.29	46	0.216
24.04	4	0.416	47.17	47	0.212
24.28	3	0.412	48 07	48	0.208
24.51	2	0.408	49.02	49	0.204
24.75	1	0.404	50.00	50	0.200
25.00	Par.	0.400	Infinity	100	0.000

To convert shillings and pence into Decimals of 1 £— TABLE B.

Pence	Decimals of £	Pence	Decimals of £	Shillings	Decimals of £
¼	.001	6¼	.026	1	.05
½	.002	6½	.027	2	.10
¾	.003	6¾	.028	3	.15
1	.004	7	.029	4	.20
1¼	.005	7¼	.030	5	.25
1½	.006	7½	.031	6	.30
1¾	.007	7¾	.032	7	.35
2	.008	8	.033	8	.40
2¼	.009	8¼	.034	9	.45
2½	.010	8½	.035	10	.50
2¾	.011	8¾	.036	11	.55
3	.012	9	.038	12	.60
3¼	.014	9¼	.039	13	.65
3½	.015	9½	.040	14	.70
3¾	.016	9¾	.041	15	.75
4	.017	10	.042	16	.80
4¼	.018	10¼	.043	17	.85
4½	.019	10½	.044	18	.90
4¾	.020	10¾	.045	19	.95
5	.021	11	.046	20	1.00
5¼	.022	11¼	.047		
5½	.023	11½	.048		
5¾	.024	11¾	.049		
6	.025	12	.050		

Table for converting Rupees in Sterling and vice versa at rate of 1/4 per rupee— 15 Rs. per £.

TABLE C.

Sterling.	Rupees.		Sterling.	Rupees.		Sterling.	Rupees.		Sterling.	Rupees.	
	Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts
Farthing 1	...	01½	Shlngs. 7	5	25	£'s 6	90	00	£'s 600	9000	00
Pence 1	...	06	8	6	00	7	105	00	700	10500	00
2	...	13	9	6	75	8	120	00	800	12000	00
3	...	19	10	7	50	9	135	00	900	13500	00
4	...	25	11	8	25	10	150	00	1000	15000	00
5	...	31	12	9	00	20	300	00	2000	30000	00
6	...	38	13	9	75	30	450	00	3000	45000	00
7	...	44	14	10	50	40	600	00	4000	60000	00
8	...	50	15	11	25	50	750	00	5000	75000	00
9	...	56	16	12	00	60	900	00	6000	90000	00
10	...	63	17	12	75	70	1050	00	7000	105000	00
11	...	69	18	13	50	80	1200	00	8000	120000	00
Shillings 1	...	75	19	14	25	90	1350	00	9000	135000	00
2	1	50	£'s 1	15	00	100	1500	00	10000	150000	00
3	2	25	2	30	00	200	3000	00	20000	300000	00
4	3	00	3	45	00	300	4500	00	30000	450000	00
5	3	75	4	60	00	400	6000	00	40000	600000	00
6	4	50	5	75	00	500	7500	00	50000	750000	00

TABLE D.

Rupees.	Sterling.			Rupees.	Sterling.			Rupees.	Sterling.			Rupees.	Sterling.		
Cents.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1			¼	1		1	4	100	6	13	4	10000	666	13	4
2			¼	2		2	8	200	13	6	8	20000	1333	6	8
3			½	3		4	0	300	20	0	0	30000	2000	0	0
4			¾	4		5	4	400	26	13	4	40000	2666	13	4
5			¾	5		6	8	500	33	6	8	50000	3333	6	8
6			1	6		8	0	600	40	0	0	60000	4000	0	0
7			1¼	7		9	4	700	46	13	4	70000	4666	13	4
8			1¼	8		10	8	800	53	6	8	80000	5333	6	8
9			1½	9		12	0	900	60	0	0	90000	6000	0	0
10			1½	10		13	4	1000	66	13	4	100000	6666	13	4
20			3¼	20	1	6	8	2000	133	6	8	200000	13333	6	8
30			4¾	30	2	0	0	3000	200	0	0	300000	20000	0	0
40			6½	40	2	13	4	4000	266	13	4	400000	26666	13	4
50			8	50	3	6	8	5000	333	6	8	500000	33333	6	8
60			9½	60	4	0	0	6000	400	0	0	600000	40000	0	0
70			11¼	70	4	13	4	7000	466	13	4	700000	46666	13	4
80		1	1	80	5	6	8	8000	533	6	8	800000	53333	6	8
90		1	2½	90	6	0	0	9000	600	0	0				

Wages Ready Reckoner in Rupees and Cents.

Rate per month.	Month of			
	28 days.	29 days.	30 days.	31 days.
	Amount per day.			
Rs. 1	.036	.034	.033	.032
2	.071	.069	.067	.065
3	.107	.103	.100	.097
4	.143	.138	.133	.129
5	.179	.172	.167	.161
6	.214	.207	.200	.194
7	.250	.241	.233	.226
8	.286	.276	.267	.258
9	.321	.310	.300	.290
10	.357	.345	.333	.323
11	.393	.379	.367	.355
12	.429	.414	.400	.387
13	.464	.448	.433	.419
14	.500	.483	.467	.452
15	.536	.517	.500	.484
16	.571	.552	.533	.516
17	.607	.586	.567	.548
18	.643	.621	.600	.581
19	.679	.655	.633	.613
20	.714	.690	.667	.645
21	.750	.724	.700	.677
22	.786	.759	.733	.710
23	.821	.793	.767	.742
24	.857	.828	.800	.774
25	.893	.862	.833	.806
26	.929	.897	.867	.839
27	.964	.931	.900	.871
28	1.000	.966	.933	.903
29	1.036	1.000	.967	.935
30	1.071	1.034	1.000	.968
35	1.250	1.207	1.168	1.129
40	1.429	1.379	1.333	1.290
45	1.607	1.552	1.500	1.452
50	1.786	1.724	1.667	1.613
55	1.964	1.897	1.833	1.774
60	2.143	2.069	2.000	1.935
Rs. 65	2.321	2.241	2.167	2.097
70	2.500	2.414	2.333	2.258
75	2.679	2.586	2.500	2,419
80	2.857	2.759	2.667	2.581
85	3.036	2.931	2.833	2.742
90	3.214	3.103	3.000	2.903
95	3.393	3.276	3.167	3,065
100	3.571	3.448	3.333	3.226
120	4.286	4.138	4.000	3.871
140	5.000	4.828	4.667	4.516
160	5.714	5.517	5.333	5,161
180	6.429	6.207	6.000	5.806
200	7.143	6.897	6.667	6.452
220	7.857	7.586	7,333	7.097
240	8.571	8.276	8.000	7.742
260	9.286	8.966	8.667	8.387
280	10.000	9.655	9,330	9.032
300	10.714	10.345	10.000	9.677
320	11.428	11.035	10.667	10.323
340	12.143	11.724	11.333	10.968
350	12.500	12.069	11.667	11.290
360	12.858	12.414	12.000	11.613
380	13.572	13.104	12.667	12.258
400	14.286	13.793	13.333	12.903
500	17.857	17.241	16,666	16.129
600	21.428	20.690	20.000	19.355
700	25.000	24.138	23.333	22.581
800	28.571	27.586	26.666	25.806
900	32.143	31.035	30.000	29.032
1000	35.714	34.483	33.333	32.258
1100	39.285	37.931	36.666	35.484
1200	42.857	41.380	40.000	38.710
1300	46.428	44.828	43.333	41.935
1400	50.000	48.276	46.666	45.161
1500	53.571	51.724	50.000	48,387

Table for converting Atmospheric Pressure in Millibars to the equivalent height of the Mercury Column in inches at Temperature 0° Centigrade and Standard gravity of 45° Latitude.

(1 millibar=0.02953 inch.)

Millibars	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Diffce.	
	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	mb.	ins.
910	26.873	26.902	26.932	26.961	26.991	27.021	27.050	27.080	27.109	27.139	.1	.003
920	27.168	27.198	27.227	27.257	27.286	27.317	27.345	27.375	27.404	27.434	.2	.006
930	27.463	27.493	27.523	27.552	27.582	27.611	27.641	27.670	27.700	27.729	.3	.009
940	27.759	27.788	27.818	27.847	27.877	27.906	27.936	27.965	27.995	28.025	.4	.012
950	28.054	28.084	28.113	28.143	28.172	28.202	28.231	28.261	28.290	28.320	.5	.015
960	28.349	28.379	28.408	28.438	28.467	28.497	28.527	28.556	28.586	28.615	.6	.018
970	28.645	28.674	28.704	28.733	28.763	28.792	28.822	28.851	28.881	28.910	.7	.021
980	28.940	28.969	28.999	29.029	29.058	29.088	29.117	29.147	29.176	29.206	.8	.014
990	29.235	29.265	29.294	29.324	29.353	29.383	29.412	29.442	29.471	29.502	.9	.027
1000	29.531	29.560	29.590	29.619	29.649	29.678	29.708	29.737	29.767	29.796	1.0	.030
1010	29.826	29.855	29.885	29.914	29.944	29.974	30.003	30.033	30.062	30.092		
1020	30.121	30.151	30.180	30.210	30.239	30.269	30.298	30.328	30.357	30.387		
1030	30.417	30.446	30.476	30.505	30.535	30.564	30.594	30.623	30.653	30.682		
1040	30.712	30.741	30.771	30.800	30.830	30.859	30.889	30.919	30.948	30.978		

Table for converting Atmospheric Pressure in Millibars to the equivalent height of the Mercury Column in miilimetres at Temperature 0° Centigrade and Standard gravity of 45° Latitude.

(millibar=0.75008 mm.)

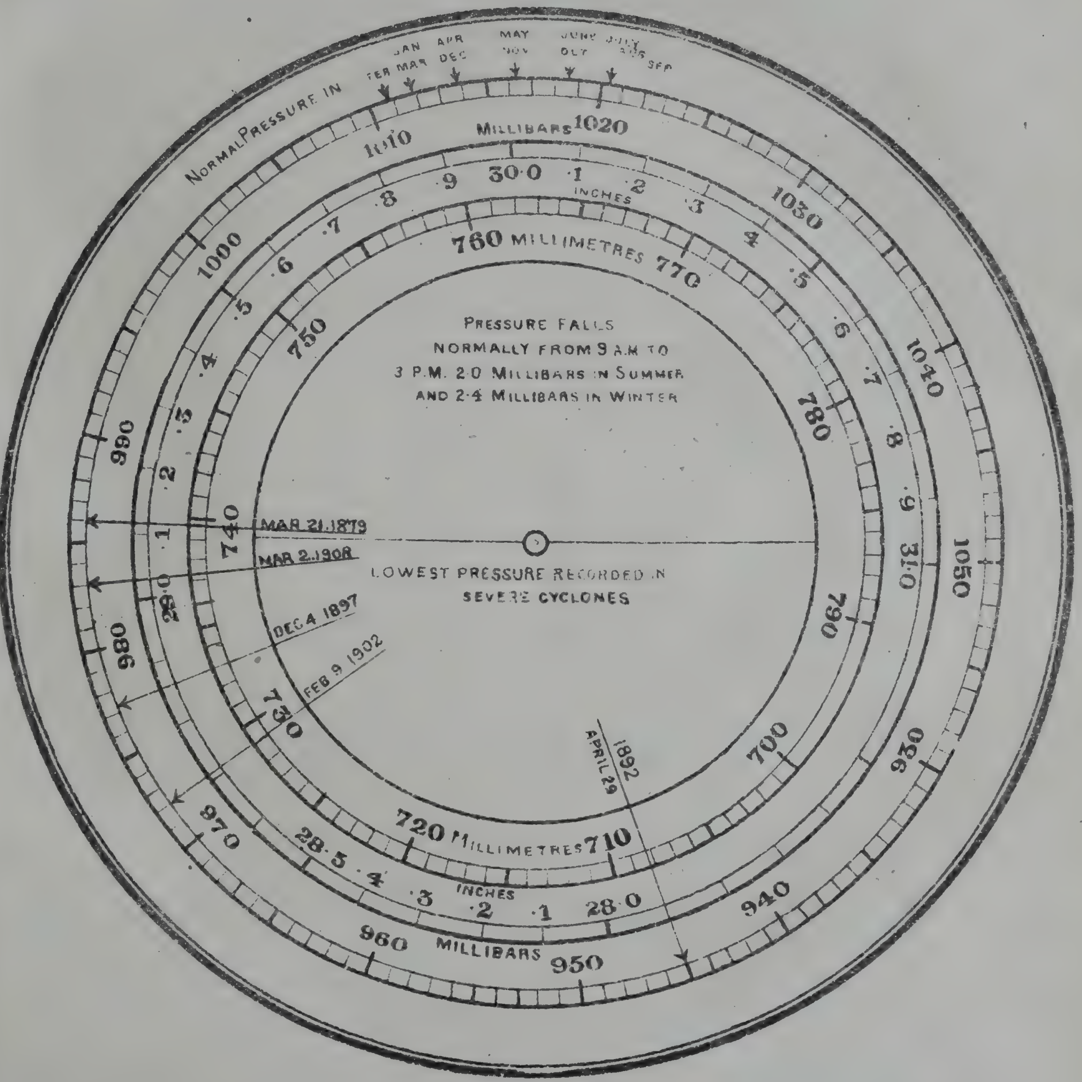
Millibars	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Diffce.	
	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mb.	mm.
910	682.6	683.3	684.1	684.8	685.6	686.3	687.1	687.8	688.6	689.3	.1	.075
920	690.1	690.8	691.6	692.3	693.1	693.8	694.6	695.3	696.1	696.8	.2	.150
930	697.6	698.3	699.1	699.8	700.1	701.3	702.1	702.8	703.6	704.3	.3	.225
940	705.1	705.8	706.6	707.3	708.1	708.8	709.6	710.3	711.1	711.8	.4	.300
950	712.6	713.3	714.1	714.8	715.6	716.3	717.1	717.8	718.6	719.3	.5	.375
960	720.1	720.8	721.6	722.2	723.1	723.8	724.6	725.3	726.1	726.8	.6	.450
970	727.6	728.3	729.1	729.8	730.6	731.3	732.1	732.8	733.6	734.3	.7	.525
980	735.1	735.9	736.6	737.3	738.1	738.9	739.6	740.3	741.1	741.9	.8	.600
990	742.6	743.3	744.1	744.9	745.6	746.3	747.1	747.8	748.6	749.3	.9	.675
1000	750.1	750.8	751.6	752.3	753.1	753.8	754.6	755.3	756.1	756.8	1.0	.750
1010	757.6	758.3	759.1	759.8	760.6	761.3	762.1	762.8	763.6	764.3		
1020	765.1	765.8	766.6	767.3	768.1	768.8	769.6	770.4	771.1	771.9		
1030	772.6	773.4	774.1	774.9	775.6	776.4	777.1	777.9	778.6	779.4		
1040	780.1	781.6	782.4	783.1	783.9	784.6	785.4	786.1	786.9	787.6		

Hourly fall of barometer (approximate) when the cyclone is travelling directly toward Mauritius.

Distance from Mauritius.	Kilometers 500 to	400 to	300 to	200 to	100 to	50 to the centre.
Hourly fall in millibars...	0.5	0.7	1.0	2.5	8.5	8.5 à 15
,, ,, in millimetres	0.4	0.5	0.8	2.0	6.5	6.5 à 12.5
,, ,, in inches	.015	.020	.030	.075	.250	.250 à 500
Distance from Mauritius ...	Miles. 310 to	250 to	190 to	125 to	60 to	30 to the centre.

N.B.—The fall varies considerably near the centre in different cyclones.

MAURITIUS ALMANAC—PRESSURE CHART



EXPLANATION.

To obtain comparative readings in absolute units, inches or millimetres, place a straight ruler on the chart from the centre ⊙ *to the reading given and read off on the scales required*

MAURITIUS STATIONERY & PRINTING Cº LTD   LITH. BY L. D. RELAND

Correction to Barometer in millibars to reduce observations made at any hour to the 9 a.m. reading.

Hour of day.	January	February	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	m.b.	m.b.	m.b.	m.b.	m.b.	m.b.	m.b.	m.b.	m.b.	m.b.	m.b.	m.b.
Midnight ...	+0.2	+0.2	+0.3	+0.5	+0.5	+0.7	+0.6	+0.6	+0.6	+ 0.4	+0.3	+0.2
1 ...	,, 0.7	,, 0.3	,, 0.8	,, 0.9	,, 0.9	,, 1.0	,, 0.9	,, 0.8	,, 0.9	,, 0.8	,, 0.7	,, 0.7
2 ...	,, 1.1	,, 0.7	,, 1.3	,, 1.3	,, 1.3	,, 1.4	,, 1.2	,, 1.2	,, 1.2	,, 1.2	,, 1.2	,, 1.1
3 ...	,, 1.3	,, 1.1	,, 1.6	,, 1.7	,, 1.7	,, 1.7	,, 1.6	,, 1.5	,, 1.6	,, 1.5	,, 1.4	,, 1.2
4 ...	,, 1.3	,, 1.4	,, 1.6	,, 1.8	,, 1.8	,, 1.8	,, 1.7	,, 1.7	,, 1.7	,, 1.6	,, 1.3	,, 1.2
5 ...	,, 0.9	,, 1.4	,, 1.5	,, 1.6	,, 1.6	,, 1.7	,, 1.7	,, 1.6	,, 1.6	,, 1.3	,, 1.0	,, 0.9
6 ...	,, 0.5	,, 1.1	,, 1.1	,, 1.2	,, 1.3	,, 1.4	,, 1.4	,, 1.3	,, 1.2	,, 0.8	,, 0.5	,, 0.4
7 ...	,, 0.1	,, 0.7	,, 0.6	,, 0.7	,, 0.8	,, 0.9	,, 0.9	,, 1.5	,, 0.7	,, 0.4	−0.2	−0.1
8 ...	Zero	Zero	,, 0.2	,, 0,3	,, 0.2	,, 0.3	,, 0.3	,, 0.3	,, 0.2	,, 0.1	Zero	Zero
9 ...	Zero	Zero	Zero	Zero	Zero	Zero	Zero	Zero	Zero	Zero	Zero	Zero
10 ...	+0.2	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2
11 ...	,, 0.4	,, 0.3	,, 0.4	,, 0.4	,, 0.5	,, 0.7	,, 0.5	,, 0.5	,, 0.6	,, 0.7	,, 0.6	,, 0.5
Noon ...	,, 0.8	,, 0.7	,, 0.9	,, 1.0	,, 1.2	,, 1.4	,, 1.3	,, 1.3	,, 1.3	,, 1.4	,, 1.2	,, 1.6
13 ...	,, 1.2	,, 1.2	,, 1.4	,, 1.7	,, 1.9	,, 2.0	,, 1.9	,, 1.9	,, 1.9	,, 2.0	,, 1.6	,, 1.5
14 ...	,, 1.6	,, 1.6	,, 1.9	,, 2.1	,, 2.3	,, 2.4	,, 2.3	,, 2.3	,, 2.4	,, 2.4	,, 2.2	,, 1.8
15 ...	,, 1.9	,, 1.9	,, 2.1	,, 2.3	,, 2.4	,, 2.4	,, 2.4	,, 2.4	,, 2.6	,, 2.6	,, 2.4	,, 2.1
16 ...	,, 2.0	,, 2.0	,, 2.1	,, 2.2	,, 2.2	,, 2.2	,, 2.2	,, 2.3	,, 2.4	,, 2.5	,, 2.3	,, 2.1
17 ...	,, 1.7	,, 1.7	,, 1.8	,, 1.8	,, 1.8	,, 1.9	,, 1.9	,, 2.0	,, 2.1	,, 2.1	,, 1.9	,, 1.7
18 ...	,, 1.2	,, 1.2	,, 1.4	,, 1.4	,, 1.4	,, 1.5	,, 1.5	,, 1.6	,, 1.7	,, 1.6	,, 1.4	,, 1.2
19 ...	,, 0.5	,, 0.6	,, 0.8	,, 0.8	,, 0.9	,, 1.1	,, 1.1	,, 1.2	,, 1.2	,, 0.9	,, 0.7	,, 0.5
20 ...	,, 0.1	,, 0.2	,, 0.3	,, 0.3	,, 0.4	,, 0.6	,, 0.7	,, 0.7	,, 0.6	,, 0.4	,, 0.2	,, 0.1
21 ...	−0.2	−0.2	−0.1	Zero	,, 0.2	,, 0.4	,, 0.4	,, 0.4	,, 0.3	,, 0.1	−0.1	−0,2
22 ...	−0.4	−0.3	−0.2	Zero	,, 0.1	,, 0.9	,, 0.4	,, 0.4	,, 0.2	Zero	−0.2	−0.3
23 ...	−0.2	−0.2	Zero	+0.2	,, 0.3	,, 0.4	,, 0.4	,, 0.4	,, 0.4	+0.1	−0.7	+0.2

Table giving the angle between the Direction of the wind and the line joining the centre of the cyclone with the place of observation.

Distance of centre from Mauritins (in miles.)		900	600	300	200	100	50
		points.	points.	points.	points.	points.	points.
Cyclone ...	Approaching	6.0	6.7	8.3	8.8	9.5	9.6
	Receding	11.5	10.5	10.5	11.1	10.1	9.8

Thus for approaching cyclones at a distance of 900 miles from Mauritius the mean angle between the direction of the wind and the line joining the observer and the centre of the cyclone is 6.0 points while at a distance of 50 miles this angle becomes 9.6 points.

For receding cyclones the corresponding figures are 11.5 points and 9.8 points.

Equivalent values of the Pressure of the wind for varying velocities in metres per second and miles per hour.

Metres per second	Miles per hour	Pressure. Grammes per sq. cm.	Pressure. Pounds per sq. foot	Metres per second	Miles per hour	Pressure. Grammes per sq. c.m.	Pressure. Pounds per sq. foot
1	2.2	...	...	10	22.4	0.7	1.5
2	4.5	...	0.1	20	44.7	2.9	6.0
3	6.7	0.1	0.1	30	67.1	6.5	13.5
4	8.9	0.1	0.2	40	89.5	11.7	24.0
5	11.2	0.2	0.4	50	111.8	18.3	37.5
6	13.4	0.3	0.5	60	134.2	26.3	54.0
7	15.7	0.4	0.7	70	156.6	35.9	73.5
8	17.9	0.5	1.0	80	179.0	46.9	96.0
9	20.1	0.6	1.2	90	201.3	59.3	121.5
10	22.4	0.7	1.5				

Pounds per square foot = .003 V.V. (V = velocity in miles per hour)
" " = .015 V.V. (V = " metres per second)
Grammes per square centimetre = 0.48824 P. (P = pressure in lbs. per square foot)
" " " = 0.00733 V.V. (V = velocity in metres per second)

Table for converting velocity of the wind in metres per second to the equivalent velocity in miles per hour, as recorded by the Robinson Anemometer using the factor 2.2.

(1 mètre par second = 2.2369 mile per hour).

Metres per Second.	.0	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9
	Miles per hour.									
0	……	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.0
1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.3
2	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.5
3	6.7	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.7
4	8.9	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.7	11.0
5	11.2	11.4	11.6	11.9	12.1	12.3	12.5	12.8	13.0	13.2
6	13.4	13.6	13.9	14.1	14.3	15.5	14.8	15.0	15.2	15.4
7	15.7	15.9	16.1	16.3	16.6	16.8	17.0	17.2	17.4	17.7
8	17.9	18 1	18.3	18.6	18.8	19.0	19.2	19.5	19.7	19.9
9	20.1	20.4	20.6	20.8	21.0	21.3	21.5	21.7	21.9	22.1
10	22.4	22.6	22.8	23.0	23.3	23.5	23.7	23.9	24.2	24.4
11	24.6	24.8	25.1	25.3	25.5	25.7	25.9	26.2	26.4	26.6
12	26.8	27.1	27.3	27.5	27.7	28.0	28.2	28.4	28.6	28.9
13	29.1	29.3	29.5	29.8	30.0	30.2	30.4	30.6	30.9	31.1
14	31.3	31.5	31.8	32.0	32.2	32.4	32.7	32.9	33.1	33.3
15	33.6	33.8	34.0	34.2	34.4	34.7	34.9	35.1	35.3	35.6
16	35.8	36.0	36.2	36.5	36.7	36.9	37.1	37.4	37.6	37.8
17	38.0	38.3	38.5	38.7	38.9	39.1	39.4	39.6	39.0	40.0
18	40.3	40.5	40.7	40.9	41.2	41.4	41.6	41.8	42.1	42.3
19	42.5	42.7	42.9	43.2	43.4	43.6	43.8	44.1	44.3	44.5
20	44.7	45.0	45.2	45.4	45.6	45.9	46.1	46.3	46.5	46.8
21	47.0	47.2	47.4	47.6	47.9	48.1	48.3	48.5	48.8	49.0
22	49.2	49.4	49.7	49.9	50.1	50.3	50.6	50.8	51.0	51.2
23	51.4	51.7	51.9	52.1	52.3	52.6	52.8	53.0	53.2	53.5
24	53.7	53.9	54.1	54.4	54.6	54.8	55.0	55.3	55.4	55.7
25	55.9	56.1	56.4	56.6	56.8	57.0	57.3	57.4	57.7	57.9
26	58.2	58.4	58.6	58.8	59.1	59.3	59.6	59.7	59.9	60.2
27	60.4	60.6	60.8	61.1	61.3	61.6	61.7	62.0	62.2	62.4
28	62.6	62.9	63.1	63.3	63.6	63.8	64.0	64.2	64.4	64.6
29	64.9	65.1	65.3	65.6	65.8	66.0	66.3	66.4	66.7	66.9
30	67.1	67.3	67.6	67.8	68.0	68.2	68.4	68.7	68.9	69.1

Metres per Second.	……	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9
	Miles per hour.									
30	67.1	69.3	71.6	73.8	76.1	78.3	80.6	82.8	85.0	87.2
40	89.5	91.7	94.0	96.2	98.4	100.7	102.9	105.1	107.4	109.6
50	111.8	114.1	116.3	118.6	120.8	123.0	125.3	127.5	129.7	132.0
60	134.2	136.5	138.7	141.0	143.2	145.4	147.6	149.9	152.1	154.3
70	156.6	158.8	161.1	163.3	165.5	167.8	170.0	172.2	174.5	176.7

Table for converting Millimetres into inches, for Rainfall measurements.

Millimetres.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.
		0.04	0.08	0.12	0.16	0.20	0.24	0.28	0.31	0.35
10	0.39	0.43	0.47	0.51	0.55	0.59	0.63	0.67	0.71	0.75
20	0.79	0.83	0·87	0.91	0.95	0.98	1.02	1.06	1.10	1.14
30	1.18	1.22	1.26	1.30	1.34	1.38	1.42	1.46	1.50	1.54
40	1.58	1.62	1.65	1.69	1.73	1.77	1.81	1.85	1.89	1.93
50	1.97	2.01	2.05	2.09	2.13	2.17	2.21	2.25	2.29	2.32
60	2.36	2.40	2.44	2.48	2.52	2.56	2.60	2.64	2.68	2.72
70	2.76	2.80	2.84	2.88	2.92	2.96	2.99	3.03	3.07	3.11
80	3.15	3.19	3.23	3.27	3.31	3.35	3.39	3.43	3.47	3.51
90	3.55	3.59	3.62	3.66	3.70	3.74	3.78	3.82	3.86	3.90
100	3.94	3.98	4.02	4.06	4.10	4.14	4.18	4.22	4.26	4.29
110	4.33	4.37	4.41	4.45	4.49	4.53	4.57	4.61	4.65	4.69
120	4.73	4.77	4.81	4.85	4.89	4.93	4.96	5.00	5.04	5.08
130	5.12	5.16	5.20	5.24	5.28	5.32	5.36	5.40	5.44	5.48
140	5.52	5.56	5.59	5.63	5.67	5.71	5.75	5.79	5.83	5.87
150	5.91	5.94	5.98	6.02	6.06	6.10	6.14	6.18	6.22	6.25
160	6.29	6.33	6.37	6.41	6.45	6.49	6.53	6.57	6.61	6.65
170	6.69	6.73	6.77	6.81	6.85	6.88	6.92	6.96	7.00	7.04
180	7.08	7.12	7.16	7.20	7.24	7.28	7.32	7.36	7.40	7.44
190	7.48	7.52	7.55	7.59	7.63	7.67	7.71	7.75	7.79	7.83
200	7.87	7.91	7.95	7.99	8.03	8.07	8.11	8.15	8.19	8.22
210	8.26	8.30	8.34	8.38	8.42	8.46	8.50	8.54	8.58	8.62
220	8.66	8.70	8.74	8.78	8.82	8.85	8.89	8.93	8.97	9.01
230	9.05	9.09	9.13	9.17	9.21	9.25	9.29	9.33	9.37	9.41
240	9.45	9.49	9.52	9.56	9.60	9.64	9.68	9.72	9.76	9.80
250	9.84	9.88	9.92	9.96	10.00	10.04	10.08	10.12	10.16	10.19

Millimetres.	...	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.
200	7.87	8.26	8.66	9.05	9.45	9.84	10.23	10.63	11.02	11.42
300	11.81	12.20	12.60	12.99	13.39	13.78	14.17	14.57	14.96	15.36
400	15.75	16.14	16.54	16.93	17.32	17.72	18.11	18.51	18.90	19.30
500	19.68	20.07	20.47	20.86	21.26	21.65	22.04	22.44	22.83	23.23
600	23.62	24.01	24.41	24.80	25.20	25.59	25.99	26.38	26.77	27.17
700	27.56	27.95	28.35	28.74	29.13	29.53	29.92	30.32	30.71	31.10
800	31.62	31.89	32.29	32.68	33.08	33.46	33.85	34.25	34.64	35.04
900	35.46	35.82	36.22	36.61	37.01	37.40	37.79	38.19	38.58	38.98
1000	39.37	39.76	40.16	40.55	40.94	41.34	41.73	42.13	42.52	42.92

Millimetres.	..	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900
	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins..	ins.	ins.	ins.
1000	39.4	43.3	47.2	51.2	55.1	59.1	63.0	66.9	70.9	74.8
2000	78.7	82.6	86.6	90.5	94.5	98.4	102.3	106.3	110.2	114.2
3000	118.1	122.0	126.0	129.9	133.9	137.8	141.7	145.7	149.6	153.6
4000	157.5	161.4	165.4	169.3	173.2	177.2	181.1	185.1	189.0	193.0
5000	196.8	200.7	204.7	208.6	212.6	216.5	220.4	224.4	228.3	232.3

Velocity of the wind and corresponding force in the Beaufort Scale.

Metres per second.	Beaufort Scale.	Nautical designation.	Metres per second.	Beaufort Scale.	Nautical designation.
1.3	0				
3.6	1	Light air	17.9	7	Mod. gale
5.8	2	„ breeze	21.5	8	Fresh „
8.1	3	Gentle „	25.0	9	Strong „
10.3	4	Moderate breeze	29.0	10	Whole „
12.5	5	Fresh „	33.5	11	Storm
15.2	6	Strong „	40.0	12	Hurricane

Table for converting readings on the Centigrade and absolute thermometer Scales into the equivalent readings on the Fahrenheit Scale.

Absolute.	Centigrade.	.0	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.9	.7	.8	.9
°		Fah. °	Fah. °	Fah. °	Fah. °	Fah. °	Fah. °	Fah. °	Fah. °	Fah. °	Fah. °
275	2	35.6	35.8	36.0	36.1	36.3	36.5	36.7	36.9	37.0	37.2
276	3	37.4	37.6	37.8	37.9	38.1	38.3	38.5	38.7	38.8	39.0
277	4	39.2	39.4	39.6	39.7	39.9	40.1	40.3	40.5	40.6	40.8
278	5	41.0	41.2	41.4	41.5	41.7	41.9	42.1	42.3	42.4	42.6
279	6	42.8	43.0	43.2	43.3	43.5	43.7	43.9	44.1	44.2	44.4
280	7	44.6	44.8	45.0	45.1	45.3	45.5	45.7	45.9	46.0	46.2
281	8	46.4	46.6	46.8	46.9	47.1	47.3	47.5	47.7	47.8	48.0
282	9	48.2	48.4	48.6	48.7	48.9	49.1	49.3	49.5	49.6	49.8
283	10	50.0	50.2	50.4	50.5	50.7	50.9	51.1	51.3	51.4	51.6
284	11	51.8	52.0	52.2	52.3	52.5	52.7	52.9	53.1	53.2	53.4
285	12	53.6	53.8	54.0	54.1	54.3	54.5	54.7	54.9	55.0	55.2
286	13	55.4	55.6	55.8	55.9	56.1	56.3	56.5	56.7	56.8	57.0
287	14	57.2	57.4	57.6	57.7	57.9	58.1	58.3	58.5	58.6	58.8
288	15	59.0	59.2	59.4	59.5	59.7	59.9	60.1	60.3	60.4	60.6
289	16	60.8	61.0	61.2	61.3	61.5	61.7	61.9	62.1	62.2	62.4
290	17	62.6	62.8	63.0	63.1	63.3	63.5	63.7	63.9	64.0	64.2
291	18	64.4	64.6	64.8	64.9	65.1	65.3	65.5	65.7	65.8	66.0
292	19	66.2	66.4	66.6	66.7	66.9	67.1	67.3	67.5	67.6	67.8
293	20	68.0	68.2	68.4	68.5	68.7	68.9	69.1	69.3	69.4	69.6
294	21	69.8	70.0	70.2	70.3	70.5	70.7	70.9	71.1	71.2	71.4
295	22	71.6	71.8	72.0	72.1	72.3	72.5	72.7	72.9	73.0	73.2
296	23	73.4	73.6	73.8	73.9	74.1	74.3	74.5	74.7	74.8	75.0
297	24	75.2	75.4	75.6	75.7	75.9	76.1	76.3	76.5	76.6	76.8
298	25	77.0	77.2	77.4	77.5	77.7	77.9	78.1	78.3	78.4	78.6
299	26	78.8	79.0	79.2	79.3	79.5	79.7	79.9	80.1	80.2	80.4
300	27	80.6	80.8	81.0	81.1	81.3	81.5	81.7	81.9	82.0	82.2
301	28	82.4	82.6	82.8	82.9	83.1	83.3	83.5	83.7	83.8	84.0
302	29	84.2	84.4	84.6	84.7	84.9	85.1	85.3	85.5	85.6	85.8
303	30	86.0	86.2	86.4	86.5	86.7	86.9	87.1	87.3	87.4	87.6
304	31	87.8	88.0	88.2	88.3	88.5	88.7	88.9	89.1	89.2	89.4
305	32	89.6	89.8	90.8	90.1	90.3	90.5	90.7	90.9	91.0	91.2
306	33	91.4	91.6	91.8	91.9	92.1	92.3	92.5	92.7	92.8	93.0
307	34	93.2	93.4	93.6	93.7	93.9	94.1	94.3	94.5	94.6	94.8
308	35	95.0	95.2	95.4	95.5	95.7	95.9	96.1	96.3	96.4	96.6
309	36	96.8	97.0	97.2	97.3	97.5	97.7	97.9	98.1	98.2	98.4
310	37	98.6	98.8	99.0	99.1	99.3	99.5	99.7	99.9	100.0	100.2

I.—ADMINISTRATION.

The Council of Government.

The Executive Council.

His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of H. M. Forces.
The Officer Commanding H. M. Troops.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Procureur & Advocate General.
The Receiver General.

The Legislative Council.

Ex-officio.

His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of H. M. Forces.
The Officer Commanding H. M. Troops.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Procureur and Advocate General.
The Receiver General.
The Collector of Customs and Harbour Master.
The Protector of Immigrants.
The Director of Public Works and Surveys.
The Director, Medical and Health Department.

Elected Members.	Date of Election.	Electoral District.
V. Amand Esnouf	12th January 1916 ...	Plaines Wilhems
Sir Henry Leclézio, K.C.M.G.	13th do. ...	Moka
Frédérick Melchior Louis Rouillard, K.C. ...	14th do. ...	Savanne
Dr. Eugène Laurent	17th do. :	Port Louis
G. Edouard Nairac	17th do. ...	do.
Joseph Antoine Maurice Martin ...	19th do. ...	Rivière du Rempart
Emile Sauzier, K.C., O.B.E.	21st do. ...	Pamplemousses
Gaston Gébert	25th do. ...	Grand Port
J. Philippe Raffray	26th do. ...	Black River
Joseph A. Duclos	31st do. ...	Flacq

Nominated Members.	Office, if any.	Date of Nomination.
....	Director of Public Instruction ...	....
Edward Cleather Fraser, C.M.G. ...	....	April 14 1910.
Louis Henry Alexis Noël	....	do.
Robert Balfour Graham	....	do.
Martial Louis August Noël	Registrar General	do.
A. J. Dykes	General Manager of Railways ...	....
Hassan Sakir, M.B.	....	do.
Pierre Adam	....	do.
H. A. Tempany, D. Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S. ...	Director of Agriculture ...	May 26 1917.

The Council of the Municipal Corporation of Port Louis 1920.

MAYOR :	DEPUTY-MAYOR :
Dr. Edgar Laurent	G. M. Issac

WARD I.	WARD II.	WARD III.	WARD IV.
Hon. Dr. O. E. Laurent,	M. G. M. Issac,	MM. C. Grégoire	MM. J. Tranquille
MM. E. Auguste,	Hon. E. Nairac,	— G. A. Poupard,	— M. Edouard,
L. A. Célestin.	Dr. Edg. Laurent.	— R. E. Pezzani.	— A. de Boucherville.

A new Election will be held on the 12th of February 1920 to replace the Hon. Dr. Eug. Laurent n leave.

Administration.—*Continued.*

Board of Commissioners for the town of Curepipe.

Ordinance No. 12 *of* 1889 *and* 5 *of* 1914

The Boundaries of the Town of Curepipe are defined in Schedule A. of Ordinance No. 12 of 1880.

Dr. W. T. Edwards, C.M.G.— *Chairman,*
Hon. M. Martin,
Hon. E. Sauzier, K. C., O. B. E.
G. Antelme,
Edouard Rouillard.
Adrien Hourquebie.

Board of Commissioners for the town of Beau-Bassin and Rose-Hill.

Appointed under Ordinance No. 31 *of* 1895 *and* 37 *of* 1914.

The limits of the town of Beau Rassin and Rose Hill are defined in Schedule A. of Ordinance No. 31 of 1895,

Henry Delisse.—*Chairman*
Mamode Ibrahim Atchia.
L. Esnouf.
Alfred de Pitray.
Jules Hein.
Henri Goupille.
M. Mac Donald.
The Sanitary Warden, Plaines Wilhems.

Board of Commissioners for the Town of Quatre Bornes.

Ordinance No. 33 *of* 1895 *and* 18 *of* 1914.

The boundaries of the town of Quatre Bornes are defined in Schedule A of Ordinance No. 32 of 1895.

Capt. H. G. Hitchcock. M.B.E.—*Chairman,*
M. Carosin.
A. de Maroussem.
A. de Senneville.
E. Leclézio.
The Sanitary Warden, Plaines Wilhems.

District Boards.

Constituted under Ordinances Nos. 9 *of* 1900 *and* 14 *of* 1909.

PAMPLEMOUSSES.

Ex-Officio Members ...	The Honorable E. Sauzier... *Chairman.*
do.	The Honorable the Director of Public Works and Surveys.
do.	The Government Medical Officer for the District.
Appointed by the Governor...	Antoine Harel.
do.	A. d'Unienville.
do.	Nemours Langlois.
do.	Dr. G. Atcham.
do.	R. de Brugada Vila.
do.	T. Labauve d'Arifat.
do.	A. du Peloux de St. Romain.

RIVIERE DU REMPART.

Ex-Officio Members ...	The Honorable M. Martin—*Chairman.*
do.	The Honorable the Director of Public Works and Surveys.
do.	The Government Medical Officer for the District.
Appointed by the Governor...	H. Rouillard.
do.	Paul Adam.
do.	E. Rouillard.
do.	Michel Martin.
do.	Gustave Maurel.
do.	Léopold de Senneville.
do.	Raymond Lagesse.
do.	Adrien Wiehé.

PLAINES WILHEMS.

Ex-Officio Members ...	The Honorable A. Esnouf—*Chairman.*
do.	The Honorable The Director of Public Works and Surveys.
do.	The Honorable The Director of the Medical and Health Dept.
Appointed by the Governor...	Dr. M. X. Nalletamby.
do.	Adrien de Pitray.
do.	Numa Pépin.
do.	V. Singery.
do, ...	V. Nichols.

Administration.—*Continued.*

Flacq.

Ex-Officio Members ...	The Honorable A. Duclos.—*Chairman.*
do.	The Honorable the Director of Public Works and Surveys.
do.	The Government Medical Officer of the District.
Appointed by the Governor...	Arthur Dalais,
do.	Albert d'Unienville,
do.	Maxime Boullé,
do.	M. de Villaine,
do.	George Mayer,
do.	Jules Rousset,
do.	Louis Baschet.

Grand Port.

Ex-Officio Members ...	The Honorable G. Gébert.—*Chairman.*
do.	The Honorable the Director of Public Works and Surveys.
do.	The Government Medical Officer of the District.
Appointed by the Governor...	M. d'Unienville,
do.	Dr. E. de Senneville,
do.	E. Rault,
do.	E. Wilson,
do.	Dr. O. Guérin,
do.	R. d'Arifat,
do.	Dr. S. Chauvin.

Savanne.

Ex-Officio Members ...	The Honorable L. M. Rouillard, K.C.—*Chairman.*
do.	The Honorable the Director of Public Works and Surveys.
do.	The Government Medical Officer of the District.
Appointed by the Governor...	Emile Labat,
do.	E. Le Maire,
do.	T. W. Innes,
do.	Joseph Renaud,
do.	Dr. H. Sauzier.

Black River.

Ex-Officio Members ...	The Honorable P. Raffray.—*Chairman.*
do.	The Honorable the Director of Public Works and Surveys.
do.	The Government Medical Officer of the District.
Appointed by the Governor...	N. d'Unienville,
do.	M. Poupinel de Valencé,
do.	J. Bonnin,
do.	A. Larché,
do.	R. Raffray,
do.	L. Enouf.

Moka.

Ex-Officio Members ...	The Honorable Sir H. Leclézio, K.C.M.G.—*Chairman.*
do.	The Honorable the Director of Public Works and Surveys.
do.	The Government Medical Officer of the District.
Appointed by the Governor...	P. Montocchio,
do.	Jules Régnard,
do.	C. Hardy,
do.	M. Lagesse.

Board of Agriculture.

Ordinance No. 30 of 1912.

His Excellency the Governer.— President
Director of Agriculture.— Vice-President
Hon. Sir H. Leclézio, K.C.M.G.
Hon. Mce Martin
Hon. J. A. Duclos
G. Antelme
E. Carcenac
Arthur Dalais
Thomy d'Arifat
L. H. de Froberville
H. G. Ducray
W. P. Ebbels
Maxime Guimbeau
Amédée Hugnin
T. W. Innes
F. N. Langlois
Georges Mayer
Gabriel Régnard
Adrien Wiéhé
Pundit Bolaram Mookteram

Administration.—*Continued.*

Board of Directors, Mauritius Institute.

(*Under Ordinance No.* 37 *of* 1900, *amended by Ord. No.* 5 *of 1908.*)

The Hon. The Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. Procureur and Advocate General

The President of the Society of Chemist.

Appointed by the Governor.

His Hon. Sir F. A. Herchenroder, Kt., K.C. Chief Judge.
The Hon : Dr Eugène Laurent.
„ H. A. Tempany D.Sc. Director of Agric.
„ Capt. B. A. Francis, B.A.

The Hon. Louis Rouillard, K.C.
Georges Antelme,
Dr W. T. A. Edwards, C.M.G.
A. Walter, Director of the Royal Alfred Observatory.

Committee of Public Instruction.

Ex-Officio-Members.

Ordinance No. 35 of 1913.

The Director of Public Instruction—*Chairman*

The Rector of the Royal College.

Appointed by the Governor.

On the Nomination of the Managers of Grant-in-Aid and Boy's Secondary Schools.

Honorable P. Raffray.

On the Nomination of the Managers of Grant-in-Aid and Girls' Secondary Schools.

Revd. H. Blanchot, M. A.

On the Nomination of the Managers of Roman Catholic Grant-in-Aid Primary Schools

L. A. Celestin I.S.O.
A. de Boucherville,

On the Nomination of the Managers of Protestant Grant-in-Aid Primary Schools

The Venerable Archdeacon H. D. Buswell

Chosen by the Governor

The Revd. J. F. Anderson
The Hon. G. Lincoln

Dr. F. J. R. Momplé
R. Pezzani,

The Hurricane Loan Board Commissioners.—*Ordinance No. 13 of 1894*

Ex-Officio Members

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary—*Chairman*
„ the Procureur and Advocate General
„ the Receiver General
„ the Collector of Customs

Appointed by the Governor

The Hon. E. Sauzier, K.C.
„ Sir H. Leclézio, K.C.M.G.
„ E. Nairac
„ L. Rouillard K.C.
„ E. C. Fraser, C.M.G.
„ R. B. Graham
„ P. Adam

Board of Appeal under the Building Act.—*Ordinance No. 18 of 1896.*

The Hon. The Procureur General—*Chairman*
His Worship The Mayor of Port Louis
The Hon. The Director of Public Works and Surveys

The Hon. A. Duclos
„ G. Gébert

Central Prison Board—*Ordinance No. 21 of 1916*

The Magistrate of the 1st Division of the District Court of Port Louis—*Chairman*,
The Magistrate in charge of Pamplemousses,

The Magistrate in charge of the Districts of Plaines Wilhems & Black River
The Magistrate in charge of Moka.

Appointed by the Governor

H. E. Desmarais,
Ph. Sauzier,

T. Blandin de Chalain.
H. Kœnig.

Administration.—*Continued.*

Licensing Committees.

Port Louis

His Worship the Mayor of Port Louis
The Deputy Inspector General of Police
The Superintendent of Inland Revenue

Pamplemousses

The District Magistrate
Robert Piat,
The Inspector of Inland Revenue

Rivière du Rempart

The District Magistrate
Hon. M. Martin
The Inspector of Inland Revenue

Flacq

The District Magistrate
Inspector of Police
The Inspector of Inland Revenue

Grand Port

The District Magistrate
F. Gébert,
The Inspector of Inland Revenue

Savanne

The District Magistrate
J. de Senneville.
The Inspector of Inland Revenue

Black River

The District Magistrate
F. Carcenac,
The Inspector of Inland Revenue

Plaines Wilhems

The District Magistrate
V. Lamarque,
The Inspector of Inland Revenue

Moka

The District Magistrate
The Inspector of Police
The Inspector of Inland Revenue

Commissioners of the Mare-aux-Vacoas Water Supply.—*Ordinance No. 29 of 1894.*

The Hon. The Director of Public Works and Surveys—*Chairman*
„ M. Martin
The Hon : Louis Noël
Ariste Piat,

Official Visitors to Government Reformatory.

The Hon. the Procureur General
„ the Protector of Immigrants and Poor Law Commissioner
The Director of the Medical and Health Dept.
The Inspector General of Police
The District Magistrate of Moka
The District Magistrate of Plaines Wilhems—Rose Hill Division
The District Magistrate of Plaines Wilhems—Curepipe Division
The Stipendiary Magistrate, Plaines Wilhems

Central Board of Commissioners in Lunacy.—*Article 6 of Ordinance No. 23 of 1906*

The Director of the Medical and Health Department—*Chairman*
The District Magistrate, P. Louis 2nd Division
Dr L. Abel Celestin M. C. M. D. London

Health Officers for Sea Board Districts :—*Ordinance No. 38 of 1897-98*

Dr R. E. de Boucherville for Grand Port
Dr B. A. Sinnatambou for Savanne
Dr de la Roche for Flacq
Dr C. Boudou for Pamplemousses
Dr Lamberty for Rivière du Rempart
Dr E. Chasteauneuf for Black River

Dead Letter Committee.—*Ordinance No. 20 of 1876.*

The Colonial Postmaster.
The Chief Clerk Postal Department.

Administration.—*Continued.*

Tender Board.

The Hon. The Receiver General—*Chairman.*
„ Director of Public Works & Surveys.
The Assistant Colonial Secretary

Board of Trustees of the Morris Legacy.

The President of the Chamber of Agriculture —*Chairman*
The President of the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences

Marine Board.—*Ordinance No.* 42 *of* 1903

The District Magistrate, 1st. Division—*Chairman*
and 5 Assessors selected by His Excellency the Governor.

Historical Records Committee.

A. Daruty de Grandpré—*Chairman*
W. T. A. Edwards, M.D., C.M.G.
Aimé Duvivier,—*Secretary*
De Burgh Edwards
Léon Leclézio
Léoville L'Homme
G. Lincoln

The Trustees of the Public Officers Guarantee Fund.— *Ordinance No. 45 of 1890.*

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary—*Chairman*
The Registrar General
The Procureur and Advocate General
P. Lincoln, as Receiver General
R. Lejeunne, Deputy Collector of Customs

The Mauritius Civil Service Widow's and Orphan's Fund.— (*Ordinance No. 2 of 1800 and 24 of 1905.*)

His Honour Mr Justice Eugène Serret —*Chairman*
P. Lincoln
H. W. J. Lavers
T. Avice
F. de Rosemond

Mauritius Civil Service Mutual Aid Association.— (*Ordinance No.* 22 *of* 1901).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

N. Decotter fils—*Chairman*
H. L. Ahnee—*1st Vice President*
C. A. Standley—*2nd Vice-President*
S. Daby
E. Pérombelon
H. Hurdowar
G. Ambroisine
A. Patté
H. Aliphon
A. Maingard—*Secretary*

Pharmacy Ordinance No. 19 of 1912.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Director of the Health Dept. The Senior Professor of Chemistry of the Royal College.

And one Physician or Surgeon and two Pharmacists to be appointed by the Governor at the time and for the purpose of such examination.

Registration of Agricultural Chemists.—BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Director of Agriculture
F. D. Harwood
L. Fauque
P. de Sornay

2.—SOCIAL & SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

Société Médicale de l'Ile Maurice.— OFFICE BEARERS.

Dr. F. A. Rouget—*President.*
Dr. L. de Chazal—*Vice President.*
Dr. L. Vinson—*Secretary.*
Dr. M. Curé—*Treasurer.*

2.—Social & Scientific Societies

Royal Society of Arts and Sciences.— COUNCIL.

Hon. Sir Henry Leclézio, K.C.M.G.—*President*
Hon. Emile Sauzier,... *Vice President*
D'Emmerez de Charmoy,—*Secretary*
A. Walter, } *Assistant Secretaries*
Louis Baissac }
G. Antelme,—*Treasurer*
Paul Kœnig } *Auditors*
Dr. G. Masson }

P. Paturau,
A. Daruty de Granpré,
A. Esnouf
M. Savrimootoo
G. Régnard
M. Baissac
F. Giraud

Société Horticole de l'Ile Maurice.— MEMBRES DU COMITÉ

Hon. M. Martin,—*Président*
„ E. Sauzier, K. C.—*Vice-Président*
A. de Spéville—*Trésorier*
L. H. de Froberville—*Secrétaire*
N. Daruty de Grandpré—*Vice-Secrétaire*
G. Aubin
P. Sauzier
P. de Sornay

E. Maurel
F. Bijoux
Adrien Dalais
Ed. Rouillard
A. Daruty de Grandpré
Louis Baissac
Hon. L. Rouillard, K.C.

Meteorological Society.— (*Established 1st August 1851*).

COUNCIL—EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

Hon. E. C. Fraser, C.M.G.—*President*
W. T. A. Edwards, M.D.,C.M.G., Esquire—*Vice-President*
A. Walter, F.R.A.S.— *Hon. Secretary & Treasurer*

INOFFICIAL MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

Captain M. Mc Donald
J. J. Gibson
W. P. Ebbels

Mauritius Cricket Club.

PATRON :—His Excellency the Governor.

President—
Vice-President—

Honorary Secretary } H. J. Jourdain,
„ *Treasurer* }

COMMITTEE :

Capt. H. G. Hitchcock, M.B.E.
A. G. D. Jewell.

The Quatre Bornes Tennis Club.

President—Captain H. G. Hitchcock, M. B. E.
Honorary Vice-Presidents— Hon. E. Kœnig and Dr. E. Harel.

Honorary Treasurer & Secretary— J. Margeot.
COMMITTEE :

T. Avice
P. Chevreau
W. Garrioch

F. V. Hall
N. Lagesse

Vacoas Lawn Tennis Club.

PATRON :—His Excellency the Governor.
Incorporated by Charter under Ordinance No. 12 of 1904.

Hon. P. Raffray—*Président*
E. C. Rogers—*Vice-Président*
A. Le Gras—*Trésorier*
M. Kœnig—*Secrétaire*

A. Lagane
L. Larcher
E. Gallet
J. E. Desbleds
W. Garrioch

Social & Scientific Societies.—*Continued.*

Mauritius Jockey Club.

Président d'Honneur—His Excellency the Governor.

Président—M. Paul Rougier Lagane.
COMMISSAIRES :
Tristan Mallac
James Le Maire
Roger Marrier d'Unienville
Maxime Boullé
Secrétaire & Trésorier—G. Tyack.
MEMBRE HONORAIRE :
Dr. W. T. A. Edwards, C.M.G.

Mauritius Turf Club.

Incorporated by Charter under Ordinances Nos. 29 *of* 1884 *and* 21 *of* 1886 *and Proclamation of* 12*th August* 1896.

Président d'Honneur—His Excellency the Governor.
MEMBRES HONORAIRES.
Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G.
Hon. John Middleton, C.M.G.
Hon. Maurice Martin—*Président*
Tristau Mallac—*Secrétaire* p.i.
Hon. J. A. Duclos } *Commissaires.*
M. Boullé }

Automobile Club de Maurice.

His Excellency the Governor—*Président d'Honneur.*

MEMBRES DU COMITÉ :
Hon. P. Adam— *Président.*
Tristan Mallac— *Vice-Président.*
J. Pierre Hardy—*Secrétaire Honoraire*
Roger Cayeux—*Trésorier* „
J, O. Lagesse.
André Le Coultre.
Albert de Maroussem.
G. H. Ireland.
Examinateurs.— MM. Ph. Lagesse—André Le Coultre.

Alliance Française.

Président d'Honneur... M. le Vice-Consul de France
Membres d'Honneur... { Sir H. Leclézio, K.C.M.G., Membre du Conseil Législatif
{ M. Edgar de Rochecouste
Président ... ... F. Paturau, Officser d'Académie, Chevalier du Mérite Agricole, Conseiller du Commerce Extérieur.
Vice-Présidents ... { Georges Antelme, Officier d'Académie,
{ Eugène F. de Rosnay fils.
{ Octave Thévenau, Officier d'Académie.
Secrétaire ... ... Auguste Esnouf,
Trésorier ... ... Maurice Regnard,
MEMBRE DU COMITÉ
Louis Noël
A, M. d'Unienville
Eugène Henry
l'Abbé B. Grimaud
Edwin de Robillard
A. du Peloux de Saint-Romain

Société de St. Vincent de Paul.

Fondée en 1855.
Président d'Honneur—Sa Grandeur Mgr. l'Evêque de Port-Louis.
Président Général à Maurice—M. H. Maingard.
CONSEIL PARTICULIER

Président—H. Maingard
1er *Vice-Président*—Son Hon. Eug. Serret
2me do. D. Mottet
Trésorier—Eugène Henry
Secrétaire—Eloi Florent

Social & Scientific Societies.—*Continued.*

Conference St. Louis.

Président—M. D. Mottet
1er *Vice-Président*—M. Ange Keisler
2me do. „ J. Mottet

Trésorier—M. J. Tranquille
Secrétaire— „ F. H. Camal Boudou

Conference de l'Immaculée Conception.

Président—M. A. H. Bonnet
1er *Vice-Président*—M. E. Florent
2me do. „ L. Moutou

Trésorier— M. E. Mignot
Secrétaire— „ E. Comty

Conference de Sacré-Cœur, Beau Bassin.

Président—M. V. Ribet
1er *Vice-Président*—M. L. Goupille
2me do. „ V. Singery

Trésorier —M. C. Couve
Secrétaire— „ H. G. Ducray

Conference Ste Thérèse, Curepipe.

Président—M. H. Maingard
1er *Vice-Président*—M. H. de Robillard
2me do. „ André Robert

Trésorier— M. E. Couve
Secrétaire— „ C. Giblot Ducray

Conference St. Paul, Phœnix.

Président—M. O. Maingard
Vice-Président—C. Boyer de la Giroday

Trésorier— M. E. Couve
Secrétaire— „ F. du Buisson

Conference des Dames, Port-Louis.

Présidente—Mlle Esnouf
Vice-Présidente—Mlle Desmarais

Trésorière—Mlle A. Langlois
Secrétaire—Mlle A. Collard

Apostolat de la Prière de St François-Xavier.

Revd. L. Siméon—Directeur

Georges Simon—President
—Vice-Président
Léon Joseph—Secrétaire

Prosper Théodore—1er Contrôleur
Joseph Rouquia—2nd „

Société de Bienfaisance (Paroisse St. Louis).

Fondée le 15 Juin 1901.

Patron : Sa Grandeur Mgr. John Murphy, C.S., sp., S.T.D., L.L.D.—Evêque de Port-Louis.

Président d'Honneur—Amédée Hugnin

Président d'Action—Aimé Duvivier
Vice-Président—A. de Boucherville

Trésorier—J. O. Bijoux
Secrétaire—Lélio Michel

La Mutualité Mauricienne.

Fondée le 15 Juin 1914.

Approuvée par le Gouverneur le 16 Août 1915.

Comité de Direction :

Lélio Michel—*Président*
E. Mignot } *Vice-Président*
E. Leste }
John Rivalland—*Secrétaire*
L. Fabien—*Assistant-Secrétaire*
Em. Ribet—*Trésorier*
L. Victoire—*Assistant-Trésorier*

Léon Hubert }
Aurèle Pragassa }
Raoul Alleaume } Membres
L. Merle }
P. Lasplaces }

I. Cuthbert } Auditeurs.
W. Manuel }

Société de St. Michel.

Revd. Père Rochette—Président et Directeur
L. Moutou—Vice-Président

A. Senèque—Secretaire
P. Lasplaces—Trésorier

Social & Scientific Societies.—*Continued.*

Société de Secours Mutuels de St. François Xavier

Revd. J. V. Siméon—Directeur

Joseph Ravat—Président
Gilbert René—Vice-Président
Eugène Rose—Secrétaire
J. Raoul Legéant—Trésorier
J. Allain } Auditeurs
Eloïs Guillard } Auditeurs

Société Fraternelle de Secours

Incorporé le 22 Mai 1914

BUREAU—EXERCICE 1919-20

Ch. Louis Kistoo—Président
G. Rose—Vice-Président
Gédéon Gaïquy—Secrétaire
Aurélien Bonnefemme—Vice-Secrétaire
G. Bertrand—Trésorier
M. J. Benoit—Vice-Trésorier

Société " Caisse Mutuelle "

Approuvé par le Gouvernement le 17 *Septembre* 1917.

Président —Mylius Pagnier
Vice-Président—Stephen Cossigny
Secrétaire—Gabriel Rose
Vice Secrétaire—J. Olivier
Trésorier—François Bastien
Vice-Trésorier—J. B. Osée

A. Dada
R. Brunchault
J. Jacques
F. Elix
S. Patient
R. Legéant
} Membres Visiteurs

Auditeurs—H. Donat & L. Victoire

The election of the " Caisée Mutuelle " will be held in May.

Sailors' Home Society

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Mauritius
Hon Treasurer—Hon. R. D. Graham
Hon. Secretary—Captain Mc Donald

COMMITTEE

The Harbour Master and Collector of Customs
Inspector General of Police
Hon. R. B. Graham
Captain M. Mc Donald
Hon. E. C. Fraser, C.M.G.

Overseas Nursing Association.

President — Mrs. G. H. Ireland.

General and Executive Committee.

Mrs P. Adam (*absent*)
Mrs J. M. Brodie
Mrs P. E. de Chazal
Mrs Marc de Chazal
Mrs G. Dickson
Mrs Grannum
Mrs J. G. Guibert (*absent*)
Mrs Jourdain
Miss Mc Irvine

Medical Advisers to the Committee.

Dr Edwards, C.M.G.
Dr L. de Chazal

Hon. Treasurer.— G. H. Ireland, Esquire.
Hon. Secretary.— Mrs Black-Hawkins.
Nursing Staff.— Miss Cox.

Boys Scouts Association—(Mauritius Local)

PATRON & CHIEF SCOUT

His Excellency Sir Henry Hesketh J. Bell, K.C.M.G.

Hon. Louis Rouillard, K.C.—*President*
L. A. Hugues, Master & Registrar of the Supreme Court—*Vice-President*
T. S. Stapleton Edwardes, late H.M. Royal Indian Marine—*Hon. Secretary*
A. Mc Irvine—*Hon. Treasurer*
O. Thévenau
Hon. E. Sauzier, K.C., O.B.E.
Hon. A. Duclos
A. Walter, Dir. of R. A. Observatory
S. B. de Burgh Edwardes—*Scout Master*
Hon. E. Nairac
Hon. P. Adam
A. Le Coultre

Social & Scientific Societies.—*Continued.*

Société Union Ouvrière et Fraternelle de l'Ile Maurice.

Fondée le 12 Juin 1904.
Approuvée par le Gouverneur le 29 Novembre 1905.
Comité de Direction :

T. Baya—Président
L. Aumord—Vice-Président
J. Goorum—Secrétaire
H. Appasamy—Assist. Secrétaire
F. Bastien—Trésorier

J. F. Moutou—Assist. Trésorier
Raoul Aza
A. Véron
Joseph Jacques
M. Bonnelle
} Membres Visiteurs

Auditeur : J. Collard, P. Gaferdan.

Société de St. Joseph

Fondée par le Révérend Père Laval le 3 *Mai* 1855.

Révd. H. Blanchot, S. Sp.—Directeur

Joseph Loctane—Président
E. Ramnauth—Vice-Président
Joseph Parsooramen—Serétaire
Jules François—Vice Secrétaire

James Elix—Trésorier
Victor Brunet—Vice-Trésorier
Emmanuel Jatha—Contrôleur

Mauritius Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society

Patron His Excellency the Governor
President—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Mauritius
Vice-President—Venerable Archdeacon H. D. Buswell
Honorary Treasurer—Capt. Murdo Mc Donald
Honorary Secretary—J. S. Morrison,

The Hon. E. E. Fraser, C.M.G.
C. A. d'Avray
G. Garbert
G. H. Ireland
Hon. W. T. A. Emtage

Alexander Standley
Arthur Mc Irvine
George Smith
Alex Souter

And all Protestant Ministers aiding this Auxiliary.

3.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Board of the New Jerusalem Church Society.

Dr. Lucien de Chazal—*Président.*
A. Pragassa—*Vice-Président.*
Mme Marc de Chazal—*Secrétaire.*

A. Emile—*Secrétaire-Adjoint.*
Maurice Coutanceau—*Trésorier*
Revd. Charles August Nusbaum—*Ministre.*

Central Church Fund.

The Lord Bishop of Mauritius—*Chairman*
Capt. H. G. Hitchcock—*Hon. Treasurer*
W. P. Ebbels.

Hon. W. T. A. Emtage
H. Lavers.
Llewellyn Jones.

Revd. S. A. d'Avray—*Hon. Secretary.*

Diocesan Church Society.

The Lord Bishop of Mauritius—*President*

Capt. H. G. Hitchcock—*Treasurer & Secretary*

The Diocesan Church Council consists of the foregoing : together with the Clergy, the Board of Commissioners and Churchwardens of the various Congregations.

Society for the Propagation of Gospel in Foreign Parts.

The Lord Bishop of Mauritius

Revd. J. G. K. Taylor, B.A., L.Th.—*Secretary*

Ecclesiastical.—*Continued.*

Anglican Clergy in Mauritius.

Buswell, H. H.	Bishop's Commissary.
*Chorley Ignar Frank (C.M.S.)	Rose Hill.
*Cathan, W. (priest)	Rose Belle.
Fokeer, W. E. (S.P.G.)	Terre Rouge.
Lagier, Adrien, Canon (on pension)	Rose Hill.
A. Silaisah	Rodrigues.
Taylor, J. G. K., Civil Chaplain	Vacoas.
*Israel Paul (S.P.G.)	Mahebourg.
Duff, H. (priest)	Rose Hill.
*Sundrum, Moses (S.P.G.)	Port Louis.
Yerriah, J. N.	Souillac.
Lambert, A.	Seychelles.

Board of Commissioners of the Church of England.

Ordinance No. 21 of 1874.

The Lord Bishop of Mauritius—*President*
The Ven. the Archdeacon of Mauritius
Hon. E. C. Fraser, C.M.G.
Capt. H.G.Hitchcock, M.B.E.—*Diocesan Registrar*
Hon. W. T. A. Emtage—*Diocesan Chancellor*
Archdeacon H. D. Buswell—*Hon. Secretary*

Church Wardens, Church of England.

St. James Cathedral	D. W. Nelson and Miss. E. Mollières
Bambous, St. Peter's	F. Guillemin and E. Félicité
Beau Bassin, St. Thomas'	G. Ireland and E. B. Marie
Curepipe, St. Clement's	W. T. A. Emtage
Mahebourg, Christ Church	J. Poisson and R. Larché
Moka, St. Jones	R. D. Stein and Dr A. F. Tempany
Pamplemousses, St. Barnabas	S. David and R. Russoo
Port Louis, St. Mary's S.P.G.	M. Paul and Rungasamy
,, St. Paul,s (Plaine Verte)	S. E. Sing and W. Nittanath
Cassis St. Peters' Church	Mrs S. Mangénie
Poudre d'Or St. Mark's	None
Rose Hill, Holy Trinity	W. Kennedy and Capt. Commins
Souillac, St. Luke's	Allia and Salomon Paul
St. John the Baptist (Brisée Verdière)	F. Valadon and F. Dorat
Vacoas, St. Paul's	Jackson and H. Jourdain
Quatre Bornes, St. Andrews	H. G. Hitchcook and G. Garbert
Terre Rouge, Transfiguration	E. Nakadoo and Mabel Nakadoo

Presbyterial Committee—1919-20.

Captain M. S. Mac Donald—*Chairman*
Jacob Standley—*Treasurer*
Arthur Mc Irvine—*Secretary*
Chaplain of the Church of Scotland
Minister of St. John's Church
Alexander Standley

Church of Scotland.

KIRK SESSION.

ST. ANDREW'S KIRK SESSION.

Chaplain of the Church of Scotland—*Chairman*
George Smith—*Treasurer*
Arthur Mc Irvine—*Secretary*
Captain S. Mac Donald
James Brodie
J. S. Morrison

ST. JOHN'S PORT LOUIS.

Revd. J. Forester Anderson—*Chairman*
Leo Dennemont—*Treasurer*
Laurent—*Secretary*
Thomas W. Blackburn
Basile da Silva
G. Moutia

ERRATA SLIP.

p. F. 38. Church Wardens, Church of England *for* Moka St. Jones *read* St James.

Ecclesiastical.—*Continued.*

LOCAL COMMITTEE.

St. Joseph	Roc-en-Roc—Grand Gaube	St Pierre	Pointe aux Piments
Ste Elizabeth	Rivière Baptiste—Moka	St James	Rivière des Anguilles
Noël	GrandRivière N. W.	St Paul	Mahebourg

Plaines des Papayes
Central Flacq
Curepipe
Bambous
Ruisseau Rose
St John (Indian)
St Andrew's (Indian)
Are all under the administration of St. John's Kirk Session.

Fabriques of the Roman Catholic Parishes for 1919.

ST. LOUIS CATHEDRAL—PORT LOUIS.

Honble. P. Adam	President	Messrs R. Kœnig
		Mée Goupille
A. Rousset	Treasurer	Honbles. E. Sauzier, K.C.
		L. Rouillard, K.C.
Mr. Aimé Duvivier	Secretary	Dr. L. Keisler

IMMACULÉE CONCEPTION.—PORT LOUIS.

Mr. Ivanoff Manuel	Président	Mr. M. Besnard	Secretary
„ Fernand Harel	Treasurer	Dr. A. Delaitre	Member.

ST. FRANÇOIS XAVIER—PORT LOUIS.

Dr. M. X. Nalletamby	President	Messrs. Julius Nallétamby	Members
Mr. P. Ange Adirouben	Treasurer	J. Mazère	
Moïse Rayépa	Secretary		

STE. CROIX—PORT LOUIS.

Mr L. Rivalland	President	Revd. P. J. Siméon	Treasurer
Mr. E. Monet	Secretary		

NOTRE DAME DE LA DÉLIVRANDE—MONTAGNE LONGUE.

Mr. Jules Joly	President	Revd. X. Lavoipierre	Secretary and Treasurer
„ Maurice de St Pern	Member		

ST. FRANÇOIS D'ASSISE—PAMPLEMOUSSES.

Dr. F. Tennant	President	Mr. Adrien Wiéhé	Secretary
Mr. Nemours Langlois	Treasurer	„ Antoine Harel	Member

STE. PHILOMÊNE—POUDRE D'OR.

Mr. A. Marchand	President	Mr. l'Abbé B. Grimaud	Treasurer
Mr. Edouard Vasseur	Secretary		

ST JULIEN—FLACQ.

Mr. Raymond d'Unienville	Président	Mr. Louis Arnulphy	Treasurer
Mr. J. Maurel	Secretary		

STE URSULE—CENTRE DE FLACQ.

Mr. L. Baschet	President	Mr. Jean Rousset	Secretary
„ Fernand Margéot	Treasurer	„ P. Harel	Member

ST CŒUR DE MARIE—PETITE RIVIÈRE.

Mr. Paul Rougier Lagane	Président	Mr. Léon Harel	Treasurer
Mr. l'Abbé Ch. Neyrolles	Secretary		

SACRÉ CŒUR—BEAU BASSIN.

Mr. Amédée Hugnin	President	Mr. V. Ribet	Members
„ L. Goupille	Treasurer	„ G. de Gersigny	
„ J. Henri G. Ducray	Secretary	„ Octave Couve	

N. D. DE LOURDES—ROSE HILL.

Mr. R. Kœnig	President	Mr. Jules Hein	Members
„ Nemours Larcher	Treasurer	„ L. Couacaud	
„ Georges Bax	Secretary	„ V. Singery	

N. D. DE LA SALETTE—GRAND BAIE.

Mr. Emile Maurel	President	Mr. l'Abbé A. Charpiat	Treasurer
Mr. Arthur Pitot	Secretary		

Ecclesiastical.—*Continued.*

St. Jean—Plaines Wilhems.

Hon. E. Kœnig	President	Mr. G. d'Hotman	Members
Mr. R. A. de Maroussem	Treasurer	„ G. Toulorge	
„ E. Laval	Secretary	„ P. Herchenroder	

St. Paul—Phœnix.

Mr. Olivier Maingard	President	Mr. Octave Adam	Secretary
„ Evenor Couve	Treasurer	„ J. Closel	Member
Maurice Maizeau	Secretary		

St. Michel—Grand Gaube.

Mr Joseph Aphou	President	Revd. A. Charpiat	Treasurer

St. Esprit—Rivière Sèche.

Mr Marc Lenferna	President	Mr. A. Bouic	Treasurer
„ Léopold Feuilherade	Secretary	„ Louis Lenferna	Member

Notre Dame—Mahébourg

Dr O. Guérin	President	Mr. A. Mancini	Members
Mr N. M. Gheude	Treasurer	„ G. Dalais	
„ G. Harel	Secretary		

St. Jacques—Souillac

Mr Emile Labat	President	Dr Sauzier	Secretary
„ J. Renaud	Treasurer	Mr. Max Rey	Member

N. D. du Mont Carmel—Chemin Grenier

Mr M. Mamet	President	Mr. Dominique Staub	Secretary
Revd. P. Cadoret	Secretary		

St. Sauveur — Bambous

Mr. Emmanuel Voiart	Président	Révd. P. C. Neyrolles	Treasurer
Mr. Léon Enouf	Secretary		

N. D. de la Visitation—Vacoas

Mr. George Pierrot	Président	Mr. N. Pépin	Members
„ Volcy Goupille	Treasurer	„ W. Leblanc	
„ J. Leblanc	Secretary	„ C. Rousset	

Ste Thérèse—Curepipe

Dr. W. A. Edwards, C.M.G.	President	Hon. Emile Sauzier, K.C.	Members
Mr. Eugène Gallet	Treasurer	Mr. Edouard Rouillard	
„ Henri Robert	Secretary	„ Ernest Bouvet	

St. Pierre-ès-Liens—Moka

Mr. J. Regnard	President	Mr. Piat	Members
„ R. Lejeunne	Treasurer	„ Gabriel Regnard	
„ E. Lesur	Secretary		

St. Léon— Quartier Militaire

Mr. Paul de Lepervanche	President	Mr. René de Comarmond	Secretary.
M. Louis Leclézio	Treasurer		

St. Michel— Pont Praslin

Mr. Raoul Caboche	President	Revd B. Grimaud	Treosurer
Mr. Charles Vincent	Secretary		

Saint Sacrement—Cassis.

Mr. Pierre Lasplaces	President	Revd. P. J. Guillouzic	Treasurer
Mr. A. Ramin	Secretary		

St. Cœur de Marie—Rivière du Rempart.

Mr. Paul Adam	President	Revd. B. Grimaud	Treasurer
Mr. Antoine Maurel	Secretary		

Saint Augustin—R. Noire.

Mr. D. Bertrand	President	Mr. Alex. Keisler	Secretary
L'Abbé E. Viguier	Treasurer		

Notre Dame du Refuge—New Grove.

Dr. S. Chauvin	President	Mr. E. Wilson	Members
„ E. de Senneville	Treasurer	„ E. M. d'Unienville	
Mr. A. Samouilhan	Secretary		

Ecclesiastical.—*Continued.*

Couvent N. D. de Bon Secours.

FONDÉE EN 1850—EDITH CAVELL STREET.

Rde. Mère Spre : Sœur Marie du Sacré Cœur.

Couvent des Filles de Marie.

FONDÉE EN 1849.—LA PAIX STREET.

Rde. Mère Spre : Mère Marie Vincent de Paul.

St. Lazare Leper Asylum.

Spre : Rde. Sœur Marie Julienne.

Couvent des Sœurs Réparatrices.

ROSE HILL.

Mère M. de St. Ambrose.

Couvent Notre Dame de Lorette.

CORDERIE STREET.

Révérende Mère Supérieure : Mère Marie Ignace, 10 Sisters.

Couvent Notre Dame de Lorette.

CUREPIPE.

Mère Marguerite Mary Davis—32 Sisters.

QUATRE BORNES.

Mère M. Evangéliste—10 Sisters.

Couvent de la Montagne.

CANAL STREET.

Rde. Mère Supérieure : Sœur Marie de Jésus.

Christian Brothers.

COLLEGE ST. JOSEPH—CUREPIPE.

Director—Brother Girardus.

ECOLE ST. J. B. DE LA SALLE—PORT-LOUIS.

Director—Brother Justinien Ernest.

SCHOOL ST. ENFANT JÉSUS—ROSE HILL.

Director—Brother Xavier Adrien.

4.—MASONIC

OFFICERS OF THE LODGE

Worshipful Master	W. Bro. F. E. M. Beatley.
Immediate Past Master	W. Bro. L. J. Coutanceau.
Senior Warden	Bro. H. Durrant.
Junior Warden	Bro. F. S. Passingham.
Treasurer	Bro. F. S. Passingham.
Secretary	W. Bro. Capt. H. G. Hitchcock, M. B. E.
Senior Deacon	W. Bro. A. G. D. Jewell.
Junior Deacon	Bro. R. H. Stockdale.
D. of C.	Bro. W. G. Tillett.
Inner Guard	W. Bro. Capt. F. T. G. Tremlett, M.B.E.
Steward	Bro. E. F. Huggett.
Tyler	Bro. F. W. Smyth.

The Lodge meets on the first Saturday of each month at Phœnix.

Loge La Bienfaisance G.·.O.·.D.·.F.·.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1920.

Emile Chevalier — *Vénérable.*

P. G. Rohan—*Secrétaire.*

E. Simpson—*Trésorier.*

Loge La Triple Espérance G.·.O.·.D.·.F.·.

FONDÉE EN 1778.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1920.

Georges Garbert—*Vénérable.*

Auguste Maingard—*Secrétaire.*

Lodge "Friendship" No. 439 S. C.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1920.

Picot, J., P.·.M.·.	R.·.W.·.M.·.	Bazire, B.	D. of Ceremony.
Barker, G., P.·.M.·.	I.·.P.·.M.·.	Sénèque, G. Dr	Organist.
Duthil, J.	W.·.S.·.M.·.	Boodhun, R. K.	Senior Deacon.
Kennelly, M.	W.·.S.·.M.·.	Zamudio, M.	Junior „
Pulvenis, P.	W.·.S.·.W.·.	Zamudio, A.	Steward.
Glenn, J. R.	W.·.J.·.W.·.	Pontré, L.	Inner Guard.
François, P.	Secretary.	Grancourt, E.	Tyler.
Donat, J. M.	Treasurer.		

"Friendship" Royal Arch Chapter No. 160 S. C.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1920.

Comp. Dr Georges Sénèque 30°	M. E. Z.
„ Juste Duthil	M. E. I. P. Z.
„ Paul Pulvenis	M. E. H.
„ Joseph Picot	M. E. J.
„ R. Boodhun	Scribe E.

5.—JUDICIAL AND LEGAL.

Supreme Court.

Chief Judge—Sir F. A. Herchenroder, Kt. K.C.

Puisne Judges—W. H. Prichard, T. E. Roseby, E. Serret, K.C.. (*acting*).

Master and Registrar's Office

L. A. Hugues, Master and Registrar.—L. Halais, Chief Clerk (*acting*).

Bankruptcy Division

The Judges of the Supreme Court
L. Halais—*Registrar* (*Acting*).
L. H. de Froberville—*Curator Accountant*

Custodian of Enemy Property

The Master and Registrar of the Supreme Court.

Supreme Court

CIVIL SESSIONS

1st. From 15th January till 15th March
2nd. From 16th April till 14th June
3rd. From 1st July till 9th September
4th. From 10th October till 14th December

Assize Court

CRIMINAL SESSIONS

1st.	...	Tuesday, 10th February
2nd.	..	Tuesday, 11th May
3rd.	...	Tuesday, 10th August
4th.	...	Tuesday, 9th November

Counsel (*Actually Practising*)

Names.	Oath taken on	Called to the Bar.
Boucherat, A.	5. 9.71	17. 6.69
Brouard, F. A. E. ...	8. 1.13	6. 1.13
Duclos, Hon. J. A, ...	19. 1.97	25. 6.96
Esnouf, Hon. A. ...	16. 4.94	26. 1.94
Galéa, H., K.C. ...	12.12.67	11. 6.67
Genève, P.	17. 1.10	17.11.09
Herchenroder, Francis..	20.11.19	2. 7.19
K/Vern, G., K.C. ...	18.10.80	9. 6.89
K/Vern, André ...	30.10.11	17.11.10
Latour, M. Vigier de ...	17. 1.10	23. 6.09

Names.	Oath taken on	Called to the Bar.
Leclézio, E.	14. 8.89	12. 6.89
Nairac, Hon. G. E. ...	26. 7.98	22. 6.98
Noël, J. G.	16.10.16	17. 5.16
Pezzani, E. R.... ...	21. 4.08	21. 4.07
Raffray, Hon. P. ...	10.12.12	12
Ramkelawon, Boodhun.	27.11.16	26. 1.16
Rondeaux, G. de C. (abs)	23. 8.06	27. 6.09
Rouillard, Hon. Louis, K.C.	16.10.91	3. 7.89
Sauzier, Hon. E,. K.C.	28. 3.89	25. 1.90

Attorneys (*Actually Practising*)

Allain, O.	1914	Grégoire, N. Cecil ...	1911	Pougnet, France ...	1915
Antelme, G. ...	1901	Guibert, J. H. G. (abs) ...	1901	Ramloll, Rugbur ...	1912
Bernard, Elysée ...	1888	Huteau, E.... ...	1882	Robert, A.	1905
Bradshaw, André ...	1915	Lallah, D.	1912	Rohan, A. R. ...	1911
Chaillet, Marc ...	1908	Leblanc, W. G. ...	1872	Rohan, Louis Frantz ...	1912
Chalain, E. T. Blandin de	1900	Leblanc, James (abs) ...	1909	Rousset, C.... ...	1870
Chazal, E. de ...	1898	Leclézio, K.C.M.G., Hon. Sir H. ...	1880	Sauzier, André ...	1910
Comarmond, H. de ...	1895			Sauzier, Philippe ...	1918
Desjardins, N, ...	1888	Leclézio, J.... ...	1914	Solesse, E.	1913
Dupont, L. M. ...	1903	Masson, Raoul ...	1914	Tonnet, Walter ...	1915
Edwards, W. H. ...	1881	Pitray, A. de ...	1910	Tranquille, J. ...	1903

List of Ushers.

SUPREME COURT.

Dupont, Armand (on leave)	1885	Rosette, O.	1898
Du Trévou, Guy ...	1910	Berthelot, G. (acting) ...	1919
Lecudennec, Léon ...	1887	Larché, W. ...	1911
Lamusse, Alfred, Junior..	1898	Bruneau, Léon ...	1903

DISTRICT COURT—PORT-LOUIS

Lecudennec, Yves
Maurice, Arthur
Martin, Raoul

Ushers, Rural Districts.

Pamplemousses ...	G. Zamudio
Riv. du Rempart ...	L. Crighton
Flacq	P. E. Ferrière
Grand Port ...	D. P. Sampson
Savanne ...	C. Frédéric
Black River ...	M. Pommerol
Plaines Wilhems ...	Piarroux, and Thomasse Ulric
Moka	F. Fromont
Curepipe	L. Remy

6.—COMMERCIAL.

The Mauritius Sugar Syndicate.

Operating in 1919.—A private unofficial Association of some Planters.

Committee :

Chairman—Sir Henry Leclézio, K.C.M.G.
Members. —Hon. E. Sauzier, K.C.
„ L. Noël
„ M. Martin
Pierre Montocchio
J. Regnard
E. Rouillard
H. G. Ducray
P. Baissac
Secretary—E. Rochery de Marcenay

Chamber of Commerce.

Louis Goupille, —*President*
Hon. E. C. Fraser, C.M.G.—*Vice-Prisident*
G. Regnard,—*Treasurer*
Jules Gautier,—*Secretary*
A. Coutanceau, } *Auditors.*
H. E. Nicolson, } *Auditors.*

Members of Council for 1920

To retire in 1919

Hon. Pierre Adam
H. E. Nicholson
E. J. Elyard
E. Gallet
J. Mallac
C. W. Rock
L. Raynaud
J. Regnard
Llewellyn Jones
Evenor Piat
A. Hourquebie
L. Lebreton

To retire in 1920

Hon. R. B. Graham
L. d'Arifat
Henri G. Ducray
J. J. Gibson
J. Mée Goupille
Stafford Mayer
Volsy Goupille
A. Coutanceau
H. de Brugada
A. Lagesse
M. Guimbeau
Captn. Mc Donald

To retire in 1921

Hon. Ed. C. Fraser, C.M.G.
„ L. Noël
Ernest Antelme
G. Dickson
G. Regnard
G. Antelme
Louis Goupille
Ed. Rouillard
Pierre Montocchio
J. Hein
F. Paturau
C. W. Jackson

Subscribers to the Exchange Room.—Chamber of Commerce.

Adam & Co.
Anglo Ceylon & General Estates Cy. Ld.
Albion Dock Company
Blyth Brothers & Co.
Mercantile Bank of India Ltd.
Currie, Fraser & Co.
Credit Foncier of Mauritius Ltd.
Coutanceau & Co.
Colonial Fire Insurance Cy.
Colonial Engrais Chimiques
Com. Générale de Quincaillerie
De Brugada, Margeot & Co.
Elias, Mallac & Co.
Forges & Fonderies de Maurice
Forges & Fonderies Coloniales
Ireland, Fraser & Co.
Kempton Wood & Co.
Mauritius Commercial Bank
Philippe Lagesse & Co. Ltd.
Mauritius Fire Insurance Cy
New Mauritius Dock Cy.
Rogers & Co.
Scott & Co.
Stafford Mayer & Co. Ld.
Mauritius Engrais Chimiques
J. Régnard
Ed. Rouillard
P. Montocchio
L. Noël
J. Hein
Tarby, de Spéville & Co.
M. Guimbeau
A. Lagesse
G. Régnard
A. Hourquebie
Capt. M. Mc Donald

Chamber of Notaries.

Engène Rousset—*President*
Edgard de Robillard—*Syndic*
Louis Kœnig—*Reporter*
P. La Hausse de Lalouvière,

Commercial.— *Continued.*

Notaries—*(With a list of the Minutes in their possession.)*

PORT LOUIS

Poupinel de Valencé, Louis Etienne Charles, 30th. November 1898

possesses the Minutes of

Barry	1863 to 1864	Meistre	1853 to 1863
Lamuse	1844 to 1852	Boulanger	1864 to 1892
Hart, W. E.	1892 to 1898		

Kœnig, Henri 9th February 1920

possesses the Minutes of

Kœnig	1834 to 1851	Montocchio, P. A.	1880 to 1893
Pelte, A. L. S.	1852 to 1860	Piat. Ariste	1893 to 1909
Durand Deslongrais, C.	1867 to 1905	Spéville	1905 to 1920

Kœnig, Robert, *Government Notary*, 19th. June 1888

possesses the Minutes of

Auffray	1773 to 1802 [An X]	Geffroy, V.	1864 to 1874
Bombard	1773 to 1823	Geffroy, L. A.	1874 to 1884
Bonsergent	1825 to 1828	Guimbeau, J. B.	1848 to 1868
Déroulède	1816 to 1837	Guimbeau, G.	1884 to 1888
Douaud	1771 to 1793	Kerivel	1785 to 1797 [An X]
Eon	1802 to 1831	Ledo—*Plaines Wilhems and Black River*	1821 to 1829
Geffroy, N.—*Pl Wilhems and Black River*	1821 to 1832	Petit	1792 to 1825
Geffroy, N.—*Port Louis*	1837 to 1818		

Sarré, Gaston, 21st. July 1911

possesses the Minutes of

De Marcy, I.	1836 to 1839	Gimel, André	1908 to 1909
Gimel, E.	1860 to 1874	Herchenroder, L.	1842 to 1864
Gimel, Alfred	1874 to 1908	Icery, Charles	1839 to 1842

Vallet, Pierre Christian, 20th. January 1916

possesses the Minutes of

Esnouf	1857 to 1865	Jollivet, Adolphe	1875 to 1889
Jollivet, Arthur	1867 to 1892	Poupinel de Valencé, A.—*Port Louis*	1869 to 1899
Poupinel de Valencé, A. *Plaines Wilhems* and *Black River*	1865 to 1885	Poupinel de Valencé, Max	1899 to 1912
Jollivet, Yves	1822 to 1857	Rousset, Edouard	1912 to 1916

de Robillard, Edgar, 29th, April 1895

possesses the Minutes of

Bonnefin	1825 to 1833	Maingard, C. J. A.	1857 to 1872
Ducray, J. M. R. G.	1833 to 1857	Pilot, C. J. C.	1878 to 1885
Ducray, J. M. R. G.	1872 to 1874	Vigoureux de K/Morvan	1885 to 1888
Ducray, M. F. G.	1874 to 1878	Maingard, J. M.	1888 to 1895

Commercial.—*Continued.*

Notaries

La Hausse de la Lalouvière, Louis Philippe 9th. December 1915

possesses the Minutes of

Dumat, C.	1856 to 1860	Levieux, F. X. S.	1885 to 1905
Levienx, P. J.	1839 to 1856	Raoul, L.	1860 to 1895
Levieux, L. A. J.	1905 to 1915		

Baissac, Paul 22nd. November 1904

possesses the Minutes of

Baissac, L. F.	1873 to 1885	Sauzier, Théodore	1868 to 1873
Baissac, Gustave	1886 to 1904	Sévène, G. M. F.	1834 to 1868

Kœnig, Louis 16th February 1907

possesses the Minutes of

F. A. Méyépa junior	1889 to 1901	Pitot	1907	Gillette	1897 to 1906

Rousset, Eugène 5th May 1900

possesses the Minutes of Thibaud ... ... 1891 to 1900

Vèle, D. L. V. 12th June 1894

possesses the Minutes of Gillette ... ... 1897 to 1906
Mongelard ... ... 1886 to 1894

Seesurrun, B. 1919

possesses the Minutes of

Moutou	1916 to 1918	Bontemps	1918 to 1918

PAMPLEMOUSSES AND RIVIÈRE DU REMPART (*Vacant*)

Vèle, D. L. V. ... ... 1894 to 1908

FLACQ

Chaillet, Charles Auguste Elie, 20th January 1916

possesses the Minutes of

Armand père (Flacq)	1791-1797 An VI	Montocchio, J. C.	1822-1857 & 1868-1875
Gersigny, J.A.B.B., de	1875-1916		
Harsher	1797-1822 An VI	Lenoir, J. C. Gustave	1857-1868

GRAND PORT AND SAVANNE

Gébert, Charles Frédéric 10th. July 1900

possesses the Minutes of

Macquet, A. Noël	1842-1872	Blancard, W. S.	1890-1899
Halais, P.	1872-1889	Bellier de Beaumont D. L.	1896-1900

Commercial.—*Continued.*

Notaries

BLACK RIVER, PLAINES WILHEMS AND MOKA.

Kœnig Henri, 14th. August 1908.

Possesses the Minutes of

L. A. Geffroy	1892 to 1899
Arthur Pitot	1900 to 1907
Antoine Kœnig	1907 to 1908

Minutes formerly deposited in the Registry of Court of Appeal and other Minutes now in the Archives Office.

Allain	1781 to 1784
*Audibert	1789 to 1792
*Arnaud père	1797 to 1822
*Arnaud fils	1823 to 1833
*Balu	1782 to 1797
*Baltau	1793 to 1817
*Barry	1838 to 1842
*Belin	1785 to 1853
*Belin fils	1824 to 1827
*Bertin	1749 to 1749
Bonescuelle de la Roche Durand.	1760 to 1772
Boudeville	1798 to 1811
*Bouic	1833 to 1839
Bourlier	1751 to 1797
Boussard	1761 to 1767
*Brun	1791 to 1797
*Bussié	1823 to 1832
*Caiez	1801 [An X] to 1823
*Callot—*Pamplemousses*	1813 to 1816
*Charmoy, E. D. de	1263 to 1866
*Chasteau de Baylon	1784 to 1791
*Chasteau de Baylon fils	1791 [An X] to 1803
Colas	1757 to 1760
Colbert	1733 to 1743
Delaguette	1776 to 1779.
*Delisle Beauregard *Pl. Wilhems & Moka*	1739 to 1791
*Delisle Beauregard, *Port Louis*	1781 to 1807
Déribes	1759 to 1763
*Dubor, *R. du Rempart & P. Louis*	1818 to 1830
*Ducray—*Pamplemousses*	1829 to 1834
*Ducray—*Grand Port*	1831 to 1842
*Ducray—A.	1857 to 1867
*Durand, père	1791 to 1796– An V
*Durand fils	1805—An XIV to 1819
*Durans	1789 to 1798
Dusart de la Salle	1730
Dutillet	1767 to 1770
*Erny—*Pamplemousses*	1831 to 1832
*Erny—*Port Louis*	1831 to 1837
*Faivre du Bouvet	1817 to 1819
Fouilleuse	1729 to 1730
*Fouquereaux	1791 to 1797
*Gombaud	1773 to 1782
Géraud	1763 to 1767
*Guérin, père	1791 to 1817
*Guérin, fils	1817 to 1823
*Gévint	1781 to 1801 [An X]
Jacob	1764 to 1770
Kergalet	1740 to 1743
*Lablache, M.	1842 to 1845
*Langlois	1842 to 1845
*Lefèvre	1842 to 1863
*Leforestier	1781 to 1793
*Le Roy	1819 to 1825
Leroux de Cinq Noyers	1774 to 1784
*Liénard	1837 to 1855
Loustau	1767 to 1791
*Macquet	1836 to 1842
*Maingard	1830 to 1839
*Maingard, G. A. Josselyn	1852 to 1867
*Maingard, J. M.	1866 to 1874
Merville de St Rémy	1736 to 1744
Molère	1736 to 1751
Moret	1730 to 1743
*Pelte	1778 to 1791
Penchin	1749 to 1751
*Pépin	An VIII to 1802 An XI
*Planel, J. C.	1874 to 1894
*Raffray, J. J.	1862 to 1867
*Rivière Baro	1793 to 1822
*Rose	1797 to 1811
Roux, Sylvain	1796—An X to 1883—An XII
St Martin	1726 to 1730
*Touraille	1779 to 1791
*Toussaint—*Grand Port*	1791 to 1829
*Trébuchet	1822 to 1842
*Vigoureux de K/Morvan	1865 to 1866
*Yardin	1797 [An X] to 1812

English Notary and Average Adjuster in Port Louis.

Gautier Jules

* In virtue of Art. 6 of the Proclamation of the 16th. March 1824.

ERRATA SLIP.

p. F. 16. Charmoy E. Dr. de *for* 1263 *read* 1863.

Commercial.—*Continued.*

List of Physicians and Surgeons duly authorised to practise Medicine and Surgery in the Island of Mauritius.

Names.	Residence.	Qualifications.
Atcham, George	Port-Louis & Curepipe	M.D. Fac. de Paris, ex-élève de l'Institut Pasteur.
Barbeau, L. Gabriel (1)	Quatre Bornes	M.B.C.M. Eding. D.P.H. London
Bolton, J. George	Phœnix	M.R. College of Surgeons England.
Bolton, John H. D. (Junior)	Vacoas	L.R.C.P. London, M.R.C.S. England.
Boucherville, Louis E. de (2)	Mahebourg	Dip. R.C. Phys. and Surg. Eding. Fac. of Phys. and [Surg. Glasgow.
Bour, Edouard F. (3)	Beau Bassin	L.R.C.P. London, M.R.C.S. England, L. of the S. of [A. London.
Bourgault, du Coudray, Auguste René	Curepipe	L.R.C.P. London M.R.C.S. England.
Camal Boudou, Mourchide Sheik Hossen (4)	Long Mountain	L.R.C.S. & L.R.C.P. Ed'ng. L.F.P. & S. Glasgow.
Carcenac, E.	Quatre Bornes	M.R.C.S. England.
Castel, A. Léo (5)	do.	L.R.C.P. London, M.R.C.S. England.
Célestin, Louis Abel (6)	Rose Hill	M.C., M.D. London.
Chasteauneuf, Edouard (7)	Quatre Bornes	M.B., C.M. Edinburgh.
Chauvin, P. Selmours	Grand Port	M.D. Edinburgh.
Chauvin, Pierre Henry	Curepipe	M.B. & Ch. B. Edinburgh.
Chazal, Ed. Lucien de (8)	Vacoas	M.D. London.
Curé, J. Maurice	Port Louis	M.B., B.S. London, L.R.C.P. Loddon, M.R.C.S. Eng.
Delaître, Arnold	do.	M.D. Montpellier.
Drouin, Léon	Quatre Bornes	M.D. Faculty of Paris.
Duvivier, M. A. Emile (9)	Rose Hill	M.B., (Hons.) London, L.R.C.P. London, M.R.C.S. [England.
Edwards, W. T. A., C.M.G.	Curepipe	M.D. Faculty of Paris
Félix, René	Beau Bassin	M.D. Montpellier.
Ferrière, J. Anthony	Curepipe	M.B., B.S. London, L.R.C.P. London, M.R.C.S. Eng. (abs.)
Gentil, J. C. Eugène	Port Louis	L.R.C.P. & S. Edin., L.F.P. & S. Glasgow. Cert. of Instruction in tropical diseases and practical bacteriology.
Goilot, Maurice	do.	M.D. Paris.
Guérin, F. Oscar (10)	Mahebourg	Bachelor in Medicine, Master in Surgery, Edin.
Harel, C. Edouard (11)	Quatre Bornes	M.D. Faculty of Paris.
Keisler, F. Léon (12)	Port Louis	Dip. R.C, Ph. & Surg. Edin., Faculty of Ph. & Surg. [Glasgow, D.P.M. Edin.
Lamberty, Henry Gilbert (13)	do.	Lic. R. Coll. Surg., Phys. Edin., Lic. Fac. Phys. & [Surg. Glcsgow.
Laroche Souvestre, E. de (14)	Flacq	Dip. R.C. Phys. and Surg. Edin.. Fac. of Phys. and Surg. Glasgow, M.D. Brussels, L.M. Rotunda Hospital, Dublin.

(1) Is Bacteriologist and Government Analyst.
(2) Is Govt. Medical Officer, Grand Port.
(3) Is Govt. Medical Officer Plaines Wilhems, and in Medical Charge of the Garrison in the room of Capt. Hay, I.M.S., absent from the Colony. Is also Medical attendant of European Police, Curepipe Camp.
(4) Is Govt. Medical Officer, Pamplemousses.
(5) Is Sanitary Warden and Medical Officer, Estate Camp.
(6) Member of the Central Board of Commissioners in Lunacy.
(7) Is Govt. Medical Officer, Black River.
(8) Is Asst. Govt. Med. Officer, Pl. Wilhems.
(9) Is Commissioner in Lunacy for Pl. Wilhems
(10) Is Asst. Govt. Medical Officer, Grand Port.
(11) Is Asst. Govt. Medical Officer, Black River.
(12) Is Sanitary Warden, Port Louis, and Health Officer and Dist. Medical Officer, Port Louis (prov.)
(13) Is acting Govt. Medical Officer, Rivière du Rempart and Dispensary Medical Officer Le Ravin.
(14) Is Acting Govt Medical Officer, Flacq, Disp. Medical Officer, Rivière Sèche and Commissioner in Lunacy.

Commercial.—*Continued.*

List of Physicians Surgeon duly authorised to practise Medecine and Surgery in the Island of Mauritius.—*Continued.*

Names.	Residence.	Qualifications.
Laurent, A. O. Eugène ...	Port Louis ...	M.B., B.S. London, M.R.C.S. England. (abst.)
Laurent, L. Edgar ...	do. ...	Doctor in Medecine University of Paris.
Leclézio, G. J. Alexis (1) ...	Moka ...	M.E.C.S. Eng. I.R.C.P. London. D.P,H..London.
Lincoln, J. Maurice (2) ...	Beau Bassin ...	M.B. & C'M. Edin,. L. Midw. R.C.P. Ireland L. [Midw. Rot. Dublin·
Louis, Jean Léon ...	Port Louis ...	M.B. Ch. B. Edin.
Lesur, M. M. Alfred ...	Moka ...	M.D. Faculty of Paris. (abst.)
Lesur, F. M. Aimé (3) ...	St. Julien ..	Lic. R, Coll. Phys. London.
Lunn, John (4) ...	Curepipe ...	M.B., C.M., Glasgow, Cert. in tropical, medicine and hygiene, London School of Tropical Medecine.
Mangénie, Ethelbert (5) ...	Rodrigues ...	Lic. R. Coll. Surg. Phys. Edin., Lic. Fac. Phys. & [Surg. Glasgow.
Manuel, P. Lucien ...	Beau Bassin ...	L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Edin., L.F.P. & S. Glasgow
Masson, A. Gaston (6) ...	Curepipe ...	M.B. and Ch. B. Edinbuurgh.
Ménagé, E. Jacques ...	do. ...	L.R.C.P. (London) M.R.C.S. England.
Momplé, F. Robert (7) ...	Port Louis ...	M.B.C.M.. D.P.H, Edinburgh.
Nallétamby, M. X. E. ...	do. ...	Dip. R.C.P. and Sbrg. Edin. Fac. of Phys. Glasgow.
Paddle, I. James (8) ...	Beau Bassin ...	F.R.C.S. England, M.D. London (abst.)
Pépin, J. Jules ...	Vacoas ...	M.D. Faculty of Paris.
Piarroux, S. H. (9) ...	Port Louis ...	L.R.C.P. and S. Edin. L. Fac. of Phys. & Surg. [Glasgow.
Portal, Emmanuel (10) ...	Beau Bassin ...	L.R.C.P. & L.R.C.S. Edin.
Raffray, J. A.	Curepipe ...	M.D. Faculty of Paris.
Rohan, J. V. Reynolds ...	Beau Bassin ...	L.R.C.P. & S. Edin. L.F.P. & S. Glasgow, Dental Surg. [R.C.S. Edin.
Rouget, F. Auguste (11) ...	Port Louis ...	M.D. Edinburgh.
Sakir, Hassan	do. ...	Bachelor in Medicine and Master in Sur.Edinburgh
Sauzier, M. Henri (12) ...	Souillac ...	M.B. Ch. B. Edin., D.P.H. Edin. and Glasgow Cert. of Ins. in tropical diseases, Edinburgh Univ. and Seamen's Hospital Society London.
Sénèque, E. Maurice G. (13),..	Port Louis ..	M.D. Paris.
Senneville de L. E. ...	Rose Belle ...	do.
Sinnatambou, B. A. (14) ...	Souillac ...	Dip.R.C.Ph. & Surg. Edin. Fac. of Ph. & Surg. Glas.
Tennant, J. Y. F. (15) ...	Mapou ...	M.D. Faculty of Paris.
Vinson, Lucien (16) ...	Moka ...	do.

Veterinary Surgeons.

Blancard, N.	Phœnix ...	Member Royal College of V.S. London.
Galloway, W.	Curepipe & P.Louis	do do. Edinburgh.
Lionnet, F. E.(17) ...	Reduit ...	Diploma of the Ecole Nationale Vétérinaire d'Alfort.

Dentists.

Chevalier, Jean Villiers ...	Port Louis ...	Registered as Dentist under Art. 3 (5) of Ord. 21/06.
Jean Louis, Honoré ...	do. ...	do. do. do.
Lavoipierre, Antoine ...	Curepipe ...	Dip. de l'Ecole Odonto-Technique de Paris.
Madge, Edwin	Port Louis ...	Chirurgien Dentiste Fac. de Médecine de Paris.
Rohan, Dr. J. V. Reynolds ...	P. Louis & R.Hill	Surgeon Dentist, Royal College of Surgeons, Edin

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(1) Is Govt. Med. Officer, Moka & Dispensary Medical Officer St. Pierre & Pailles.

(2) Is Health Officer and District Medical Officer Port Louis and Asst. Med. Supt.

(3) Is Disp. Med. Officer Trou d'Eau Douce.

(4) Is Director Medical & Health Department.

(5) Is Govt. Med. Officer Rodrigues.

(6) Is Sanitary Warden and Med. Officer Estate Camp.

(7) Is Chief Sanitary Officer.

(8) Is Med. Supt. Barkly & Lunatic Asylum.

(9) Is Municipal Doctor.

(10) Is Asst. Medical Supt Barkly & Lunatic Asylum,

(11) Is Medical Supt. Civil Hospital.

(12) Is Commissioner in Lunacy for Savanne.

(13) Is Resident Surgeon Civil Hospital.

(14) Government Medical Officer, Savanne.

(15) Is Disp. Med. Officer Grand Gaube and Grand Bay & Commissioner in Lunacy Pamplemousses and Riv.du Rempart (prov.)

(16) Is Disp. Med. Officer Port Louis, Police and Prison Surgeon (prov.)

(17) Is Govt. Veterinary Surgeon.

Commercial.—*Continued.*

Government Medical Officers.

Port Louis ...	...Dr. Lincoln, Health Officer & Dist. Med. Officer,
Do. ...	... Dr. Keisler, acting.
Do. ...	... „ Vinson, Police & Prisons Surgeon (prov).
Pamplemousses	... „ M. S. C. Camal Boudou
Riv. du Rempart	... „ H. G. Lamberty
Flacq ...	... „ E. de la Roche
Grand Port...	... „ L. E. de Boucherville
Do. ...	... „ O. Guérin, Assistant
Savanne ...	... „ B. A. Sinnatambou
Black River	... „ E. Chasteauneuf
Do. ...	... „ E. Harel, Assistant
Plaines Wilhems	... „ E. F. Bour
Do. ...	... „ E. L. de Chazal, Asst.
Moka ...	... „ G. Leclézio

Dispensary Medical Officers.

Plaines Wilhems	...Dr de Chazal
Pamplemousses	... „ M. S. H. Camal Boudou
Rivière du Rempart..	„ H. G. Lamberty & F. Tennant
Flacq (centre)	... „ E. de la Roche
Trou d'Eau Douce ...	„ A. Lesur
Rivière Sèche	... „ E. de la Roche
Grand Port...	... „ O. Guérin
Savanne ...	... „ A. Sinnatambou
Chemin Grenier	... Do.
Black River	... „ Chasteauneuf & Harel
Moka (St. Pierre)	... „ G. Leclézio
Moka (Pailles)	... „ G. Leclézio

Government Vaccinators.

No.	District.	Name of Vaccinator.	Place of gratuitous Vaccination.	Day.	Hour.
1	Port Louis ...	Dr. Delaître ...	M. Barthélemy street (vaccinators residence)	Wednesday ...	Noon
			Police Station, Albercrombie ...	Monday ...	Noon
			Central Dis., Civil Hospital ...	Thursday ...	Noon
2	Pamplemousses...	Dr. Camal Boudou	Terre Rouge Dispensary ...	Monday ...	9.30 A.M.
			Pamplemomsses Dispensary ...	Thursday ...	11.00 „
			Montagne Longue Hospital ...	Friday ...	8.30 „
3	Riv. du Rempart.	Dr. Lamberty ...	Le Ravin Dispensary	Monday ...	2.00 P.M.
			Piton Police Station	Monday ...	3.30 „
			Grand Gaube Dispensary ...	1st Tuesday of each month ...	3.00 „
			Grand Baie Dispensary ...	1st Thursday of each month.	3.00 „
			Poudre d'Or Hospital	Friday ...	11.00 A.M.
4	Flacq	Dr. de la Roche...	Public Hospital, Cent. de Flacq	Monday ...	11.00 „
			St Julien Police Station ...	do.	1.00 P.M.
			Camp de Masque Pce. Station..	do.	1.00 „
			La Mare (Brisée Verdière) ...	do.	3.00 „
			Rivière Sèche Police Station ...	Tuesday ...	1.00 „
5	Grand Port ...	Dr. Guérin ...	Mahebourg (vac. residence) ...	Monday ...	8.30 A.M.
			Plaine Magnien Dispensary ...	Friday ...	Noon
			Escalier Dispensary	do. ...	11.00 A.M.
			Rose Belle (Macquet Phy) ...	Tuesday ...	8.00 „
			New Grove Dispensary ...	Friday ...	8.00 „
			Bois des Amourettes Dispensary	Thursday ...	Noon
			Riche en Eau Estate Hospital..	do.	7.30 A.M.
6	Savanne ...	Dr. Sinatambou...	Souillac Hospital	do.	9.00 „
			Riv. des Anguilles Dispensary...	Tuesday ...	Noon
			Chemin Grenier Dispensary ...	Thursday ...	Noon
7	Black River ...	Dr. Harel ...	Bambous Dispensary	Friday ...	Noon
			Petite Rivière Dispensary ...	Friday ...	9.00 „
			Case Noyale Dispensary ...	Friday ...	10.00 „
8	Plaines Wilhems.	Dr. L.E. de Chazal	Belle Rose Convent	Thursday ...	Noon
			Vacoas Dispensary	do.	1.00 P.M.
			Curepipe Dispensary	o.	2.00 „
9	Moka	Dr. Leclézio ...	Central Police Station... ...	Thursday ...	11.30 A.M.
			Quartier Militaire P. Station...	do.	3.00 P.M.
			Pailles Dispensary	Friday ...	11.00 A.M.

Commercial.—*Continued.*

Commissioners of Lunacy.

Port Louis	Dr L. Vinson and Dr Delaître, acting.
Pamplemousses	Dr M.S.H. Camal Boudou and Dr Tennant (prov.)
Rivière du Rempart	Dr H. G. Lamberty and Dr Tennant (prov.)
Flacq	Dr E. de la Roche and Dr Aimé Lesur (prov.)
Grand Port	Dr de Boucherville and Dr Guérin.
Savanne	Dr Sinatambou and Dr Sauzier.
Black River	Dr A. Chasteauneuf and Dr E. Harel.
Plaines Wilhems	Dr Bour and Dr E. Duvivier.
Moka	Dr G. Leclézio.

List and Addresses of Pharmacies.

NAMES.	TOWN.	ADDRESS.	MANAGERS.	QUALIFICATIONS.
Labat-Rochecouste	Port Louis	Royal Street Desforges & Et. Pellereau streets.	R. Rochecouste Ch. Régnaud	Ph. Chemist Mauritius do.
Noël Couve & Co.	Curepipe	Main Road	P. Bertulès	Ph. Chem. Great Britain
R. A. Sakir	Port Louis	Royal Street	Ch. Curé, senior	do.
Darné, G.	do	Royal Street	F. Darné	Ph. Chemist Mauritius
Gaye, de A.	Mahebourg	……	A. de Gaye	do.
Macquet, H.	Rose Belle	Main Road	H. Macquet	Ph. Chemist Mauritius
The Mauritius Pharmacy Cy, Ltd.	Port Louis & Curepipe	Edith Cavell & Kitchener Sts Sir W. Newton st Royal Street	P. L'Hoste E. Lecudennec E. Curé, junior	do. Ph. Chem. Great Britain do.
Noël Couve & Co.	Port Louis	Sir W. Newton st.	Noel Couve	Ch. & Druggist London
Minet, A.	Vacoas	Near R/W Statn.	A. Minet	do.
Morel, P. N. & Co.	Rose Hill	Main Road	M. Fabre	Ph. Chem. Mauritius
Central Pharmacy	Port Louis	Royal & Sir Wil. Newton Streets.	T. Pougnet	Ph. Chem. Mauritius
Renaud, J.	Souillac	……	J. Renaud	Ph. Chem. Mauritius
Flacq Pharmacy	Flacq	Main Road	X. Marie	do. Great Britain
Rose Hill Pharm.	Rose Hill	……	E. de Gaye	do. Mauritius
Robillard, G. de & Co	Port Louis	Sir W. Newton st.	L. de Robillard	do.
Maugueret, L.	Curepipe	Rue Chasteauneuf	L. Maugueret	do.
Pharmacie Moderne	Port Louis	Kitchener Str.	A. Paoletti	do.
Oriental Pharm.	do.	Desforges & Triangle Strs.		do.
Pionori, R.	do.	Royal Street	R. Pionori	do.
Vanmeerbeck	do.	Kitchener Str	G. Durocher	do.

Bacteriological Laboratory.

Bacteriologist.—Dr L. Barbeau
Assistant—Mr E. Maya

Attendant—Mr L. Masson

Corporation of Sworn Brokers and Exchange Brokers now practising 1920.

BUREAU SYNDICAL.

MM. Jules Régnard—*Syndic*
Ed. Rouillard—*Adjoint Syndic*
P. Montocchio.

MM. H. Nicholson.
A. Dalais.
G. Régnard—*Trésorier.*
Marc Baissac—*Secrétaire.*

1st. CLASS BROKERS.

Antelme, Léopold	1888	Bissy, A. de	1910	Desvaux de Marigny, E.	
Baissac, M.	1916	Couve, Octave	1910	Ducray, Henri Giblot	1885
Barry, E.	1906	Cupidon, A.	1909	Ducray, J. H. G.	1910
Bour, Léopold	1898	Dalais, Adrien	1894	d'Unienville, A. M.	1917

Commercial.—*Continued.*

Brokers.

Ducler des Rauches, P.	... 1917
Dufourg, R.	... 1919
Fayd'herbe, Raoul	... 1901
Garbert, Georges	... 1897
Gersigny, G.	... 1919
Gufflet, R. ...	... 1915
Guimbeau, M.	... 1900
Gujadhur, R.	... 1919
Hardy, C. (junior)	... 1917
Hardy, Pierre	... 1917
Harel, Ferdinand	... 1916
Hall, A. ...	... 1919
Hein, Jules...	... 1899
Hourquebie, A.	.. 1890
Larché, A. J.	... 1910
Le Breton, S. G.	... 1919
Lincoln, E. ...	... 1893
Lincoln, Lionel	... 1913
Lionnet, F.	... 1919
Maroussem, A. de	... 1906
Maugendre, F.	... 1909
Maurel, Aristide	... 1909
Martin, Antoine	... 1909
Maingtrd, L. (fils)	... 1911
Montocchio, Pierre	... 1909
Nicholson, Henri	... 1891
Noël, Louis	... 1900
Noël, M. L.	... 1918
Pontré, Louis	... 1906
Raffray, René	... 1905
Régnard, Jules	... 1879
Régnard, Gabriel	... 1901
Rey, Robert	... 1916
Rey, Ariste	... 1905
Ribet, Victor	... ...
Ritter, G. ...	... 1916
Ritter, Ernest	... 1919
Rochery de Marcenay, E.	1911
Rondeaux, Arthur	... 1889
Rougier Lagane, F.	... 1912
Rouillard, Edouard	... 1890
Rouillard, E. fils	... 1919
Rouillard, Octave	... 1905
Senneville, A. de	... 1913
Théveneau, H.	... 1912
Tyack, Alfred	... 1901
Tyack, G. ...	... 1919
Ulcoq, A. ...	... 1915
Vigier de Latour, L.	... 1916

2ND CLASS BROKERS.

Gaud, Maurice	... 1911
S. de Maudave	
Joseph Jacques	... 1919

BROKERS ON LEAVE.

Adam, J. H.
Ahmed, Ibrahim
Antelme, Georges
Bourgault, René
Bouic, L.
Dauban, Charles
Goupille, Pierre
Hardy, Pierre
Hardy, P.
Henry, Eugène
Kœnig, G.
K/Vern, L.
Labat, Louis
Laurent, Charles
Le Tellier, A.
Merven, Joseph
Montocchio, M.
Nallétamby, J. A. R.
Pitot, Maurice
Régnard, Auguste
Rouillard, Melchior
Rouillard, O.
Souchon, L.
Tyack, A.
Tyack, Charles

Marine Brokers.

Assarapin, J.
Auguste, E.
Baudot, L.
Capiron, A. E.
Fleury, A.
Martin, Gabriel
Naraina Pouliay, S.
Narainsamy, K.
Tocklong, D.
Véron, J. E.
Victoire, L.
Yardin, J.

Marine Surveyors.

Captain Murdo Mc Donald—Lloyd's Surveyor and Surveyor to the Vice Admiralty Court, and Merchant Shipping Act. Ord. 19, 1910 and Surveyor to the British Corporation Register of Shipping.

Captain C. W. Brebner, Lieut. Com. W.G. Oldershaw R.N.R. (on leave)—M.S.Mac Donald acting—Surveyor to the Bureau Veritas.

Raoul Gufflet, Esq.—Expert des Assureurs Maritimes Français.

Surveyors under the Steamers Ordinance

ORD. No. 8 OF 1900 REPEALED BY ORD. 19 OF 1910.

M. F. Paturau, W.J.Meredith, Kenneth S. Mac Donald—Engineer Surveyor.

Captain Mc Donald, Lt. Com. W.C. Oldershaw R.N.R., Capt. C.W.Brebner—Surveyor passenger Steamer.

Registered Chemists.

Antelme, Gaston (Junior)
Auchinleck, Gilbert Grahame
Baissac, Louis
Béranger, Antoine E.
Cantin, Philippe
Davidsen, Oscar
d'Avoine, Campbell
de Sornay, Pierre
Drouin, M.
Fauque, Léon
Fayd'herbe, Philippe D. O.
Genève, Charles Frédéric
Giraud, J. France
Guérandel, Gustave
Haddon, Edward Henry
Hardy, Joseph Léon
Harwood, Samuel Davenport Fairfax
Lagesse, Henri Joseph Eugène
Lagesse, Joseph
Mackie, Gaston
Mallac, J. Henri
Manès, Jacques
Martin, André
Mauvis, Charles Louis Auguste
Orian, G.
Pitot, Loïs Longchamp
Smith, Frank L.
Tempany, Harold Augustine
Toureau, France
Victor, Joseph

Commercial.—*Continued.*

Sworn Land Surveyors

Baptiste, Georges Allen (1)	2nd May	1905
Belcourt, Louis Edwin (2)	1st Sept.	1900
Belcourt, Louis Emile	8th June	1910
Camal Boudou, Joseph	26th April	1916
Castelain, J. J.	28th Jan.	1916
Cochaux, Maurice	11th March	1910
Courau, Jules	24th Oct.	1904
Daruty de Grandpré, N.	14th Feb.	1910
Dayot, L. (3)	18th March	1914
Desbleds, Marc (1)	30th May	1905
Dumazel, Dieudonné	18th Oct.	1918
Florent, François Eloi (4)	29th June	1888
Gébert, Gaston Hon.	1st May	1885
Geneviève, Joseph Marcel	10th April	1918
Hall, F.	April	1904
Hawoldar, R.	30th Sept.	1914
Kehrmann, Karl	3rd July	1890
L'Aimable, Ange	30th Dec.	1909
Laroche du Ronzet, A. de (5)	26th Feb.	1908
Laurent, Edouard	22nd June	1886
Lebret, Wilfrid	13th Dec.	1917
Lemeur, Adrien Constant	11th Oct.	1919
Lepervanche, Trevet de	20th Dec.	1905
Masson, Léon (8)	2nd June	1890
Masson, Sylvio (10)	10th Feb.	1909
Marion de Procé, Paul (6)	11th Aug.	1892
Mathews, F.	6th May	1895
Mathieu, Freddy	26th April	1916
Merle, F. J. Edgar	29th July	1898
Millien, Edgar	11th April	1904
Parsons, F. J. (7)	20th May	1905
Pelte, Stanislas (8)	June	1901
Poupard, Pierre	26th Jan.	1908
Raffray, R.	2nd Dec.	1895
Régnard, André	8th June	1918
Régnard, Georges	15th April	1904
Rennie, L. R. (9)	16th March	1910
Rey, J. Maurice	25th Jan.	1890
Sapet, A.	19th July	1898
Sériès, E.	28th Jan.	1904
Siou, Léon P.	18th Oct.	1917
Vincent, C.	25th Oct.	1894

Minutes of Land Surveyors in the Archives Office.

Avice Dubuisson, A.	1889—1909
Balison,	An III—1837
Bataille	1771—An IV
Barraut, E.	1896—1898
Boudard	1753—1765
Brisset	1809—1826
Brodie, H. M.	1900—1901
Buguth, H.P.Seewoodharry	1897—1918
Butler	1851—1875
Cassidy	1882—1885
Cauvin	1883—1885
Chermont, de	1883—1885
Chevalier	1783—1820
Corby	1838—1860
Coriolis, de	1879—1890
Courau, G.	1836—1839
Courau, A.	1839—1842
Duff, J.	1893—1895
Duncan	1869—1879
Duplessis, Lionet	AnI X—AnXII
Edwards	1866—1867
Elie, R.	1883—1899
Frogerays, A.	1849—1896
Garnier	An IV—AnXII
Gourlier	1756—1777
Guyomar	1741
Hall, N.	1896—1902
Hallot, M.	1822—1842
Hallot, P. E.	1836—1845
Hallot, E.	1846—1864
Hily, Dubreuil	1840—1874
Hily, L.	1845—1883
Hoart	1819—1834
Hobbs, S. B.	1872—1910
Imbault	1794—1868
Joux, C. S. de	1870—1884
Lacombe, S. Grandon	1817—1818
La Ferrier, de	1744
Langlois, Arthur	1881—1912
Lartigue	1769—1778
Lasavanne	1887—1894
Lebrun	1796—AnXII
Lenferna, E.	1901—1911
Lepervanche, P. de	1884—1911
Le Vieux	1900—1902
Lislet, Geffroy	1793
Maguin	1791—AnVIII
Maillard, A.	1870—1918
Maillet	1816—1829
Malavois	1791
Masson	1809—1812
Merle	1758—1780
Mondon	1794—1816
Mouna	1883—1885
Parsons, F. R.	1891—1900
Pastourel	1838—1884
Pezzani, D.	1904
Pougnet, E. D.	1894—1898
Pugin	1793—1836
Reid, A. G.	1867—1893
Ribet, E.	1838—1882
Saucet	1773—1807
Schmaltz	An III—An IV
Target	1853—1871
Train	1787—An XI
Ulliac père. V. P.	An V —1840
Ulliac fils, E.	1827—1838
Vaudin	1890—1900
Villegente	1848—1862
Vuillemain	1794—1834
Williams	1843—1852
Young	1845—1848

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(1) Inspector of Roads.
(2) Government Surveyor.
(3) Railway Department.
(4) Town Architect, Port Louis
(5) Mare aux Vacoas Works.
(6) Town Architect, Curepipe.
(7) Asst. Government Surveyor.
(8) Irrigation Branch.
(9) Asst. Director of Forests.
(10) Inspector of Forests.

Commercial.—*Continued.*

Sworn Weighers.

Antoine, Emmanuel	...5, Sir Virgile Naz St.
Appasamy, Hermann	...19, Royal Street
Arnold	...Albion Dock
Bolas, Arnold ...	...19, St Georges Street
Casimir, Léon ...	...16, Poivre Street
Edouard, Maxime	...New Mauritius Dock
Fanoelle, Arthur	...New Mauritius Dock
Fleurant, René ...	...Albion Dock
Fontainey, Gaston	...Albion Dock
Garrioch, Alfred ...	...Arabian Dock
Gaud, Marcel ...	...Mauritius Estates & Assets Cy Ltd
Jean, Augustin ...	...New Mauritius Dock
Langlois, J. Philippe	...1, Church Street
Laurent, Léon ...	...35, St Georges Street
Loumeau, Iders	...New Mauritius Dock
Malette, Onésipho	...Albion Dock
Maurel, Georges M.	...Albion Dock
Monty, Samuel...	...Scott & Co.
Olivera, Henry...	...Albion Dock
Ribet, Arthur Henry	...New Mauritius Dock
Rose, Georges ...	...New Mauritius Dock
Télère, William	...Albion Dock
Thomasse, J. Camille	...24, Calicut Street
Walter, Salvador Marc	...Albion Dock
Xavier, Louis Lucien	...New Mauritius Dock

Bankers.*

The Mauritius Commercial Bank	Manager	M, Goupille	6, Church Street
The Mercantile Bank of India	,,	Geo. Dickson	5, Place d'Armes
The Colonial Banking & Trust Cy of S. Africa	,,	T. E. Dobson	Rempart Street
National Bank of South Africa Ltd	,,	C.Macnab,	Royal & Sir.W.Newton st.

Commission Agents.

Adam, J. Henri ...	...23. Edith Cavell St.
Antelme, France ...	...8, Sir W. Newton St.
Avirágnet, P. C. Léon	...11, Royal Street
Barry, Edwin ...	...25, Corderie Street
Bour, Francis Alfred	...10,Sir W.Newton St.
Brun, Henry ...	...3, Queen Street
Chinese Trading Office	...Bourbon & Prince Régent Streets.
Forges et Fonderies de Maurice Ltd. ...	...31, Nicolay Road
Gaud, Robert Arthur	...Farquhar Street
Issac & Co, Goolam M.	...11,Corderie Street
Lamberty, Raoul...	...15, Sir W.Newton St.
Larché, A. Joseph	...12, Bourbon Street
Letourneur, Alphonse	...1, Edith Cavell St.
Loumeau fils, Henri	...Labourdonnais Sqre.
Piat & Co	...Intendance Street
Poupard, Maurice	...4. Intendance Street
Tardieu & Co ...	...16, Bourbon Street
Tennant, Alfred ...	...31, Nicolay Road

House Land and Cattle Agents.

Baudot, Louis ...	...2, Little Mountain Street
Bestel, Charles ...	...36, Sir William Newton Street.
Bestel, Niclés ...	...31, Sir W. Newton Street
Brousse, Alfred ...	...35, Sir W. Newton Street
Boudou, Antoine ...	...S. W. Newton St.
Cassim, Abdoola ...	...50, R. Ollier Street
Dassagne, Sirkissoon	...8, Desforges Street
Desvaux, Hippolyte	...2, P. Regent Street
Gaud, Gabriel	...15, Royal Street
Guého, Louis Alfred	...26, Pouce Street
Joomunn, Noormahomed	...2, Farquhar Street
Lejuge, Arthur ...	...12, Intendance Street
Maingard, Hubert	...Place d'Armes
de Maudave, Max	...1, Ltle. Mountain St.
Noël, Raoul ...	...Old Council Street
Kansim, Sheik Jumon	...44, E. Pellereau St.
Vallet, Paul ...	...5, Prince Regent St.

Assurance or Insurance Agencies.*

Blyth Brothers & Co, Agents	London Insce. Cy. ...	... 26 Quay Street
,, ,, ,,	Phœnix Insce. Cy. ...	... ,, ,,
,, ,, ,,	Guardian & Fire Life Assce.	... ,, ,,
,, ,, ,,	Oceania Marine Insce. Cy.	... ,, ,,
Ireland Fraser & Co, Agents	Queensland Insce Cy ...	... Pavillon Street
,, ,, ,,	British & Foreign Insce. Cy.	... ,,
,, ,, ,,	South British Insce. ...	... ,,
,, ,, ,,	Royal Assurance Cy. ...	... ,,
,, ,, ,,	Maritime Insurance ...	... ,,
Scott & Co. Agents	Standard Life Assurance Cy., Ltd. . .	... 1, Corderie Street
,, ,,	North China Insurance Cy. ...	... ,,
,, ,,	South British Insurance ...	... ,,
,, ,,	London & Guarantee Assce. ...	... ,,
,, ,,	Triton Marine Insurance Cy. ...	... ,,
Adam & Co. Agents to	Commercial Assurance Cy. ...	... 1, Queen Street
,, ,,	Alliance Assce. Cy	... ,, ,,

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* See also List of Companies and Advertisements.

Commercial.—*Continued.*

Assurance or Insurance Agencies.—*Continued.*

Rogers & Co. Agent	Western Australian Insurance Cy.	1 Sir William Newton Street.
" "	The Norwegian Atlas Ins. Cy. of Christiana	" "
" "	World Marine General Insurance	" "
" "	British Dominion Insce. Cy.	" "
" "	Law Union & Rock Insce. Cy.	" "
" "	General Accident Assurance	" "
Kempton Wood & Co,	Norwich Union	15, Church Street
" "	State Assurance Cy. Ltd.	" "
" "	The Manufacture Life Insce. Cy.	" "
Currie, Fraser & Co,	Northern Assurance Cy.	33, Corderie Street
Stafford Mayer & Co,	Lloyds Underwriters Assce. Cy.	Quay Square
"	Lloyd de France	Quay Square
Eugène Henry,	Equitable Life Assurance Cy.	Félicien Malefille Street
"	African Life Assurance.	" " "
"	Atlas Insurance Company	" " "
"	Fédéral Marine Insurance Cy.	" " "
T. E. Dobson Manager,	African Guarantee & Indemnity Cy. Ld.	Edith Cavell Street
" "	The African Life Assurance Cy. Ltd	Barracks Street
Louis Vigier de Latour,	Union Assurance Cy.	Chaussée Street
Vigier de Latour & Co,	La Mutuelle de France	"
Marc Baissac,	London & Lancashire Life Assce.	30, Sir W. Newton Street
"	Sun Fire Insurance Company	" "
Eugène Rousset,	National Mutual Life	Desforges Street
L. Reynaud,	The Mauritius Fire Insce. Cy,	13, Sir W. Newton Street
Elias Mallac,	Colonial Fire Insce Cy.	18, Rempart Street
C. Laverdant,	The Motor Union Insurance Cy.	Bourbon Street
Brugada, Margeot & Co.	Cie. National d'Assurance	Place D'Armes
Henri de Brugada,	Mutuelle Lyonnaise	"
Joseph Henry,	L'Européenne Cie. d'Assurance	36 Sir William Newton Street.

Bonded Warehouse Holders.

Adam & Cy.	Queen street
" (Wilson's store No. 1)	3, Church street
Blyth Brothers & Cy.	Pavillon street
"	62, Pavillon street
" (rep. by Anglo-Saxon)	Engrais Mauricien store
César, Jean Ethelbert	Quay street
" (César Store)	Quay Square
"	6, Roche Bois
"	Roche Bois
Coutanceau & & Co.	Rempart street
" " (Jourdons premises)	Barracks street
Currie Fraser	33, Corderie street
Davé, G. & Co.	6, Little Mountain street
de Brugada Margéot & Co.	1, Rémy Ollier street
"	Passage Monneron
Esparon, Emmanuel	33, Corderie street
François, Camille Pierre	4, Prince Regent street
Guillemin, C.	2, Pope Hennessy street
Hossen, A. Goolam & Co.	9, Corderie Street
Ireland Fraser & Cy.	Pavillon store
"	Pavillon street
Jackaria, Ismael	2, Hospital street
Jeewonjee, Carrimjee & Co.	3, New Moka street
Merven, Joseph	10, Edith Cavell street
New Mauritius Dock (Store No. 5)	14, Pavillon street
"	16, Kitchiner street
Osman, Noormahomed Cy.	5, Hospital street
Tarby, de Spéville & Co.	5, Barracks street
The Texas Cy. Ltd. S. A.	Les Salines
Rogers & Co. (Hossen store No. 49)	Queen street

Commercial.—*Continued*

List of Boiler Inspectors.

(*For issuing Certificates under Ords. No.* 32 *of* 1888 *and* 2 *of* 1903 *Boiler Ordinance*)

- F. Paturau
- R. de Chazal
- Auguste Maurel
- J. S. Fanucci
- A. Gustave Maurel
- Auguste Esnouf
- H. Leclèzio
- L. E. Pitot
- Alfred Tennant
- Louis Maurice Régnard
- J. L. H. de Fondaumière
- A. L. Constant Le Meur. A.C.G.I.
- Louis J. Dalais
- A. Vallet
- J. Coutanceau
- W. H. Taylor

List of Foreign Consuls.

France	Frédéric Giriéud, *Vice-Consul.*
Denmark	Hon. R. B. Graham.
Sweden	Hon. E. C. Fraser, C.M.G., *Consul.*
Italy	J. E. Penrose, *Consul.*
Spain	Léopold Antelme, *Vice-Consul.*
Portugal	Georges Antelme, *Consul.*
Netherlands	J. E. Penrose, *Consul.*
Belgium	H. J. Jourdain, *Consul.*
Siam	Henry Goupille, *Consular Agent.*
Peru	Alexis Coutanceau, *Consular Agent.*
Argentine Republic	*G. Mac Carthy
Russia	Louis Goupille, *Vice-Consul.*

Auctioneers Keeping an Auction Room.

Sales are, as a general rule, conducted in dollars = Rs. 2.00

- d'Unienville, René Marrier
- Mayer, Henry Wilfrid
- Noël, Raoul
- Poupard, Maurice
- Poupard, Amédée, *Master's Delegate.*
- Poupard, André

Supplier of Fresh Water to Ships in Harbour.

Port Louis Water Society	Quay Street.

Ship Chandlers.

Julius Marie	Bourbon Street.
Armand Zamudio	Quay Street.
M. C. Appavou	Farquhar & Sir W. Newton Streets.
John Bonnabelle & Co.	Farquhar Street.
Taylor Smith & Co.	Fort Georges.
Raoul Hevoi	Poivre & Lapeyrouse Streets.

Shipwright.

Taylor Smith *&* Co.	Marine Yard.

Stevedores.

Gustave d'Hotman	Quay Square.
Taylor Smith & Co.	Post Office Square.
Desmarais Brothers	Quay Street.
Henri Pitchen	Quay Square.

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*Consul General of the Argentine Republic in South Africa residing at Cape Town with Consular jurisdiction over the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange River Colony, Transvaal and Mauritius.

Commercial.—*Continued.*

Cabinet Makers.

Heirs Malliaté	Rémy Ollier Street
Gaston Malliaté	Desforges Street
Jules Valery	do. do.
Gabriel Bertrand	Old Council Street
Ivanoff Anicet	Barracks Street
Antoine Lucien Lajolie	St. Georges Street
Marius Mootoosamy	Corderie Street
Maurice Cochaux	Des Casernes and St Louis Sts.
Georges Poonoosamy	Sir Virgile Naz Street
On Kai	Desforges Street
Why Seon Offonan	Desforges Street
Thion Kan	Desforges Street
Moise Ang. Chian	Royal Street
William Benjamin	Chaussée Street
Louis Alfred Aristhène	Ménagerie Street
Chow-Pan	Desforges Street
Arisille Sondasse	Canal Street
Remun Dhondee	St Georges Street
M. Bax de Savignac	Desforges Street
Lucien Wong-Tog	” ”
Emile Joseph Sandivi	Sir William Newton Street
André Tronche	Chaussée Street
Artus Edouard	Sir Virgile Naz Street

Stationers.

Widow Thomy Fourmond	Sir William Newton Street
Adrien Allot	Chaussée Street
Miss Graziella Célestin	Lord Kitchner & Ed. Cavell St.
The General Printing & Stationery Cy. Ltd.	Sir William Newton Street
Eudoxe Hitié	38 Sir William Newton Street
Mauritius Printing & Stationery Cy. Ld.	Church Street
Emmanuel Esparon	Corderie Street
Aux Magasins Réunis	Dumat Street
Sylvio Curé	Church Street
Emmanuel Quéland	Chaussée Street
C. Guillemin & Co.	Pope Hennessy Street
Mrs. Allot Ransley	Chaussée Street
General Retail Stores, J. Mottet Manager	Intendance Street
Lamberty Frères	Chaussée Street
R. de Latour & Co,	Royal Street
Eugène Henry	Félicien Mallefille Street
Joseph Giblot Ducray	Sir William Newton Street
Bhimbhai Jeewonjee	Royal Street
Shan-Kwong	Poudrière Street
Lee-S-Leew	Pagoda Street
Ah-Lim & Co.	Royal Street
Sam-Yeo	Theatre Square
Marinji Kinshalbhay	Corderie Street
Lemny Chin	Moka Street
Issopjee Cajee	Corderie Street
Wing Tun	d'Artois & M. Barthélemy Street
Wong-Kn Cheong	St Croix Street
Abdool Hamid Sayed	Farquhar Street
S. Ratman Pillay	” ”
Hassen Ahmed Bawamia	Royal Street
Leung Sing	Triangle Street
Ah-Kon	Royal Street
Low Nam	Royal Street

Commercial.—*Continued.*

Stationers.—(*Continued*).

Chop Long	Royal Street
Holee	Royal and Etienne Pellereau Sts.
Ng Cheon	Royal Street
Chan Sam	Royal Street
Leung Kai	La Paix and David Streets
Fok Sing	Royal Street

Book-Binders.

The General Printing & Stationery Cy. Ltd.	Sir William Newton Street
Joseph Areevadee	Desforges Street
Stanislas Louis	Rémy Ollier
Gaston Atisse	Desroches Street

Librarian or Book Seller.

Bible Society	Barrack Street
Aux Magasins Réunis	Dumat Street
General Retail Stores, Miss J. Mottet	Intendance Street
Ismael Amode Vowda	Corderie Street
Ramiskamker Heeralall	Victoria Square
Mamode Issop Ramderi	Corderie Street
Ramowtar Hurry	Royal Street

Printing Establishment

Nouvelle Imprimerie Co-opérative, Sir William Newton Street.
The General Printing and Stationery Company Limited, Sir William Newton Street
The Planters and Commercial Gazette, F. Mallefille Street.
Le Radical, Pope Hennessy Street.
Croix et Patrie, Desforges Street.
Government Printing Establishment, Place d'Armes.
Le Cernéen, Sir William Newton Street.

Photographers

Willy Baretti (for Kodak)	Edith Cavell Street
L. Le Même	Curepipe
J. A. Gentil	Railway Square
A. Gentil fils	
Ah-Teck-Chan-Kwan	Barrack Street
Louis Achille	Remy Ollier Street

Gunsmith.

Maurice Arnulphy	Sir W. Newton Street Rose-Hill

Undertakers having Funeral Car.

Félix William Laurent	Farquhar and Corderie Street
Maxime de Rosnay & Co.	Royal Street
Adolphe Lucas	Little Mountain Street
Louis Emmanuel Malépa	Farquhar Street

Commercial.—*Continued.*

Distillers

Succession Louis Rogers	Ile d'Ambre
E. Tostée Phœnix Distilleries	Flacq
The Cernite & Alcohol Cy. Ltd.	Phœnix
Mauritius Chinese Distillery (Namking)	Rivière du Rempart

List of Restaurants.

La Flore Mauricienne, Sir W. Newton Street, Port Louis.
Au Glaneur, Royal Street, Port Louis.
Economy Restaurant, Curepipe.
Barker's Hotel, Vacoas.
Flore Européenne, Pope Hennessy Street, Port Louis.
Goder, Curepipe.

Retailer of Spirits Wine & Beer.

Emma Rousset	Moka street
Anga Jamet Rd. under Appadoo Cummial	S. W. Newton street.
Ah-Kee & Co	Moka street.
Clifford Fox	Moka street
William Aurélie	Desforges street.

Timber Merchants in Port Louis.

Evenor Tostée	Quay street
Dauban Desvaux	New Moka street
H. Emmanuel Lacaze	Jemmapes street
M. René Mérandon	Moka street
Dawoood Moola	Royal street

Agents for the Sale of Peruvian Guano.

Blyth Bros. & Co	Quay Street, Port Louis.

Licensed Stamp Vendors.

E. Naz	Sir William Newton Street,	Port Louis
R. Goolah	,,	,,
E. Ythier	Pope Hennessy Street	,,
O. Monty	F. Malefille Street	,,
S. Ramloll	Pope Hennessy Street	,,
Edward Rohan	Pavillon Street	,,
F. David	Bourbon Street	,,

Principal Motor Car Garages.

The Electric and Motor Car Cy. Ltd	Sir W. Newton Str, Port Louis
S. Réhaut	Pope Hennessy do.
The Auto-Palace	Botanical Garden Str. Curepipe
G. Renaud	Royal Street, Curepipe
Paul Raffray	Royal Street, do.

Engineering Firms and Works.

Tardieu & Co	Port Louis.
Forges & Fonderies de Maurice	Port Louis.
Colonial Engineering Cy	Rivière des Anguilles.
Hall, Genève, Langlois	Rose Hill.

List of Commercial Firms, Wholesale Dealers or Registered Companies.

Alphabetically arranged.

Name of Firm or Company	Address.	Names of Partners, Directors. &c	Name of, Administrators Agents or Secretary.	Registered or not.
1.—BANKS.				
The Mauritius Commercial Bank.	Sir W. Newton Street.	Hon. L. Rouillard, K. C., J. Hein, A. Lagesse, L. Goupille, A. Hourquebie, J. Leclézio, H. Jourdain, Hon. E. Sauzier, K.C., J. Mallac.	J. Mée Goupille, Secretary. J. G. Kœnig, Assistant Secretary. L. Hugnin Cashier. A. de Spéville, Accountant.	Reg.
Mercantile Bank of India.	Place d'Armes..	Hons. E. C. Fraser, C.M.G., R. B. Graham, Pierre Adam, Louis Noel	Geo. Dickson. C. G. Mc Irvine. R. C. Edwards, Asst. Accountant.	Reg.
The National Bank of South Africa Ltd.	Corner of Royal & Sir W. Newton Streets.	E. C. Reynolds, General Manager.	J. C. Mac Nab, Acting Manager.	Reg.
Colonial Banking and Trust Company, Ltd.	Edith Cavell St.	....	Agent & Manager Dobson, T. E., Secretary, Maujean	Reg. in T/vaal.
2.—MERCHANTS.				
Adam & Co.	1, Queen St.	Hon. P. Adam, L. O. Adam		
Blyth Bros. & Co.	26, Quay St.	F. J. Elyard, J. E. Penrose H. J. Jourdain.		
Boullé, Lagane & Co.	3, Sir W. Newton St.	....		
Coutanceau & Co.	Barrack St.	....		
Currie Fraser & Co'	33, Corderie St.	H, E. Nicholson, J. G. Langlois.		
De Brugada. Margéot & Co.	2, Corderie St.	....		
H. de Brugada Vila	Chaussée.	....		
Elias Mallac & Co.	10 Rempart St.	....		
Forget, Suzor & Co.	11 Royal St.	....		
François, Camille Pierre	4, Prince Regent St.	....		
Ireland Fraser & Co.	10 Pavillon St.	Hon. E. C. Fraser, C.M.G., G. H. Ireland, Henry Robinson, F. Hugh Ireland.		
C. Jacobs & Sons.	Place d'Armes	....		
Kempton Wood & Co.	Sir W. Newton St.	C. S. Wood.	C. W. Jackson.	
Lacoste & Co., Ld.	10, Intendance St.	Roger Lacoste & Emmanuel Kœnig.	Roger Lacoste & Emmanuel Kœnig.	Reg.
Alphonse Lagesse	Church Street.	A. Lagesse		
P. Lagesse & Co.	Ed. Cavell St.	E. de Rosnay, J. Leclézio, A. de Maroussem, Louis Kœnig, P. Lagesse.	P. Lagesse.	Reg.
S. Mayer & Co., Ld.	Quay Street.	....		
J. Merven	Rempart Street	....		

Name of Firm or Company.	Address.	Names of Partners, Directors, &c.	Name of Administrators Agents or Secretary.	Registered or not.
Rogers & Co.	Sir W.Newton St.	Louis V. Goupille, J. René Maingard, E. Rogers, Henry Goupille.		Reg.
Scott & Co.	1, Corderie St.	Hon. R. Balfour Graham J. M. Brodie, Arthur Mc Irvine.		
Tarby, de Spéville & Co.	7, Church St.	……………		
Vigier Latour Frères & Co	Chaussée	……………		

3.—OTHER REGISTERED COMPANIES WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADERS.

Name of Firm or Company.	Address.	Names of Partners, Directors, &c.	Name of Administrators Agents or Secretary.	Registered or not.
Bouic Harel & Co (Hardware)	8, Royal Street 25 do.	Jules Bouic, A. Harel, Georges Mamet, Ed. de Rosnay.	………	……
Brun, Henri	3,Queen Street	……………	………	……
Cernite & Alcohol Cy Ld.	Sir William Newton St.	Hon. M. Martin, Maxime Boullé, C. Vallet, P. Fay'dherbe, E. Langlois.	Roger Halbwachs	Reg
Closel, J. (Hardware)	Royal Street.	… ………	………	
Compagnie de Frégate Ltd.		……………	………	……
Compagnie Générale de Quincaillerie	Corner of Royal & Sir W.Newton Streets	L. Antelme, Hon. E. Sauzier, André de Chazal, Ed. Rouillard, P. Montocchio, A. Lagesse.	Georges Antelme.	Reg.
Compagnie Minière Ltd.	Sir W.Newton Street	……………	Rogers & Co.	Reg.
Couve Noël, & Co. (Chemists & fancy goods)	do.	A. Dalais, T. J. Cowin, E. Rochery de Marcenay, Louis Labat, O. Lagesse, N.Couve.	Noël Couve.	Reg.
Colonial Engrais Chimiques Cy Ld.	1, Royal St.	……………	………	Reg.
The Colonial Engineering Cy. Ld.	R. des Anguilles	Alphonse Lagesse, Jules Bouic, Hon. Mce. Martin, Paul Baissac, E. D. Pearmain, C. A. Ulcoq.	El. de Rosnay.	Reg.
Georges de Spêville.	2, Church St.	……………	………	……
M. de Palmas	19, Royal St.	……………	………	……
Electric & Motor Car Cy Ltd.	Sir W.Newton Street	Evenor Tostée, Th. Labauve d'Arifat, Antoine Martin, Jules Rousset, Aristide Maurel.	Jules Bouchet.	Reg.
Flore Mauricienne (Restaurant)	do.	Aristide Maurel, Hon. E. Sauzier, Ed. Rouillard, T. J. Cowin.	L. Laffite.	Reg.
Foucault, Ariste & Co.	19, Royal St.	……………	………	……
Forges et Fonderies de Maurice. (Engineering Works)	Nicolay Road	Messrs. G. Dickson. J. J. Gibson, T. Mallac, E. Rouillard, P. Montocchio, Hon. L. Noel.	………	Reg.
Franco-British Stores (Soft goods & fancy goods)	21, Sir William Newton Street Vacoas and Curepipe.	A. J. Bouic, F. Paturau, O. Maingard de Ville-ès-Offrans, M. Poupard, P. Lagesse, Louis Larcher.	H. P. Hugnin.	Reg.

ERRATA SLIP.

Add page F. 60

The Mannie Swan Shipping Co. Ld. Port Louis, Mauritius. Boullé, Lagane & Co., Ld. M

Name of Firm or Company.	Address.	Name of Partners, Directors, &c.	Name of Administrators Agents or Secretary.	Registered or not.
Gaud, Robert Arthur	Sir William Newton St.	....	....	
General Printing & Stationery Cy. Ltd.	,,	Hon. E. Sauzier, J. J. Gibson, Ed. Rouillard, E. Rougier Lagane & Rochery de Marcenay.	....	Reg.
Gen. Electric Supply Cy.	Curepipe.	....	M. Tarby.	
Glaneur, Société du (Restaurant).	Royal Street.	E. Rougier Lagane, A. Lagesse, M. Boullé, Hon. M. Martin, J. Bouic, O. Couve.		Reg.
Hall, Genève, Langlois & Co. (Engineers, Job Contractors).	8 Sir William Newton St.	....	....	
Humbert, Célicourt	8 Church St.	....	....	
Imperial Oil Co.	Quay Street.	....	Rogers & Co.	Reg.
Kalk Bay Fisheries Cy Ld. Cape.	25 Corderie St.	....	....	
Lecoultre. André	Chaussée.	....	....	
Loumeau, Henri	Labourdonnais Square.	....	....	
Laverdant, Charles	Royal & Bourbon St.	Charles Laverdant.	....	
Laverdant. F. (Groceries)	63 Moka Street.	....	....	
Larché & Co.	12 Royal St.	....	....	
Lailvaux, Gab. & Co. (Groceries).	6 Desforges St.	....	....	
Mayer, Edwin (Auction Mart, Commission Agent).	4 Intendante Street.	....	....	
Magasin Réunis. (Jewellery, Fancy Goods).	E. Cavell St.	A. Coutanceau, E. Sauzier, G. d'Hotman de Villiers, Em. Rochery de Marcenay.	J. F. Grandcourt.	
Magasin Singer. (Soft Goods, Hardware).	22 E. Cavell St.	E. T. B. de Chalain, L. M. Planel.	F. Symth.	
Magasin Général de Cuirs et Harnais	Sir W. Newton Street.	L. Couacaud, Louis Labat, Casimir Nairac, Geo. Antelme and Arthur Rondeaux.	Eug. Saminaden.	Reg.
Mauritius Hydro-Electric Co.	Rose Hill	T. J. Cowin, J. Leclézio, A. Dalais, P. Montocchio, J. Desvaux de Marigny, A. Letellier d'Orvilliers, M. I. Atchia.	M. I. Atchia.	Reg.
Mauritius Motor Supply Cy (Hardware).	Chaussée.	L. Goupille, M. Boullé, René Maingard, J. H. G. Ducray, H. Goupille:	P. Merven.	Reg.
Mauritius Public Stores Cy. (Groceries).	Ed. Cavell St.	Hon. P. Adam, L. Goupille, E. R. Lagesse, J. Leclézio, A. Letourneur, F. Paturau.	A. Letourneur.	Reg.
Mauritius Pharmacy Cy. Ld.	Sir W. Newton Street.	Hon. E. Sauzier, P. Adam, Louis Goupille, E. Rouillard, G. Régnard, M. Boullé.	P. L'Hoste E. Le Cudennec.	Reg.
Mauritius Stationery & Printing Cy. Ld.	Sir W. Newton Street.	Hon. Louis Noel, A. Lagesse, A. Dalais, M. Boullé, E. Rey, J. H. G. Ducray.	R. D. de Spéville.	Reg.
Mauritius Civil Service Mutual Aid Association Ltd,	9, Chaussée St.	N. Decotter (fils), H. L. Ahnee, S. Daby, A. Patté, H. Hurdowar, G. Ambroisine, C. A. Standley, H. Aliphon and E. Pérombelon.	A. Maingard.	Reg.

Name of Firm or Company.	Address	Names of Partners, Directors &c.	Name of Administrators Agents or Secretary.	Registered or not.
Ménagé, Auguste	Church Street.	....	....	......
Merven, Joseph. (Soft Goods, Groceries, Chinaware.	Rempart Street.	....	....	......
Morel-Marie, Fernand Louis.	Sir W. Newton Street.	....	....	......
Modern Bakery Cy. Ld.	Curepipe.	M. Jauffret, J. Leclézio, Marc Baissac, Rene Jauffret.	René Jauffret.	Reg.
Noel-Damain	Royal Street.	....	....	......
Oriental Telephone Cy. (Electric appliances).	Edith Cavell Street.	....	E. L. Lalonde,	Reg.
Pearmain & Co. (Electricians).	2. Quay St.	....	....	......
Roche Bois Manure Cy. Ld	9, Sir Célicourt Antelme St.	Hon. E. Sauzier, Paul R. Lagane, Paul Baissac, R. de Brugada, H. Wiehé.	A. Amic	Reg.
St Brandon Fish & Manure Cy.	Bourbon Street	Lucien Couacaud, Fernadd Paturau, Alphonse Lagesse, J. Desbleds, Hon. Maurice Martin.	André Brun.	Reg.
St. Géran Navigation Cy. Ld.	Bourbon St.	Alphonse Lagesse, Lucien Couacaud, Octave Rouillard, Célicourt Humbert, Evenor Huteau.	Lucien Couacaud.	Reg
The Marie Assomption Cy. Ld.	do.	Hon. M. Martin, Messrs. A. Lagesse, L. Couacaud, P. de Sornay and F. Paturau.	André Brun.	Reg.
Tardieu & Co. Engineering Works.	Bourbon Street	F. Paturau, A. Esnouf, L. M. Régnard, Alfred Leclézio.	....	......
Texas Co. (Oils)	Malefille St.	....	....	Reg.
Vacuum Oil Co.	Pavillon St.	....	Ireland Fraser & Co	Reg.
Enyati Colliery Ld.	Quay Street.	Sir H. Leclézio, Hon. Mce Martin, E. Tostée, P. Montocchio, A. Lagesse, I. Desvaux de Marigny, O. Rouillard, R. Pitot, Stafford Mayer.	Stafford Mayer & Co. Ld.	Reg.
Bernica Colliery Ld.	Quay Street.	P. Montocchio, E. Piat, J. Leclézio, J. Le Maire, Stafford Mayer.	Stafford Mayer & Co. Ld.	Reg.
Buffalo Colliery Ld.	Quay Street.	Hon. Mce Martin, E. Piat, J. Le Maire, Jules Leclézio, A. Lagesse, P. Montocchio, C. Descroizilles, O. Rouillard, S. Mayer.	Stafford Mayer & Co. Ld.	Reg.

4.—INDIAN AND CHINESE TRADING FIRMS.

		INDIAN		Trade*
Abdool Rahim Hajee Noormahomed.	Royal Street.	....	....	W
Abdool Rahim Osman & Co.	Hospital Street.	....	....	W
Abdool Karim Ramtoola.	Hospital Street.	....	....	C
Abdool Latiff Joosub.	Royal Street.	....	....	W
Abba Sakoor & Co.	Royal Street.	....	....	W
Ahmad Ibrahimjee.	Queen Street.	....	....	W
Ahmed Ebrahim & Co.	Queen Street.	....	....	W

*Wholesale, W. Consolidated Wholesale & Retail C.

Name of Firm or Company.	Address.	Names of Partners, Directors &c.	Name of Administrators. Agents or Secretary.	Trade*
A. Allarakia Dewjee & Co.	Hospital St.	……………	………	w
Asman Ahamed & Co.	Hospital St.	……………	………	……
Ajum Goolam Hossen & Co.	Corderie St.	……………	………	w
D. Bhikbábhai.	Farquhar St.	……………	………	w
Calidas Mapara.	Royal St.	……………	………	w
Carimjee Jeewonjee &Co.	Hospital St.	……………	………	m
A. Carrim Abba Sokoor.	Royal St.	……………	………	w
Cassam Hassam & Co.	Corderie St.	……………	………	c
Cassim Ismael Atchia & Co.	Hospital St.	……………	………	w
Coo-Mootoosamy & Co.	Little Mountain St.	……………	………	c
G. D. Dave & Co.	Queen Street.	……………	………	w
Daoudjee Mamode Vayid.	Corderie St.	……………	………	w
Dawood Sidick.	Queen Str.	……………	………	……
Ebrahimjee Vallinjee	Hospital St.	……………	………	……
A. H. Ebranjee & Co.	Royal St.	……………	………	c
Esmael A. Hamed.	Hospital St.	……………	………	w
Goolam Hossen Toorawa Randera.	Farquhar Street.	……………	………	w
Goolam Mamode Issac & Co.	Corderie Street	Goolam Mamode Issac and Mahomed Goolam Mahomed.	G. M. Issac.	w
R. Gudjadhur & Sons Ltd.	Brown Sequard Street.	R. Gujadhur, J. P. Gujadhur, R. R. Gujadhur and A. Gujadhur.	R. Gujadhur.	……
Hashim Haroon.	Hospital St.	……………	………	w
Hajee Haroon Hajee Mahomed.	Queen St.	……………	………	w
Hajee Amed Hajee Omar & Co.	Queen St.	……………	………	w
A. H. Mooreea.	Farquhar Street.	……………	………	c
Howsoonee & Co.	Corderie St.	……………	………	c
Ibrahim Bahemia & Co.	Corderie St.	……………	………	c
Ibrahim Toorawa & Co.	Farquhar Street	……………	………	……
Ismaël Amode Ghanty	Corderie St.	… ………	………	……
A. Ismael Badat	Hospital St.	……………	………	w
Ismael Jackaria	Hospital St.	……………	………	w
F. Ismael Peermamode	Royal St.	……………	………	w
Issop Kurreeman & Co.	Royal St.	……………	………	w
Jackaria Jammamode	P. d'Armes	……………	………	w
A. Kader Aboobakar	Queen St.	……………	………	w
Mahomed Ajee Adam	Hospital St.	……………	………	w
Mahomed Dassa & Co.	Hospital St.	……………	………	……
Mamode Hossen Voorma	Farquhar St.	……………		
R. M. Mehta & Co. Ld.	Corderie St.	……………	………	c
Malleck Rassool Moorad & Co.	Desforges Street	……………	………	w

* Wholesale W. Consolidated Wholesale & Retail C.

Name of Firm or Company.	Address.	Names of Partners, Directors &c.	Name of Administrators Agents or Secretary.	Trade.*
Malleck Rassool Moorad & Co.	Corderie St.	Malleck Hossen Amode & Malleck Karim Amode.	M. R. Moorad.	c
Moosajee M. Adamjee	Hospital St.	....	....	w
Moosajee Ismael Hariff	Hospital St.	....	....	w
Noorbaye Jeewonjee	Hospital St.	....	....	w
Noormamode Osman	Hospital St.	....	....	......
Nowbuth Noordally	Hospital St.	....	....	w
J. Parsad Gujadhur	Revd. Lebrun Street	....	....	w
R. Pillay Canabady & Co.	Remy Ollier Stret	....	....	......
Ramchandar Rama & Co.	Corderie St.	....	....	w
H. Rama & Co.	Hospital St.	....	....	w
P. Rama & Co.	Corderie St.	....	....	c
Ramtoola Adam	Queen St.	....	....	w
Rassool Ellam & Co.	Corderie St.	....	....	w
P. Runghen	Queen St.	....	....	c
Salay Mamode Ramtoola & Co.	Queen St.	....	....	w
Saleh Mamode H. Amed Noorani	Hospital St.	....	....	......
Saverymootoo Bros. & Co.	Bourbon St.	....	....	......
S. M. Sheik Fareed	Farquhar St.	....	....	w
A. Sidick Elias	Queen St.	....	....	w
Sulliman Noormahomed	Royal St.	....	....	w
M. Tayebally Carrimjee & Co.	Farquhar St.	....	....	w
Taisbhay Allybhay	Hospital St.	....	....	......
T.Trivedi & Co.	Queen St.	....	....	c
S. Yacoob Ramjan	Royal St.	....	....	c
		CHINESE		
Ah Chin	Royal St.	....	....	c
Ah Koon & Co.	Queen St.	....	....	w
Ahwye	Farquhar St.	....	....	c
Away	Farquhar St.	....	....	c
Chan Kan & Tack-Cheong	Bourbon St.	....	....	c
Chan Man	Royal Street	....	....	......
Chan Min	Royal St.	....	....	c
Chan Sam Fouye Heng & Co.	Little Mount.	....	....	c
Chinese Trading & Co. (Louis Achille)	Prince Régent	....	....	......
Choe Wai	Royal St.	....	....	w
Chun Wye & Co.	Farquhur St.	....	....	c
Fong Fax & Teélum & Co,	Corner Hospital St.	....	....	c
Fung Choi & Co.	Farquhar St.	....	....	c
King Leung Pin & Co.	Royal St.	....	....	w
Kwong Fock Cheong	Queen street	....	....	c
Lai-Chun	Queen St.	....	....	c
Lailim & Co.	Queen St.	....	....	c
Lee-Shim	Royal St.	....	....	c
Leung Pin & Co.	Royal St.	....	....	c
Li-Sing	Queen St.	....	....	c
Li Jam	Royal St.	....	....	w
Lim Leung Alim How	Royal St.	....	....	c

* Wholesale W. Consolidated Wholesale and Retail C.

Name of Firm or Company.	Address.	Names of Partners, Directors &c.	Name of Administrators Agents or Secretary.	Registered or not. *
Luk Ah-Choi	Royal St,	....	....	w
Newpoon Chok Sing Yib	Farquhar St.	....	....	c
Ng Cheung-Hin	Royal St.	....	....	c
Ng Yelim	Royal St.	....	....	c
Qwong Hue &Co.	Queen street	....	....	......
Venpin	Queen St.	....	....	c
Won Sang Lew Weng	Queen St.	....	....	c

5.—DOCK COMPANIES

The Albion Dock Cy. Ltd.	Farquhar St.	Hons. Sir Henri Leclézio, K.C.M.G., P. Adam, L. Noël, G. Régnard, P. Montocchio, J.J. Gibson, J. Hein.	Ernest Antelme.	Reg.
The New Mauritius Dock Cy. Ltd.	Pavillon St.	H. G. Ducray, A. Piat, G. V. K/Vern, Joseph Mallac, A. Hourquebie, Hon. L. Rouillard, K.C.	Maurice Rey.	Reg
Colonial Dock.	Dumat Street.	Louis Labat, Gustave Antelme and Tristan Mallac.	Edouard Piat.	Reg.
The Central Dock Cy. Ltd.	6, Pavillon St.	Edouard Rouillard, L.G. Le Breton. A. de Maroussem, Paul Baissac, Hon. E. C. Fraser, C.M.G., Hon. Emile Sauzier, K.C.	Louis Sauzier.	Reg.

6.—SUGAR AND AGRICULTURAL COMPANIES.

The Anglo Ceylon & Gen. Estates Cy. Ltd.	Ed. Cavell St.	....	J. J. Gibson.	Reg.
Cie. d'Astrœa Ltd.	Pope Hennessy Street.	....	L. Mathieu.	Reg.
Beau Plan S. E. Cy.	Place d'Armes.	A. Rondeaux, Hon. E. Sauzier, K.C., P. R. Lagane, G. Suzor.	A. d'Unienville.	Reg.
Compagnie Sucrière de Bel Etang et Sans Souci.	Chaussée	Hons. Sir H. Leclézio; K.C.M.G., L. Noel, Arthur Dalais, F. Montocchio, and Pierre Montocchio.	Félix Montocchio	Reg.
C.S. de Bagatelle Ld.	....	L.Pitot, Mme Joseph Montocchio.	Joseph Montocchio	Reg.
Belle Vue S. E. Ltd.	Pope Hennessy Street.	Louis Kœnig, Paul Baissac, A. du Peloux de St Romain, Edgard Maurel.	Paul Baissac.	Reg.
Cie de La Forêt Ltd.	Pope Hennessy Street.	C. Mackie, P. Baissac, C. Seewoodharry Buguth.	Max Letourneur.	Reg.
Bon Air S. Factory Cy. Ld. (priv. Com.)	....	Evenor Tostée, J. G. Guibert, Ph. Duclerc des Rauches.	R. Lagesse, Manager. Ph. Duclerc des Rauches, Secretary	Reg.
Sucrerie de Bassin Cy. Ld. (priv. Com.)	Queen Street.	....	H.G. Ducray, directeur-manager.	Reg.
Beau Séjour Sugar Est. Cy. Ld.	Ed. Cavell St.	....	Anglo Ceylon & Gen. Est. Cy. Ld.	Reg.
Stanley S.E. Cy Ld.	„	....	do.	Reg.
Cie Sucrière de Bonne Mère Ld.	Queen Street	Alphonse Lagesse, Georges Pierrot, Maurice de Spéville, Jules Leclézio, Henri Lincoln.	Evenor Mamet	Reg.

* Wholesale W. Consolidated Wholesale and Retail C.

Name of Firm or Company.	Address.	Names of Partners, Directors &c.	Name of Administrators Agents or Secretary.	Registered or not.
The Bois Rouge Sugar Estates Cy., Ltd.	Ed. Cavell St.	A. du Peloux, L. Labat, James Le Maire.	J. Le Maire	Reg.
The Crédit Foncier of Mauritius Ld.	Sir W. Newton Street.	Hon. J. A. Duclos, Paul Baissac, J. J. Gibson, A. Wiehé	E. Gallet	Reg.
The Cressonville Cy. Ld.	....	J. G. Guibert, P. Duclerc des Rauches, Léon Harel.	Léon Harel, fils.	Reg. Reg.
The Constance S. E. Cy. Ld.	Queen Street	Alp. Lagesse, Ed. Maurel, Tristan Mallac, Ch. Poupinel de Valencé, Ed. Rouillard.	J. Ed. Rouillard	Reg.
Const. & La Gaieté Sugar Est. Cy Ld.	Place d'Armes	L. d'Arifat, H. G. Ducray, A. Rey, P. R. Lagane, A. Rondeaux.	....	
Casela S.E. Cy.	Quay Square.	Jules Bonnin, J. G. Guibert, Raoul Raffray, and René Raffray.	R. Raffray.	Reg.
The Cluny Sugar Estate Cy. Ld.	,,	Edouard de Rosnay, C. Vallet, Hon. A. Esnouf, Camille Rey, M. de Sornay	F. D. Martin.	Reg.
The Deep River Sugar Estate Cy. Ld.	Queen Street	Dr. E. de Senneville, Hon. Adolphe Duclos, F. Montocchio, Arthur Dalais, H. W. Kehrmann, Adrien Dalais.	Adrien Dalais	Reg.
The Gros Bois Sugar Estate Cy. Ltd.	,,	Edouard d'Unienville, Eugène d'Unienville, Albert d'Unienville, Jules Leclézio.	F. Mamet	Reg.
Cie Sucrière d'Henrietta Ld.	P. Hennessy St.	....		Reg.
The Labourdonnais S. E. Cy. Ld.	Desforges St.	Tristan Mallac, Adrien Wiehé, Antoine Harel, Henri Harel, Louis Harel, Octave Rouillard and Eugène Rousset.	Eugène Rousset.	Reg.
The Médine Sugar Estate Cy. Ltd.	Quay Square	René Raffray, N. Raffray, A. de Maroussem, Hon. Philippe Raffray.	Raoul Raffray	Reg.
La Mecque S. E. Cy. Ltd.	,,	Louis Kœnig, Edgar Maurel, Ph. Lagesse, Henri Wiehé, René Raffray.	André Wiehé	
The Mount Sugar Estates Cy. Ltd.	Queen Street	Leopold Antelme, Ernest Antelme, R. de Brugada, Gabriel de Rosnay, Edouard Rouillard.	R. de Brugada.	Reg.
The Massillia S. E. Ltd.	,,	....		Reg.
The Mon Loisir Sugar Estate Cy. Ld.	Place d'Armes.	Pierre Montocchio, George Rey, L. Octave Adam Jules Leclézio, Paul Adam.	L. Octave Adam.	Reg.
The Mtius. Sugar Estates Cy. Ld.	2, Queen St.	Hon. Emile Sauzier, K.C. G. V. de K/Vern, K.C. Tristan Mallac, H. H. Ducray, A. de Chazal, Hon. L. Noel.	N. Raffray.	Reg.
Compagnie Sucrière de Mare Sèche Ld.	Queen St.	Auguste Maurel, Jules Bouic, P. E. Desvaux, Auguste Maurel (junior), Louis Bouic.	P. E. Desvaux.	Reg.

Name of Firm or Company.	Address.	Names of Partners, Directors &c.	Name of Administrators Agents or Secretary.	Registered or not.
Compagnie Sucrière de Mon Désert.	Sir W.Newton St.	Hon. Louis Noel, Sir H. Leclézio, Léon Daruty de Grandpré, P. Montocchio, M. D. de Spéville.	Jules Régnard.	Reg.
Mauritius Land Cy. Ld.	Sir W.Newton St.	Mme Gaston Harel, Roger Maurel, Léon Maurel, Aristide Maurel.	A. Maurel.	Reg.
The Pl. Wilhems S. E. Cy. Ld.	Pope Hennessy Street.	J. Mottet, Adrien Pépin, D. Lallah.	A. Pépin.	Reg.
Compagnie Sucrière de St. Julien.	Sir W.Newton Street.	G. Régnard, Gabriel Dalais, C. A. Ulcoq, Louis Eynaud, Gustave Lenoir.	Théodore Régnard.	Reg.
Reunion Sugar Fac. Cy. Ld.	P. Hennessy St	Paul Baissac, E. Lagesse, M. Poupard, E. Langlois, E. de Rosnay.	Henri Mallac.	Reg.
Compagnie Sucrière de Richfund Ld.	Sir W.Newton Street.	Dr L. de Chazal, G. R. Lagane. M. Boullé, Ed. Rousset, Ch. Vallet.	Max. Boullé.	Reg.
The Savannah Sugar Estate Cy. Ld.	Queen Street.	Hons. Louis Noel, E. Sauzier K. C. L. Lesage, Jules Leclézio, Ernest R. Lagane.	G. Le Breton.	Reg.
The St. Félix Sugar Estates Cy., Ld.	Sir W.Newton Street.	Hons. Louis Rouillard, Maurice Martin, M. Poupard, R. d'Arifat, L. Labat, E. Labat, A. Rondeaux.	James Lemaire.	Reg.
St. Hubert Sugar Est. Cy. Ltd.	Sir W. Newton Street	A. du Peloux de St Romain, Emile Labat, Dr S. de Senneville, Louis Kœnig, Arthur de Senneville	A. de Senneville	Reg.
Société de Sottise Ltd.	Sir W.Newton Street.	………………	………	Reg.
Solitude S. Factory Cy. Ld. (priv. Com).	………	Evenor Tostée, J. G. Guibert, Ph. Duclerc des Rauches.	Robert Lagesse.	Reg.
Sorèze Estate Co.	………	……………	F. A. D'Avray.	Reg.
The Terracine S. E. Cy. Ld.	Intendance St.	A. Piat, G. V. K/Vern, G. Pilot, O. Lagesse, E. Ritter and A. Piat.	G. L. K/Vern.	Reg.
The Union Flacq S. E. Cy. Ltd.	3, Sir W.Newton Street.	Christian Vallet, Paul Rougier Lagane, Dr. L. de Chazal, Henri Thévenau, Max. Boullé.	Maxime Boullé.	Reg.
The Union S. E.	Queen Street.	H. G. Ducray, J. Hein, Louis Larcher, J. H. G. Ducray.	J. H. G. Ducray.	Reg.
Soc. Sre. du Vallon.	Sir W.Newton Street.	A. Hourquebie, A. Lagesse, E. Maurel, P. Hardy, J. Rousset, C.V. Descroizilles.	J. Lagesse.	Reg.
Cie. de Virginia Ld.	………	……………	………	Reg.
Mauritius Engrais Chimiques Cy. Ld.	Prince Regent Street.	J. H. G. Ducray. J. Mallac, E. R. Lagane.	V. Goupille.	Reg.
Col. Engrais Chimiques Cy. Ld.	Place d'Armes	Hons. Louis Noël, E. Sauzier, J. Hein and F. Montocchio.	Fernand Hein.	Reg.
Soc. des Iles Sœurs.	Sir W.Newton Street.	P. R. Lagane, Ch. Vallet, F. L. Morel, Maxime Boullé. Edouard Rousset, Jules Maurel.	M. Boullé.	Reg.
Mauritius Tea Estates Cy. Ltd.	Queen Street.	A. Lagesse, R. Autard	E. R. Lagane	Reg.

7.—INSURANCE COMPANIES

LOCAL

Name of Firm or Company.	Address.	Names of Partners, Directors &c.	Name of Administrators Agents or Secretary.	Registered or not.
The Colonial Fire Insurance Cy.	Ed. Cavell St.	Hon. Sir H. Leclézio, K.C.M.G. Albert Brouard, H. G. Ducray, J. Ariste Piat, Louis Labat, Ed. Rouillard, Christian Vallet.	Elias Mallac & Co.	Reg.
Mauritius Fire Insurance Cy. Ld.	Sir W. Newton Street.	Dr. M. X. Nallétamby, Noël Couve, W. H. Edwards, Jules Hein, M. F. V. Descroizilles, A. Lagesse, R. Lionnet,, F. Paturau, P. Montocchio.	L. Raynaud.	Reg.

FOREIGN.

Name of Firm or Company.	Address.	Names of Partners, Directors &c.	Name of Administrators Agents or Secretary.	Registered or not.
The Commercial Union Ass. Cy. Ld.	Queen Street.	....	Adam & Co.	Reg.
The Alliance Assurance Cy. Ld.	do.	....	Adam & Co.	Reg.
London and Lancashire Life & General Assurance Association Limited.	Sir W. Newton Street.	G. Rougier Lagane, G. Guibert, P. Baissac.	Marc Baissac.	Reg.
Sun Insurance Office	do.	Paul Baissac.	Marc Baissac.	Reg.
Lancashire Ins. Cy.	New Quay St.	....	Blyth Bros. & Co.	Reg.
London Assurance Corporation.	do.	....	Blyth Bros. & Co.	Reg.
Ocean Marine Insurance Cy.	do.	....	Blyth Bros. & Co.	Reg.
Reliance Marine Insurance Cy.	do.	....	Blyth Bros. & Co.	Reg.
Phœnix Assurance Company.	do.	....	Blyth Bros. & Co.	Reg.
Guardian Asaurance Company.	do.	....	Blyth Bros. & Co.	Reg.
Northern Assurance Cy.	Corderie St.	H. E. Nicholson, J. G. Langlois.	Currie, Fraser & Co.	Reg.
African Life Assurance Society Ld.	Ed. Cavell St.	....	T. E. Dobson. R.	Reg.
The African Guarantee & Indemnity Cy. Ld.	do.	....	T. E. Dobson, R.	Reg.
Soc. Gén. Française d'Assurance Mutuelle sur la vie.	Sir W. Newton Street.	....	T. Esclapon,	Reg.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society (U.S.A.)	Mallefille St.	....	Eugène Henry.	Reg.
Atlas Assurance Cy.	do.	....	Eugène Henry.	Reg.
La Fédérale.	do.	....	Eugène Henry.	Reg.
Royal Assurance Company Limited.	Pavillon Street	....	Irl., Fraser & Co.	Reg.
The Maritime Insurance Cy.	do.	....	Irl., Fraser & Co.	Reg.
British & Foreign Marine Insurance Cy. Ld.	do.	....	Irl., Fraser & Co.	Reg.
South British Insurance Cy. Ld.	do.	....	Irl., Fraser & Co.	Reg.

Name of Firm or Company.	Address.	Names of Partners, Directors &c,	Name of Administrators Agents or Secretary.	Registered or not.
Queensland Insurance Cy. Ld.	Pavillon St.	....	Ireland Fraser & Co.	Reg.
Marine Insurance Cy.	do.	....	Chs. Jacobs & Sons.	Reg.
Australian Alliance Assurance Cy.	do.	....	Chs. Jacobs & Sons.	Reg.
Norwich Union Fire Assurance Society.	Sir W.Newton Street.	....	Kempton Wood & Co	Reg.
State Assurance Cy.	do.	....	Kempton Wood & Co	Reg.
Lloyd de France.	Quay Street.	....	Stafford Mayer & Co	Reg.
The Eagle, Star & British Dominions Insurance Cy. Ld.	do.	....	Rogers & Co.	Reg.
The Law Union & Rock Insurance Cy.	do.	....	Rogers & Co.	Reg.
The Marine Insurance Cy. Ltd.	do.	....	Rogers & Co.	Reg.
The General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation.	do,	....	Rogers & Co.	Reg.
The Western Australian Insurance. Cy. Ltd.	do.	....	Rogers & Co.	Reg.
The World Marine and General Insurance Cy. Ltd.	do.	....	Rogers & Co.	Reg.
The Norwegian Atlas Insce. Cy. Ltd.	do.	....	Rogers & Co.	Reg.
The National Mutual Life Assurance Society.	Desforges St	....	Eug. Rousset	Reg.
London Guarantee & Accident Cy.	Corderie St.	....	Scott & Co.	Reg.
North China Insurance Cy. Ld.	do.	....	Scott & Co.	Reg.
Triton Insurance Cy. Ld.	do.	....	Scott & Co.	Reg.
South British Insurance Cy. Ld.	do.	....	Scott & Co.	Reg.
The Standand Life Assurance Cy. Ld.	do.	....	Scott & Co.	Reg.
Union Assurance Society	Chaussée St.	....	Louis Vigier de Latour	Reg.

Commercial.—*Continued.*

Mauritius Sailing Vessels and Steamer.

Rig.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage nett.	Owners.	REMARKS.
Bark ...	Ione	520	Brugada Margéot & Cie.	Trading between Mauritius, Singapore, Australia &c.
Bark ...	E. J. Spence ...	519	H. de Brugada Vila & J. Margeot ..	Trading between Mauritius and India.
Bark ...	Kassa	287	L. Goupille, René Maingard, E.C. Rogers, & H. Goupille.	Trading between Mauritius & Madagascar
Schr. ...	St. Géran ...	290	St. Géran Nav. Cy...	Trading between Mauritius, St. Brandon, India, Mombassa and Seychelles.
Schr. ...	Nonna Adèle ...	134	H. G. Ducray, J. Hein, M. Guimbeau, P. de Caila...	Trading between Six Islands and Mauritius.
Lugger...	Lucienne ...	99	E.C. Rogers, L. Goupille, R. Maingard.	Trading between Mauritius and Seychelles.
Schr. ...	Jane Kilgour ...	148	Do.	Trad. between Mauritius and Seychelles.
Schr. ...	Union La Digue.	223	G.A. Smith, A. Wilson	do. do. do. do.
Lugger...	Algéria ...	54	A. Brun ...	Trad. between St. Brandon and Mauritius
S. S. ...	Secunder ...	993	Colonial Govt. ...	Trading between Mauritius, Vohémar and Rodrigues.

Coasters of more than 15 tons Register.

Register Number.	Name.	Tons.	Owner.
13 in 1848 ...	Généreux	16	L. de Senneville
11 in 1850 ...	Morning Star ...	35	Mrs. E. Micouin, Mrs. Mongey and Miss Micouin.
15 in 1853 ...	Germain	40	"Société Sucrière du Vallon"
7 in 1858 ...	Robinson	34	A. Lesur.
3 in 1865 ...	Sainte Françoise ...	34	"Société Sucrière du Vallon"
7 in 1895 ...	Scotia	61	Mrs. L. de Rochecouste, Miss de Rochecouste, Mrs. G. Rochery, Mrs M. Guimbeau.
1 in 1897 ...	Spinaway	42	do.
1 in 1899 ...	Spey	30	Compagnie Sucrière de Rich Fund.
3 in 1899 ...	Thessaly	25	Lady Naz and Miss Naz.
1 in 1900 ...	Cécile	27	The Terracine Sugar Estate Company.
1 in 1908 ...	Camisard	42	A. Dumontet.
2 in 1908 ...	Speedwell	47	Lady Naz and Miss Naz.
2 in 1912 ...	Terracine	12	The Terracine Sugar Estate Company.
4 in 1912 ...	Rochester	12	do.
1 in 1915 ...	Swifter	20	do.

Coasters under 15 tons (Art. 2 of Ord. 12 of 1848).

No.	Name of Boat	Tonnage.	Owner.	Where trading.
1	Skolfield	5	Seide Rankin	Pointe aux Piments
4	St. Simon	4	G. Vigoureux	do.
7	St. Jean	3	M. Carolus	Arsenal
8	Faveur	2	do.	do.
9	Dieu donné	2	Lo-Chan	Pointe aux Piments

Commercial.—*Continued.*

Coaster under 15 tons—*Continued.*

No.	Name of Boat.	Tonnage.	Owner.	Where trading.
10	Ste. Anne	4	Eugène Gadres	Butte aux Sables
12	Belle Brise	4 50/100	F. Desmarais	Pointe aux Piments
13	Bayard	9 8/100	G. Bouton	Flacq
14	Rafina	4	Mamode Sophee Tokee	Pointe aux Piments
15	Fille de l'Air	8	B. L'Espérance	Case Noyale
10	L'Annonciation	7	M. Staub	Petit Cap
17	Généreux	3	G. Guennesse	Grand Gaube
18	Lisette	13	Lise Labonne	Case Noyale
19	Mon Chéry	6	Ah Ling Sun	Black River
20	Marie Joseph	4	Sookdeo Rampol	Le Morne
21	Marcelle	2	R. Soambor	Pointe aux Piments
22	Jeanne d'Arc	2½	A. Dumont	do.
25	St Antoine	13	St Felix S. E. Cy Ltd	Case Noyale
26	Sir Arthur	7	Miss G. M. Ross	Morne Brabant
27	St. Louis	12	F. de Rontaunay	Baie du Cap
29	Providence	13	C. Toofanee	Flacq
30	Ravageur	4	Huesdoo Taul	Black River
31	Président Carnot	4	Albion Dock Company	Pointe aux Piments
33	Milky Way	4	Alfred Hall	Grande Baie
34	Atalante	7	Ange Maison Rouge	Black River
35	Noel	4 73/100	C. Toofanee	do.
36	Beau Soleil	5	A. Dumont	Tombeau Bay
37	Ida	6	M. Olivier	do.
38	Pacific	2	A. S. To-Kee	Pointe aux Piments
39	Mahmouda	3	do.	Le Morne
40	Sara	2½	Dr Sakir	Tombeau Bay
44	Turco	9	Louis Labat	Souillac
51	Bosphore	12	St Félix S. E. Cy Ltd	Savanne
52	Sultan	1½	Mamode Ally	Grande Rivière
53	Natal	4	do.	do.
54	Taif	1½	do.	do.
55	Rondeaux	1½	do.	do.
56	Richard	2	do.	do.
59	Eclipse	10	L. Couacaud	Grand Gaube
62	Monte-Christo	1½	J. Goupille, A. Pitot	Baie du Tombeau
64	St. Georges	4	G. Vigoureux	Pointe aux Piments
65	Mont Rose	12 11/100	Rich Fund S. E. Cy Ltd	Petit Cap
66	Mon Essaye	5	Ramea	Case Noyale
67	Reine des Fleurs	3	J. B. Massé	Grande Baie
68	Hirondelle	4	Henri Harel	Grand Gaube to Port Louis
69	Waterloo	1	F. Ossen	Pte aux Sables, Port Louis
70	L'Oiseau Bleu	1½	do.	do.
71	Belle Etoile	1	do.	do.
72	Constantinople	1	Arthur Joson	Pointe aux Piments
73	Sainte Anne	3	G. Bouton	Morne Brabant
74	Mon Plaisir	2	L'Espérance	do.
75	Deux Frères	10	Dr & Michel Keisler	do.
77	Philomène	2	Nelzir Martin	Trou aux Biches
79	Vengeur	1½	Claudine Martial	Arsenal
80	M. J. Benoit	4	Alexandre Keisler	Morne Brabant
81	Georgina	4	Pierre Lisis	Cap Malheureux
82	La Simone	1½	R. Soambar	Pointe aux Piments
83	Marthe Ivanah	4	E. Lebon	do
84	Emeraude	3	Alfred L. Hall	do.

Commercial.—*Continued.*

Coaster under 15 tons.—*Continued.*

No.	Name of Boat.	Tonnage.	Owner.	Where trading.
85	Derfla	2	Alfred Mignot	Baie du Tombeau
86	Fazilda	2½	M. Tokee	Pointe aux Sables
88	Fazilda	2½	Alfred Mignot	Pointe aux Piments
89	Vainqueur	9	Mrs. E. Seriès	Black River
90	St. Joseph	3	S. Joomunkhan	Trou aux Biches
91	Rahmani	3 78/100	Mohamed Ally	Pointe aux Piments
92	Sir Célicourt Antelme	7	L. Souchon	Morne Brabant
93	St Paul	5	I. Manuel	Pointe aux Piments
94	France	3	P. Poupard	Black River
95	Mizpah	1½	do.	do.
96	Saillia	2	Arthur Joson	Pointe aux Piments
97	Courrier	5	Mr. Jones	Morne Brabant
99	St Benoit	7	G. Vigoureux	Pointe aux Piments
100	Meloé	2	Jean Désiré	Grande Baie
103	Miss Lane	15	St. Félix S. E. Cy Ltd	Souillac
104	Marguerite	15	do.	do.
106	St. Joseph	6	Alexandre Keisler	Morne Brabant
108	Jeanne Gabrielle	2	C. Martial	Arsenal
113	St. Michel	7	Jangee Achia	Black River
114	Avenir	11 34/100	L. de Senneville	Flacq and Mahebourg
115	Sir Lancelot	6 55/100	L. de Senneville	Bel Ombre & Mahebourg
117	Maria	12	D. Staub	Baie du Cap
118	Spin-on	12 35/100	Terracine S. E. Cy. Ld.	Mahebourg
119	Galiah	4	J. A. Jones	Black River
120	France	14	Bel Ombre Sugar Estate	Baie du Cap
121	Marie Caroline	14	do.	do.
122	Gatienne	13	do.	do.
123	Anna	13	do.	do.
124	Orion	5	L. Couacaud	Black River
125	Marie Suzanne	13 9/100	Rich Fund S. E. Co. Ltd.	Flacq
126	Dewet	3	A. Satar Tokae	Pointe aux Piments
130	Anita	2	F. P. L. Fourmand	Port Louis
131	Jeanne d'Arc	7	Mrs. F. Avrillon	Morne Brabant
132	Titan	9	Thomy de Rontenoy	Case Noyale
133	L'Ophir	10	D. Bertrand	do.
134	Ste Anne	7½	S. Frédéric	Coteau Raffin
135	Hollana	4	Carolus Martial	Arsenal
137	Beau Mirage	1½	F. L'Enclume	Les Salines, Port Louis
138	France	3	Vve T. Fourmond	Port Louis
139	Taïf	6	Hasnoo	do
140	Kruger	5	G. Bouton	Morne & Port Louis
141	Hirondelle	12	Rich Fund S. E. Co. Ld.	Flacq
142	Pourquoi pas	14	Ed. de Chazal	Mahebourg
143	Oiseau Bleu	3	H. Ahmode Ally	Vilvalio & Port Louis
144	Mamie Rosette	3	A. Mignot	Flic-en Flacq
145	Sir Henry	14 9/100	Rich Fund S. E. Co. Ltd.	Port Louis
146	Laetitia	5	S. Vigoureux	do.
147	Amidi	3	S. Soorrumkhan	Pointe aux Piments
148	St. Paul	3	M. Bellerose	Tombeau Bay
149	Kitchener	6 64/1000	M. Mac Donald	Port Louis
150	Le Croisic	14½	Robert Kœnig	do.
151	Maurice	6½	Taylor Smith & Co.	do.
152	Jeanne	8	do.	do.
153	Tortoise	6 20/100	do.	do.

Commercial.—*Continued.*

Coaster under 15 tons.—*Continued.*

No.	Name of Boat.	Tonnage.	Owner.	Where trading.
154	Powerful (piroque) ...	1½	Ferrad Doseen	Les Salines
155	Miss Maurel	6	Balmick Ramphal	Baie du Cap
156	Salamy (piroque) ...	1	G. C. Rajabally	Grand River N. W.
157	Hossenny (piroque) ...	1	do.	do.
158	Noorany (pirogue) ...	1	G. M. Rajabally	do.
159	Followay (pirogue) ...	1	M. Mahomedally	do.
160	Marcelin (pirogue) ...	1	do.	do.
161	St. Camille	2½	S. Soorrumkhan	Roche Bois
162	St. Joseph	5 37/100	G. Bouton	Port Louis
163	St. Michel	5	G. Vigoureux	do.
164	Ivanah Waldo	3	René Tanguy	do.
165	St. Paul...	6	G. Bonton	G. River & Port Louis
166	Sooltany	2	G. M. Rajabally	Grand River N.W.
167	Les Quatre Sœurs ...	2	Dr. H. Sakir...	Port Louis
163	Le Ronzet	12	S. Ramphal	do.
169	Général Joffre	9½	F. Lincoln	Baie du Cap
170	St Michel	3½	Soomaroo Boolaky	Grand River S. E.
171	Fleeter	6	Marius de Boucherville ...	Port Louis
172	Surprise...	3	M. Ulcoq	do.
172	Amiral Pierre	5	Gustave Vigoureux	do.
174	St. Charles	5	C. A. Mignot	do.
175	St. Cyril	14	Mme Leo. de Senneville ...	do.
176	La Preneuse	10	Gaston Harel & Mrs. Maurel (junior)	Rivière Noire
177	St. Michel	4	L. Harel fils	Petite Rivière
178	Mariole	2½	G. Rosse	Port Louis
179	St. Franàois	4	B. L'Espérance	Black River
186	St. Augustin	14	Kœnig Frères & Co... ...	B. River & Port Louis
181	Tahera	6 25/100	A. S. Tokee	P. aux Piments & P. Louis
192	Victoire....	14½	E. Staub	Baie du Cap
193	Fultala	2	M. B. Sarkhan	G. River N. W. & P. Louis

List of Midwives.

1. Miss Alice E. Buswell, Beau Bassin.
2. Miss A. E. Duff, Curepipe.
3. Mrs. Elizabeth Renel, Mahebourg.
4. Mrs. Amanda Colas, Port Louis.
5. Mrs. Widow Ange Edmond, Beau Bassin.
6. Widow J. Antoine Under the de Chazal scheme.
7. Mrs. Bontemps ,,
8. Miss Anita Duval ,,
9. Widow Gilette Milcent ,,
10. ,, Oscar Rose ,,
11. ,, Léon Dick ,,
12. ,, Maxime Ducray ,,
13. ,, L. Vèle ,,
14. Miss Lucrèce Joachim ,,
15. Widow Emmanuel Legentil ,,
16. ,, Paul Mariette ,,
17. ,, Jean Elysée ,,
18. ,, Monk ,,
19. Rajmoteea Kaloa. ,,

Commercial.—(*Continued*).

Certificated Nurses.

	Qualified.
Mrs. Genge, 44 St. George street, Port Louis	1905
Miss A. E. Duff,	—
Miss L. Faro, Nurse	1908
Mrs. F. Haoust, Nurse, Labourdonnais Estate, Mapou	1909
Miss S. Vairon, now a Sister of Mercy	1909
Miss I. Trouche	1910
Miss E. Duhau	1910
Mrs. J. Touchard	1910
Miss C. Rama, Orléans street	1911
Mrs. E. Létimier, 1, College street, Port Louis	1911
Miss H. Rayeroux, 9, Brown Séquard street	1911
Mrs. A. Edouard, 22, Desroches street	1911
Mrs. Delangre, Church street	1912
Sister Marie du Bon Pasteur, Long Mountain Hospital	1912
Miss F. Symns, 22 Pouce street	1912
Mrs. S. Sharrock, Mère Barthélemy street	1913
Miss A. Mamotte, St. George street	1913
Miss. I. Drieu. Beau Bassin	1915
Miss E. R. Pomone, Port Louis	1915
Mrs. E. Bongoût, Port Louis	1915
Sister Marie Gérard, Civil Hospital	1916
Miss M. Lemasson, Port Louis	1916
Miss M. A. L. Moutia, Beau Bassin	1916
Miss A. J. Somnarain, Civil Hospital	1917
Miss M. L. de Souza, St. George street	1917
Miss M. E. N. Joachim, Flacq Hospital	1917
Miss M. A. L. Haqq	1917
Miss S. Delettre, Civil Hospital	1918
Miss B. Somnarain, Port Louis	1918
Miss G. Frédéric, 68 D'Entrecasteaux street, Port Louis	1919
Sister Marie Gabriel, Civil Hospital	1918
Miss J. Legrigore, Barkly Asylum	1918
Miss N. Athow, Port Louis	1918
Miss L. G. Lafond, Civil Hospital	1918
Miss M. Faoulez, Barkly Asylum	1918
Miss M. Athalie, Lunatic Asylum	1918

Colonial Nursing Association.

(See page F. 36).

Nurses, Private Nursing Association.

	Qualified.
President—Miss E. Tessier, Vacoas	1908
Vice-President—Miss E. Duhau, 39 St. George street, Port Lonis	1910
Treasurer—Miss H. Rayeroux, 9 Brown Sequard street, Port Louis	1911
Secretary—Mrs. H. B. Astruc, 79 Desforges street, Port Louis	1909
Miss J. Trouche, 44 Sir Virgile Naz street, Port Louis	1910
Mrs. M. Touchard, 42 Sir Virgile Naz street, Port Louis	1910
Mrs. A. Edouard, 22 Desroches street, Port Louis	—
Mrs. F. Symns, 22 Pouce street, Port Louis	1912

List of Naturalized Aliens from 1909 to 1919.

1909		1909	
Allaire, Revd	2nd July	Masseaux, Ignace	27th April
Chew-Chitson	14th January	Streicher, Revd. G.	13th „
Clément, Revd. H. L.	26th October	Técher, T.	19th October

Commercial.—*Continued.*

List of Naturalized Aliens from 1909 to 1919.—*Continued.*

1910	
Constantin, Revd. G.	24th November
Lassus, Revd. L.	5th December
Lepervanche, P. A. de	3rd May
1911	
Martin, Revd. A. E. J.	22nd March
Trottet, Revd. J. E.	„
Lai-Tung	28th March
Chan-Chiong	7th August
Chung-Ching-Wan	10th October
1912	
Chédeville, Revd. J.	2nd July
Lauret, J. A.	20th „
Chen-Soong-Fouye-Cheng	22nd November
Boutet, E. L.	27th December
Berlioz, J. M.	„
Cantaloup, F.	„
Gérard, L. E.	27th December
Grondin, J. E.	„
Malval, A. F.	„

1913		
Keiffer, Revd.	21st February	
Ructonjee Meerwanjee Metha	20th September	
1914		
None		
1915		
Frésia, Revd. Lugi	G. N.	61
Grappe, Revd. Louis Joseph	„	69
Thuet, Revd. Louis Jules	„	85
1916		
Malenfer, J. J. A. Revd. P.	„	149
1917		
Blanchot, Revd. H.	„	73
Féral, Revd. A.	„	156
Guillouzic, Revd. J.	„	157
1918		
Kauffmann, Revd. J. A.		
1919		
Leung Yam		
Charpiat, Revd. A.		
Sester, Revd. A.		

List of Patents 1919.

Nehemiah Mortimer Thomas and Cuthbert George Petree	7.2.19	" Improvements in the process of Manufacturing cane sugar.
Hubert Willmott Taylor	18.2.19	" Improved method of arranging the heating surface in vacuum pans and utilizing to that effect old Triple Effect tubes."
Alexandre Théodore	20.3.19	" An improved design of Scraper for the cleaning of boiler tubes, Triple Effect tubes or any other tubes."
Russell William Mumford	2.4.19	" Decolorizing and purifying agents and method of making same."
George William Sidney Simpson.	12.5.19	" Improved means of treating Sugar Liquors."
Albert François	17.6.19	" Filling spaces in cavities which are difficult of access with concrete cement or the like."
Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Cy Limited.	18.9.19	" Improvements in Wireless Telegraph Transmitters."
„ „	18.9.19	" Improvements in reflectors for use in Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony."
„ „	1.9.19	" Improvements in receivers for Wireless Signals."
Edward Charles Robert	23.10.19	" Automatic Weighing apparatus, more especially for liquids."
Noël Deerr Engineer	11.11.19	" Multiple Effet Evaporation."

Trade Marks for 1919.

1. King Bee, Home Run, Omar Mecca, Sovereign, A B T Co Richmond, Cycle, Old English Genuine Durham, Sweet Caporal, Old Judge, Pall Mall, Piedmont, Battle Ax, Encore	Cigarettes & Tobacco	23. 1.19
2. Fordson =	Tractors	12. 2·19
3. Ford	Automobiles, trucks. etc.	10. 4.19
4. Stellite	Accessories of motor driven vehicules, cycles etc.	1. 5.19
5. Spinet	Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes	1. 5.19

Commercial.—(*Continued*).

Trade Marks for 1919.—(*Continued*).

6.	Del Monte	Foods and Ingredients of foods	12. 6.19
7.	G. & E. Morton	Chemical substances foods & ingredients of foods	12. 6.19
8.	Yorkshire Relish	Sauces	12. 6.19
9.	Yale	Locks, keys, letter hole plates	7. 8.19
10.	Tower Brand	Kerosene, Oils and Greases	7. 8.19
11.	Essex	Automobile and automobile parts	9. 9.19
12.	Sapolin	Paints and painters' materials	9. 9.19
18.	His Master's voice	Talking machines, talking machine needles	9. 9.19
14.	Delco Light	Electric apparatus machinery, etc.	9. 9.19
15.	Fabrikoid	Imitation Leather	9. 9.19
16.	T. R. B. Co.	Roller bearing of all classes	9. 9.19
17.	Dodge Bros	Automobiles and parts thereof	22. 9.19
13.	Tiger	Composition roofing	22. 9.19
19.	Texaco	Petroleum, Oils, metal polish etc.	22. 9.19
20.	Texacoat	Waterproof paint, roofing paint, etc.	29. 9.19
21.	Mentholatum	Medicinal preparation	21.10.19
22.	Metro Sulphate	Fertilizers and Sulphates	24.10.19
23.	Hudson	Automobiles and automobiles parts	5.11.19
24.	Super-Six	Automobiles and automobiles parts	5.11.19
25.	G. E.	Switch boards, electric machines, etc.	28.11.19
26.	Enos Fruit Salt	A medicinal preparation	30.12.19

List of Newspapers and periodical publications in the Colony.

Daily.—Le Cernéen
The Planters & Commercial Gazette.
*Le Journal de Maurice et Petit Journal.

Daily.—Le Mauricien.
* Le Radical.
* Croix et Patrie.
Weekly.—Le Cinéma.

Bi-Monthly.—La Revue de Marie.
Monthly.—The Indian Miscellany.
Mauritius Commercial Bulletin and Comparative Statement of Sugar : The Star.
Quarterly.—Bulletin de la Société Médicale de l'Ile Maurice—Military Directory.
Yearly.—The Mauritius Almanac and Commercial Handbook.—The Diocesan Calendar(R. C.)

List of Books published in 1919.

La Mésaventure de Jonathan, by A. Maingard—The Standard Printing Establishment.

La Bague Perdue, by Léoville L'Homme—The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd.

Sensations de Route, by R. Ed. Hart—The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd.

La Vie Harmonieuse, by R. Ed. Hart—The General Printing Stationery Cy. Ltd.

"Rotulus Militaris" of the Royal College, by the Rector Royal College—Govt. Press.

Belgique, France, Grande Bretagne et Irlande, by Loïs Dabbadie—The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd.

Une Croisade au XXème Siècle, by Loïs Dabbadie—The General Printing and Stationery Cy.Ltd.

Premiers Vers, by Maurice David—The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd.

Real facts concerning Reform Movement in Mauritius, by A. P. Foxcar—The Standard Printing Establishment.

The Mauritius Civil List 1918 published by the Colonial Secretary—Government Press.

Les Volontaires Mauriciens aux Armées (1914-1915), by R. Ed. Hart—The General Printing and Stationery Cy Ltd.

Experiences of a Gunner Officer, by Lt. C. A Blackburn—The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Limited.

Théâtre, by Raoul Ollivry—The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd.

L'Etoile de Noël, published by A. Maingard and R. Ollivry—The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Limited.

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* Evening Papers.

Commercial.—(*Continued*).

GOVERNMENT PRESS PUBLICATIONS.

Obtainable from the Government Printer, Port Louis.

	Rs. c.
1 The Government Gazette (published Weekly with occasional Extraordinairies)	25 00
3. The Ordinances and Proclamations of the undermentioned years :	

Years	Rs.	c.	Year	Rs.	c.
1887	1	50	1896 ...	1	00
1888	1	75	1899 ...	1	25
1889		75	1900 ...	1	25
1890	1	50	1903 ...	2	25
1891		50	1913 ...	2	00
1893		50	1914 ...	2	00
1894	1	00			
Ordinances only ...			1917 ...		50

4. The Government Notifications (including Regulations) of the undermentioned years :

Years.	Rs.	c.	Years.	Rs.	c.
1881	3	00	1897 ...	1	50
1883	3	00	1898 ...	1	75
1886	3	00	1899 ...		75
1888	4	00	1900 ...		50
1889	3	50	1901 ...		75
1890	4	75	1902 ...	1	50
1892	3	50	1909 ...		75
1893	3	50	1913 ...	1	50
1894	4	00	1914 ...	1	00
Proclamations & Regulations.			1915 ...	1	75
			1916 ...	1	75
			1917 ...	3	00

	Rs. c.
5. The Rules of Court (Supreme) ...	50
6. Major Ross' Report on Malaria in Mauritius	2 00
7. Royal Commission Report (Part I. II & III)	75
8. Revised Laws of Mauritius (Piggott) (7 Vols)	15 00
9. Mr. Harriott's Report on Irrigation, with two maps... ...(Vol. I) ...	3 00
10. The Companies Ordinance ...	1 00
11. The Pharmacy Ordinance ...	50
12. The Mauritius Blue Book (1915) ...	2 50
" " (1916) ...	1 50
" " (1917) ...	3 00
13. The Mauritius Civil Service Regulations (1916)	1 50
14. The Licence Law (Ord. 32 of 1915)..	1 00
15. The Volunteer Force Regulations ...	25

Obtainable from the Director of Agriculture, Reduit

AGRICULTURAL BULLETINS

General Series.

	Rs. c.
1. Hints as to forwarding specimens for examination	free
2. Plants Diseases & Pests Regulations.	free
3. Varietal Tests, 1914 — Ground-nuts, Maize and Rice	free
*4. Part I. Manufacture of Sugar in Louisiana	1s.or 75c.
" II. Manufacture of Sugar in Cuba and Porto-Rico ...	"
" III. Mauufacture of Sugar in Java	"
5. The Fibre Industry of Mauritius ...	free
6. The Irrigation of Sugar-cane in Mauritius	"
7. Animal Diseases Regulations ...	"
8. The Improvement of Maize by Selection	"
9. Trials with Reunion Tobacco in 1916-17	"
10. Regulations and Syllabus of the School of Agriculture	"
11. Foot-and-Mouth diseases (Aphteous Fever in Mauritius	"

Scientific Series

1. Absorptive Power of Soils of Mauritius	free
2. Insects injurious to Stored Grains ...	"
3. The Composition of Milks of Mauritius	"
4. Investigations on the Camphors of Mauritius	"
5. Moth-borers affecting Sugar-cane in Mauritius	"
6. The Importation of Tiphia parallela from Barbados to Mauritius ...	"

Statistical Series

1. Live Stock Statistics 1914 ...	free
2. Sugar-cane Varieties in Mauritius 1915	"
3. Foodstuff Productian in Mauritius..	"

Leaflet Series

1. Potato Disease	free
2. The effect of the Cultivation of Maize on the Soil	"
3. The Nutritive Value of Maize Cobs	"
4. The Manurial Value of commonly occurring Organic Substances ...	"
5. Root Disease of Sugar-cane ...	"
6. Dipping Tanks	"
7. The Use of Substitutes for Wheat Flour	"
8. Fowl Choler	"
9. Pistache, Pistache-Oil and Press-cake	"

OBSERVATORY BULLETINS

Obtainable from Royal Alfred Observatory, Pamplemousses.

1. Results of Magnetical, Meteorological and Seismological Observations tions at the Royal Alfred Observatory, up to 1910 (Annual) ...	free.
2. Do. New Series (Monthly) ...	cts. 75
3. Miscellaneous Publications of the Royal Alfred Observatory — The Cyclones of February-March 1913...	cts. 30

* NOTE.—Those marked with an asterisk, are in English only ; all the other publications of the Dept. of Agriculture are printed in English and in French.

PRICES of books *include* postage both inland and foreign. The rupee is calculated at 1s. 4d. English money. Terms are strictly for cash in advance, preferably British Money Orders. Official bodies or libraries should address requests for free copies of the priced publications to the Colonial Secretary, Port Louis, Mauritius.

Received too late for classification.

Liste et Adresse du Clergé de l'Eglise Catholique Romaine.

Abbréviation : vic., vicaire ; dess., desservant ; S. J., Société de Jésus ; S.Sp., Compagnie du Saint Esprit et du Cœur Immaculée de Marie ; Chan. Hon., Chanoine Honoraire ; O.S.B., Ordre de Saint Benoit.

Allaire. L. S.Sp.. N. D. du Rosaire, Q. Bornes.
*Blanchot. H. S.Sp., M. A. Adm. de la Cathédrale.
Borbes, J. S.Sp., Curé St Jacques, Souillac.
Bruel, C. S.Sp., Résidence Rose Hill.
Cadoret, J. S.Sp., Curé Chemin Grenier.
Charpiat, A. Curé Grand Gaube.
Chédeville. J. S.Sp.. Curé N. D. Mahebourg.
Clément, H. Curé Quartier Militaire.
Constantin, G. S.J., (en congé).
de Boucherville, M. S.Sp., St François Xavier.
De la Chapelle. E. S.J., Rose Hill.
Ditner, F. X. S.Sp , N. D. du Rosaire, Q. Bornes.
Féral, J. S.Sp., Immaculée Conception.
*Fitzpatrick, J. B. A.
Frésia, L. Curé Ste Ursule, Centre de Flacq.
Grimaud, B. Curé Pont Praslin.
Grimaud, P. Curé La Visitation, Vacoas.
Guillouzic, J. S.Sp., Curé de Cassis.
Kauffman, A. S.Sp., Vicaire Imm. Conception.
Kieffer, A. S.Sp., Curé Bel Air, Rivière Sèche.
Lavoipierre, X. Curé N. D. de la Délivrande.
Leclerc, J. S.Sp., Curé p.i. St. Jean Rose Hill.
*Lee, R. M., V. G. Prélat Romain, Ch. Hon., Curé Ste Thérèse, Curepipe.
Liste, M. Curé Sacré Cœur, Beau Bassin.
*Mamet, J. Vicaire Ste Thérèse Curepipe.
Martin, A. Vicaire Ste Thérèse, Curepipe.
Neyrolles, C. S.J., Curé St Sauveur, Bambous.
*O'Carroll, P. Vic. Ste Thérèse, Curepipe.
Pivault, J. M. S.Sp., Curé New Grove.
Régimbeau, P. S.J., Vicaire, Rose Hill.
Rochette de Lempdes, J. S.Sp., Superieure Principal des Pères du St Esprit, Curé de l'Immaculée Conception.
Sester, A. Vicaire Cathédrale.
Sillen, J. M. Chan. Hon., Curé St Julien, Flacq.
Siméon, J. V. S.Sp., Curé St François et Ste Croix.
Streicher G. S.Sp., Curé Pamplemousses.
Sylvand, A. S.Sp., Vicaire Cathédrale.
Thuet, J. S.Sp., Vicaire N. D. Mahébourg.
Trottet, J. Curé St Pierre.
Viguier, E. Curé Chamarel, Rivière Noire.
Villèle, de H. S.J., Sup. des PP. Jésuites, Curé Rose Hill.

Roman Catholic Parishes.

With dates of their foundation and Priests in charge of them.

Port Louis ...	St. Louis Cathedral (1722) ...	Right Reverend Bishop J. B. T. Murphy, D.D. Revd. H. Blanchot, M.A., Administrator, Revds. A. Sylvand and A. Sester.
	Immaculée Conception (1858)...	Very Revd. J. Rochette, J. Guillouzic and A. Kauffman.
	Très Saint Sacrément (1855) ...	Revd. J. Guillouzic.
	St. François Xavier (1890) ...	Revd. J. Siméon and M. de Boucherville.
	Ste. Croix (1843)	Revd. J. Siméon.
Pamplemousses	St. François d'Assise (1734) ...	Revd. G. Streicher.
	N. D. de la Délivrande (1837)...	Revd. X. Lavoipierre.
R. du Rempart	Ste. Philomène (1831) ...	Revd. B. Grimaud.
	St. Michel, G. Gaube (1915) ...	Revd. A. Charpiat.
	N. D. de la Salette (1850) ...	do.
Flacq ...	St. Julien (1774) ...	Revd. J. M. Sillen.
	Ste. Ursule (1894) ...	Revd. J. Frésia.
	St. Esprit (1850) ...	Revd. A. Keiffer.
Grand Port ...	Notre Dame (1724) ...	Revd. J. Chédeville and J. Thuet.
	Notre Dame du Refuge ...	Revd. J. M. Pivault.
Savanne ...	St. Jacques (1846) ...	Revd. Jn. Borbes.
	N. D. du Mont-Carmel ...	Revd. J. Cadoret.
Black River ...	St. Augustin (1845) ...	Revd. E. Viguier.
	St. Sauveur (1850) ...	Revd. Ch. Neyrolles.
Pl. Wilhems ...	Sacré Cœur (1876) ...	Revd. M. Liste.
	Notre Dame de Lourdes (1892)...	V. R. H. de Villèle, P. Regimbeau, G. Constantin *e.c.*, and L. de la Chapelle.
	St. Jean (1847)	Revd. J. Leclerc.
	St. Paul (1906)	Revd. P. Grimaud.
	La Visitation (1864) ...	do.
	Ste. Thérèse (1868) ...	Mgr. M. Lee, Revd. P. O'Carroll, J. Mamet and A. Martin.
Moka ...	St. Pierre-ès-Liens (1770) ...	Revd. J. Trottet.
	St. Léon (1867) ...	Revd. H. Clément.

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* English or Irish priests or speak English.

Received too late for classification.

Société des Chimistes de Maurice.

Président d'Honneur—P. Bonâme (décédé)
Nombre de Membres :—145

COMITÉ POUR 1920.

Président—Louis Baissac
Vice-Président—M. J. Doger de Spéville
Secrétaire—Jacques Manès
Asst. Secrétaire—Ph. Fayd'herbe
Trésorier—Henri Mallac

Hon. M. Maurice Martin
M. L. Fauque
G. Mayer
L. Pitot.

Chamber of Agriculture.

President—Hon. Sir H. Leclézio, K.C.M.G.
1st Vice-President—The Hon. Maurice Martin
2nd Vice-President—Pierre Montocchio

Treasurer—Jules Régnard
Secretary—Philippe Galea.

COUNCIL OF THE CHAMBER.

In addition to the Members of the Bureau, the following gentlemen form part of the Council of the Chamber.

To retire in 1919.	*To retire in 1920.*	*To retire in 1921.*
The Hon. Sir H. Leclézio, K.C.M.G.	Hon. A. Duclos	The Hon. E. Sauzier K.C., C.B.E.
— Louis Noël	MM. H. G. Ducray	" Maurice Martin
Messrs. Jnles Regnard	A. Daruty de Grandpré	Messrs. W. P. Ebbels
E. Carcenac	M. Guimbeau	A. Hugnin
Adrien Dalais	A. J. Wilson	A. d'Unienville
P. Montocchio	Ed. Rouillard	J. J. Gibson
G. Régnard	Th. Labauve d'Arifat	M. Boullé
A. Wiehé	J. G. Guibert	

MEMBERS.

MM. O. Adam
Paul Adam
I. Desvaux de Marigny
G. Guimbeau
E. Doger de Spéville
A. Hourquebie
T. W. Innes
Ariste Piat
G. Labat
Ed. Langlois
P. Baissac
A. Lagesse
F. Paturau
S. Mayer
B. Durand (p.p. Paul Carié)

MM. J. Leclézio
P. de Chazal
R. de Brugada Vila
(p.p. E. de Rosnay)
Ed. d'Unienville
Eugène Gallet
J. Hein
G. Pierrot
M. Lagesse
A. Rey
A. de Senneville
Hon. E. C. Fraser, C.M.G.
MM. A. Rondeaux
A. Ulcoq
C. W. Rock

AUDITORS :

M. A. Daruty de Grandpré.

Auctioneers.

Auction sales may only be conducted by duly licensed Auctioneers whose number is limited by Ordinance No. 7 of 1835 to six. All property sold by an Auctioneer is liable to a duty of 2 % plus ten per cent on 2 %, payable by the purchaser. By Article 7 of Ordinance No. 13 of 1841, a commission of 3 % on the produce of the sales effected is allowed to all Auctioneers in full of all fees and charges not including the sums disbursed by them for advertising the sale and for the duties thereon

Received too late for classification.

Club de Curepipe.

COMITÉ 1920.

Hon. E. Sauzier, K.C., C.B.E.—*Président*
MM. Ed. de Robillard.—*Vice-Président.*
P. Rougier Lagane.—*Secrétaire Honoraire*
J. E. Rouillard.—*Trésorier Honoraire*
Louis Labat
Ed. Rouillard
Ed. Marier d'Unienville

MM. Roger Marier d'Unienville
S. Fouquereaux
J. Henri Adam
G. Harel
M. Boullé
Ad. Dalais

Mauritius Lawn Tennis Association.

This consists of two representatives each from the Vacoas, St. Pierre and Quatre Bornes Lawn Tennis Club, the Gymkhana Club and the Mauritius Cricket Club, and was formed on 5.9.16.

President—Chief Judge Sir A. Herchenroder, KT., K.C.

COMMITTEE FOR 1919-20.

Vacoas Club ...	P. Kœnig J. Le Blanc
Quatre Bornes	T. Avice H. G. Hitchcock
St. Pierre ...	M. Régnard G. Rey
M.Cricket Club	A. G. Biden F. J. Elyard
Gymkhana Club ...	A. J. Dykes B. A. Francis

Fungoid & Bacterial Diseases of Sugar Cane.

Part of plant attacked.	Nature of disease	Scientific designation of organism	Nature of damage
LEAF.	Leaf spots ...	...Leptosphaeria sacchari	...Brownish spots on the leaves.
	do. ...	...Cercospora sacchari	...Red spots on the leaves
	Rust of sheath	... do. vaginae	...Formation of light red spots on the leaf sheathes. These gradually turn brownish and finally brownish black.
STEM.	Red rot ...	...Colletotrichum falcatum	...Rotting of the stem with red discoloration.
	Gumming disease	...Bacillus vascularum	...Production of gum and subsequent drying of stem.
	Pithy deterioration	...Unknown	...The central part of the stem becomes hollow and spongy and then dries.
	Rind disease	...Trichospheria sacchari	...Deterioration of the peripheral part of stem.
	Heart rot ...	...Ustilago sacchari ...	...Rotting of the heart with production of sooty spores by the fungus.
	Bacillary heart rot	...Unknown	...Rotting of the heart.
ROOTS.	Root disease	... Himanthia stellifera Marasmius sp. ?	...Rotting and drying up of roots and subsequent death of the plant.

Received too late for Classification.

Union Catholique de l'Ile Maurice

MM. Robert Kœnig—*Président.*
— E. de Robillard—*1er Vice-Président.*
— A. du Peloux de St. Romain—*2nd V.-Prés.*
— Ch. Poupinel de Valencé—*Trésorier.*
— Alfred Rousset—*Secrétaire.*
— J. H. G. Ducray—*Assistant Secrétaire.*
Hon. Louis Noël
„ Louis Rouillard
„ Pierre Adam
M. Maxime Boullé
} *Membres*

MM. Jules Hein
— Amédée Hugnin
— Maxime Guimbeau
— Louis Kœnig
— Pierre Montocchio
— Tristan Pougnet
Dr. X. Nallétamby
MM. Edouard Rouillard
— Camille Rousset
} *Membres.*

Chinese Chamber of Commerce

Président ... ... MM. Ng Yelim
1er Vice-Président ... Wonn Yan
2nd. Vice-Président ... I. Showing
Secrétaire ... MM. Elias Tone Long
Trésorier ... Chan Sam
Auditeurs { Wong Yack Fouys Heng
A. Teckyong

MEMBERS

MM. Yung Fat
Lew Kainam
Howsonnee
Mook Fat
Hayeung
Laï Lun
Fung Choy

MM. Fock Seang
Sam Yeng
Fung Choi
Leung Pive
Lam Hee
Luk You

Chinese Chamber of Traders.

Président—M. Leetong
Vice-Président—M. Ah Chin
Trésorier—M. John Chuan
Secrétaire—M. Y. Tu Fee
Auditeurs { MM. Y. Fat Wing
G. Lim Shee

MEMBERS

MM. Ho Choo
Ah See
Lam Hee Song
Wong Seeong Gheng
Ah Kaim
Assoon
A. Lim Kee
Ha Young

MM. Lovo
Sy Chin
Kai Sang
Pung Ching
Lim Kai Han
Sunshim
Ah Pow

The Mauritius Commercial Bank

FONDÉE EN 1838*

(INCORPORÉE PAR CHARTE ROYALE)

Capital...............Rs. 2,000,000

Formé de 10,000 Actions de Rs. 200 chacune entièrement libérée.

L'actionnaire est responsable d'une somme additionnelle égale au montant de l'action.

Cour des Directeurs 1920.

L'Honble. L. **ROUILLARD**, K.C.—Président.
Mr. Jules **HEIN**—Vice-Président.
L'Honble. E. **SAUZIER**, K.C., O.B.E.
Mr. A. **HOURQUEBIE**

M. J. **MÉE GOUPILLE**.—*Secrétaire*
Caissier :—M. L. **HUGNIN**

MM. J. **MALLAC**
Henry **JOURDAIN**.
A. **LAGESSE**.
J. **LECLÉZIO**.
L. **GOUPILLE**.
J. George **KŒNIG**,—*Asst. Secrétaire*
Comptable : M. A. de **SPÉVILLE**

Change.

La Banque fournit des Traites sur ses Agents. à Londres, à Paris, dans l'Inde, en Afrique, en Australie, etc., à vue, 30, 60 et 90 jours de vue, au change du jour. Elle achète les Traites du commerce sur l'Angleterre, la France, l'Australie, Bombay, etc., et délivre des lettres de crédit sur Londres, Paris, villes de l'Inde et du Cap.

Escomptes et Avances.

La Banque escompte les valeurs revêtues de deux signatures au moins. Elle fait aussi des avances remboursables dans trois mois sur Dock-warrants de sucres, déposés dans des magasins dûment patentés moyennant le transfert du reçu du magasinier et de la Police d'Assurance.

LES ESCOMPTES ont lieu tous les jours à 1.30 p.m., sauf les Samedis.

Comptes-Courants.

Pour toutes sommes au-dessous de **Rs. 1,000** il ne peut être ouvert un Compte-courant.

Il n'est pas alloué d'intérêts sur les comptes-courants.

Les formes de mandats et les carnets sont fournis par la Banque aux déposants.

Tous mandats tirés sur la Banque ne peuvent l'être pour une somme au-dessous de **Rs. 20** et doivent être faits sur **formes fournies.**

La clôture des comptes a lieu le 10 Avril et le 10 Octobre de chaque année, et à ces époques les carnets doivent être envoyés à la Banque pour être balancés. Il serait à désirer que les carnets fussent présentés à la Banque tous les huit jours pour être vérifiés.

Actions.

La transmission des Actions ne peut se faire par la voie d'endossement. Lorsqu'une vente a lieu on en opère le transfert á la Banque sur un Régistre tenu à cet effet.

N.B.—Les bureaux de la Banque s'ouvrent tous les jours à 10 heures et se ferment à 3 heures. **Les Samedis à midi.**

Agents à Londres :—Lloyds Bank Limited.
do. à Paris :—Lloyds Bank (France) Ld.
do. à Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Aden et Zanzibar :—National Bank of India Ld
do. En Afrique du Sud :—National Bank of South Africa Limited.
do. En Australia et Nouvelle Zélande :—Union Bank of Australia Limited.
do. à Hongkong :—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
do. à Madagascar :—Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

J. MÉE GOUPILLE,
Secrétaire.

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* La première réunion des Actionnaires fut tenue le 14 Juillet 1838 à l'Hôtel Coignet, Rue du Gouvernement. Les Actionnaires élirent pour former le Comité de Direction :

Messrs. J. E. Arbuthnot
F. Barbé
J. Blyth

Messrs. R. Bullen
O. C. Bourguignon
A. H. Giquel

Messrs. H. H. Griffiths
Y. J. Jollivet
Henry Kœnig.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA L^TD.

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

"The Bank of Mauritius, Limited"

Authorised Capital	...	...	...	...	£ 1,500,000
Subscribed ,,	...	...	...	...	1,125,000
Paid up ,,	...	...	...	...	562,500
Reserve Fund	...	...	...	...	700,000

Board of Directors :

R. J. Black, Esq.—*Chairman*
Lord Carmichael, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.
J. M. Ryrie, Esq.
H. Melvill Simons, Esq.
Sir David Yule
P. R. Chalmers, Esq.

London Office :

15, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3 ... ... P. Mould—*Chief Manager.*

Local Advisory Committee :

Hon. E. C. Fraser, C.M.G.
Hon. R. B. Graham
Hon. Pierre Adam
Hon. Louis Noël
George Dickson—*Managing Director.*

Bankers in London :

Bank of England ... London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Bankers in Paris :

Guiard André & Cie ...	... 60, Rue du Faubourg Poissonnière.
Crédit Lyonnais ...	... 19, Boulevard des Italiens.

Branches at :

Bombay, Madras, Kandy, Kota, Bharu, Calcutta, Karachi, Galle, Kuala Lumpur, Howrah, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Delhi, Colombo, Penang, Hong-Kong and Shanghai.

Agents in Australia :

Union Bank of Australia, Limited.

Agents in New Zealand :

Union Bank of Australia, Limited.

Agents in South Africa :

Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited.

Business :

Current Deposit Accounts opened and Cheque Books supplied.
Discounts made and loans granted against securities.
Securities bought, sold and received in Custody for the Bank's Constituents.
Interest collected on shares and remittances made for Constituents.
Bills collected and every description of English Banking business conducted by the Bank.
Drafts are granted and Bills negotiated on London, Paris, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Hong-Kong, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand, Cape, Natal, and Delagoa Bay.
Telegraph remittances made.

C. G. Mc IRVINE,—*Manager.*
J. C. DUNCAN,—*Accountant.*
R. C. EDWARDS,—*Assistant Acct.*
GEORGE LE ROY,— *Chief Cashier.*

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD.

(With which are incorporated the BANK OF AFRICA LTD., and the NATAL BANK LTD.)

Bankers in South Africa to the Imperial Authorities & the Union Government

Authorised Capital ... ... **£ 4,000,000**
Subscribed Capital ... ... **£ 2,965,000**
Reserve Fund ... ... **£ 1,050,000**

—o DIRECTORS o—

The Hon. HUGH CRAWFORD.—Chairman

J. EMRYS EVANS, C.M.G.
PATRICK DUNCAN, C.M.G., M.L.A.
JAMES LEISK, C.M.G.
ERNEST OPPENHEIMER.

E. J. RENAUD.
JAMES B. TAYLOR.
The Hon. Sir EDGAR H. WALTON, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.
HENRY O'K WEBBER.

E. C. REYNOLDS— General Manager.

Head Office: Pretoria

Offices in LONDON, NEW YORK, Antwerp, Bombay, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, etc. Agents in the Belgian Congo, Madagascar, and the principal cities of the World. Over 400 Branches and sub-Branches in South, East & West Africa.

FRANCE.—The Bank is affiliated with MESSRS. COX & Co. (FRANCE) LIMITED, with Offices at Amiens, Boulogne, Cologne, Havre. LYONS MARSEILLES, PARIS and Rouen.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened.

Fixed Deposits. Money received and interest allowed on terms which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS negotiated and collected.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS issued.

Telegraphic Transfers Effected.

THE BANKS TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ARE AVAILABLE ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Banking Business of every description undertaken.

Special facilities for business with South East and West Africa.

Officials of the Bank are bound to secrecy regarding the transactions of any of its customers.

J. C. MACNAB,
Acting Manager.

Port-Louis

BLYTH BROTHERS & Co.

The following CONSULATES

ARE HELD BY THE PARTNERS OF THE FIRM OF

MESSRS. BLYTH BROTHERS & CO.

OF PORT LOUIS

Consul for Italy

F. J. ELYARD, Esq., *on leave.*

J. E. PENROSE, *acting.*

Consul for the Netherlands

F. J. ELYARD, Esq., *on leave.*

J. E. PENROSE, *acting.*

Consul for Belgium

H. J. JOURDAIN, Esq.

THE FOLLOWING

Are represented in **MAURITIUS** by

BLYTH BROTHERS & Co.

BANKS

King King & Co.	London and India
Grindlay & Co.	do.
The London County Westminister and Parr's Bank Limited	London
The Union of London and Smiths Bank Limited	do.
The Union Bank of London Limited	do.
Henry S. King and Co.	do.
Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co. Ld.	do.
Bank of Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia
Samuel Montagu and Co.	London
Bank of Montreal	London and Canada
The London Joint City and Midland Bank Limited	London and Birmingham
The Union Bank of Australia Limited	London and Australia
Bank of Australasia	do.
Bank of New South Wales	do.
Anthony Gibbs and Sons	do.
Burns, Philp Limited	do.
The Commercial Bank of Tasmania Ld.	London and Hobart
Brown Shipley and Co.	London and U.S. America
Brown Brothers and Co.	do.
The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited	London and South Africa
Royal Bank of Scotland	Edinburgh
Bank of Geneva	Geneva
André Neuflize and Cie.	Paris
Kountze Brothers	New York
The Bank of New York	do.
Union Trust and Loan Company Limited	Chicago
The Mercantile Trust and Loan Company Limited	do.
Continental National Bank of Chicago	do.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	Hongkong

Steamship Agencies

Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de France.—Comp. des Chargeurs réunis — Union Castle M.S.S. Co. Ld.—British and Colonial Steam Navigation Cy. Ld. — Asiatic Steam Navigation Cy. Ld. Ellerman Bucknalls Steamship Cy. Ld. — Osaka Shosen Kaisha. — Orient Steam Navigation Cy.— Anglo Saxon Petroleum Cy. Ld.

Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Agencies

London Assurance Corporation	Fire, Life and Marine
Guardian Assurance Company Limited	do.
Phœnix Fire Office	Fire
The Alliance Marine Insurance Company	Marine
The Ocean Marine Insurance Company Limited	do.
Reliance Marine Insurance Company Limited	do.
Tokio Marine Insurance Company	do.
The Western Insurance Co. Ld.	do.

Agents for :

Colonial Sugar Refining Cy. Ltd. of Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane and Auckland. Anglo-Continental (late Ohlendroff's Guano Works, London). The British Imperial Oil Co. (South Africa) London. Robert Hudson and Sons Ltd. (Leeds). Daimler Cy. Ld., Coventry. Crossley Brothers Ld., Manchester. Davy Paxman and Co. Andrew Usher and Co. London, British Anti-Fouling Composition and Paint Cy. Ltd., London. Curtis's and Harvey Ltd. London., H. Hodson and Co., London. Mackie and Co., Distillers, London., Joseph Crosfield and Sons Ltd., Widnes. Gibbs, Bright and Co., Australia. Mitsui Bussan, Kisha Ltd., India. Bombay Co. Ld., Bombay. Burmah Trading Corporation Ltd., Moulmein. Turner, Morrison and Co. Ltd., Calcutta. Aspinwall and Co. Ltd., Co Chin. Whittall and Co., Ceylon. Hudson Vreede and Co., Mossel Bay. Thomson Watson and Co., Cape Town. Caine Frères, Réunion.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720

MARINE DEPARTMENT

INSURANCE CAN BE EFFECTED IN

LONDON—At the Head Office, No. 7 Royal Exchange.
MANCHESTER—At the Branch Office, 19 Pall Mall.
GLASGOW—With Messrs. Thompson, Dickie & Co. 17, Royal Exchange Square.
NEW YORK—With Messrs. Chubb & Son, 5 & 7, South William Street.

And also with the following Agents abroad.

Antwerp	...The Shipping Agency Walford.
Amsterdam	...Mr. Dirk Tollenaar Hzn.
Rotterdam	... ,, M. Van Marle
Paris	... ,, G. Desprez, 6, Place de la Bourse.
Lyons	...Messrs. Choulet & Schmoll, 9 Rue de la République.
Smyrna	...Mr. Antoine Solari.
Alexandria	...The Bank of Egypt, Limited.
Port Elizabeth	...Messrs. Mackie, Dunn & Co.
East London	... ,, Dunn & Co.
Durban, Natal	... ,, Wm. Dunn & Co.
Zanzibar	... ,, Ewart Thompson & Co.
Mauritius	...Messrs. **Blyth Brothers & Co.**
Kurrachee	... ,, Ewart Rycie & Co.
Bombay	... ,, Ewart Latham & Co.
Calicut	... ,, Pierre Leslie & Co. Ld.
Colombo	... ,, Carson & Co.
Tuticorin	...The Madura & Co. Ld.
Madras	..Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
Calcutta	... ,, Geo. Henderson & Co.
Rangoon	...The Arracan Co. Limited.
Penang	...Messrs. Paterson, Simons & Co.
Singapore	... ,, Guthrie & Co. Ltd.
Padang	...The Padangsche Handel Maatschappy.

Batavia	...The Borneo Co. Limited.
Macassar	...Messrs. Jenny & Co.
Bangkok	...The Arracan Co. Limited.
Saigon	...Messrs. Diethelm & Co. S/A.
Hong-Kong	... ,, Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Shanghai	... ,, Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Hankow	... ,, Geddes & Co.
Tientsin	... ,, Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Yokohama	... ,, H. Ahrens & Co. Nachfolger.
Hioge (Kobe)...	,, H. Ahrens & Co. Nachfolger.
Nagasaki	... ,, H. Ahrens & Co. Nachfolger.
Sydney	...Peele & Co.
Brisbane Queensland	...The British India Queensland Agency Co. Limited.
Victoria, Vancouver	Messrs. Robert Ward & Co. Limited.
Portland Oregon	,, Kerr Gifford & Co.
San Francisco ...	,, H.M.Newhall Co. 2009 Pacific Avenue.
Valparaiso	... ,, Vorwork & Co.
Trinidad	... ,, Gordon Grant & Co.
New Zealand ...	,, Dalgetty & Co. Ltd. Christchurch.

Policies can be made payable at any of the above or the following Places :

Liverpool	... Messrs. Alan H. Brodrick & Leitch.
Antwerp	... Mr. André de Wael.
Havre	... ,, J. Soulsby Rowell.
Genoa	... ,, Guiseppe Mingotti.
Odessa	... ,, R. C. Webster.
Adelaide—South Australia	... Messrs. Elder Smith's & Co. Ld.
Melbourne	... The British & Foreign Marine Insurance Co. Ld.
Launceston-Tasmania ...	... Messrs. C. H. Smith & Co.
Dunedin—New Zealand	.. Mr. George L. Denniston.
Christchurch New Zealand	... Mr. George Bennett.
Buenos-Ayres ...	... Messrs. Moller & Co.
Capetown	... Messrs. James Searight & Co.

Agents for the settlement of claims at all ports and places in Italy (except Genoa) and Austria... Mr. Evan Mackenzie, Piassa Meridiana Genoa.

All Policies issued abroad, payable in the United Kingdom, are required to be stamped within TEN DAYS next after the same has been received in the United Kingdom.

BLYTH BROTHERS & Co—*Agents.*

PHŒNIX Assurance Company, Limited, of London

ESTABLISHED 1732

Head Office :—16 & 20 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Claims settled with promptitude and Liberality.

CLAIMS PAID — OVER **£90,000,000**

Total Funds exceed £16,000,000

Board of Directors:

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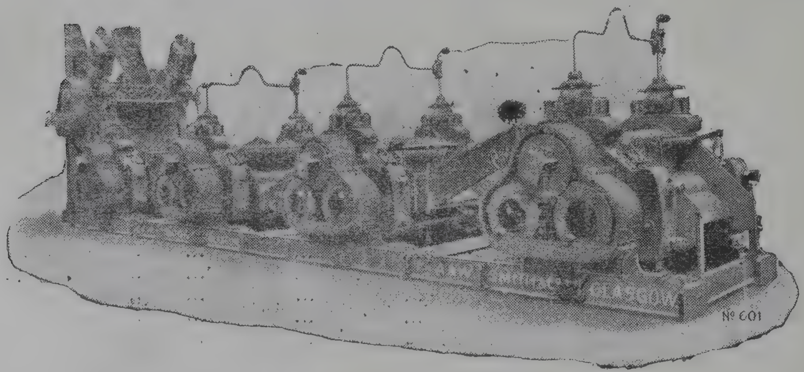

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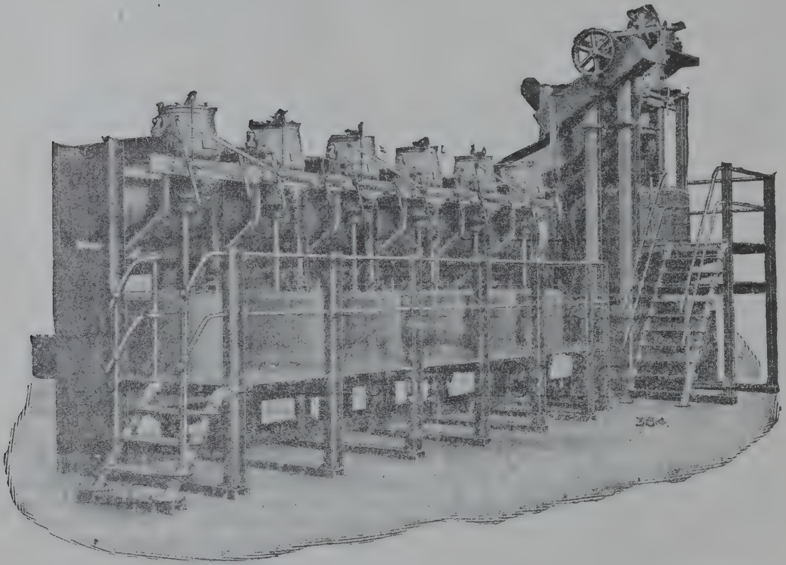

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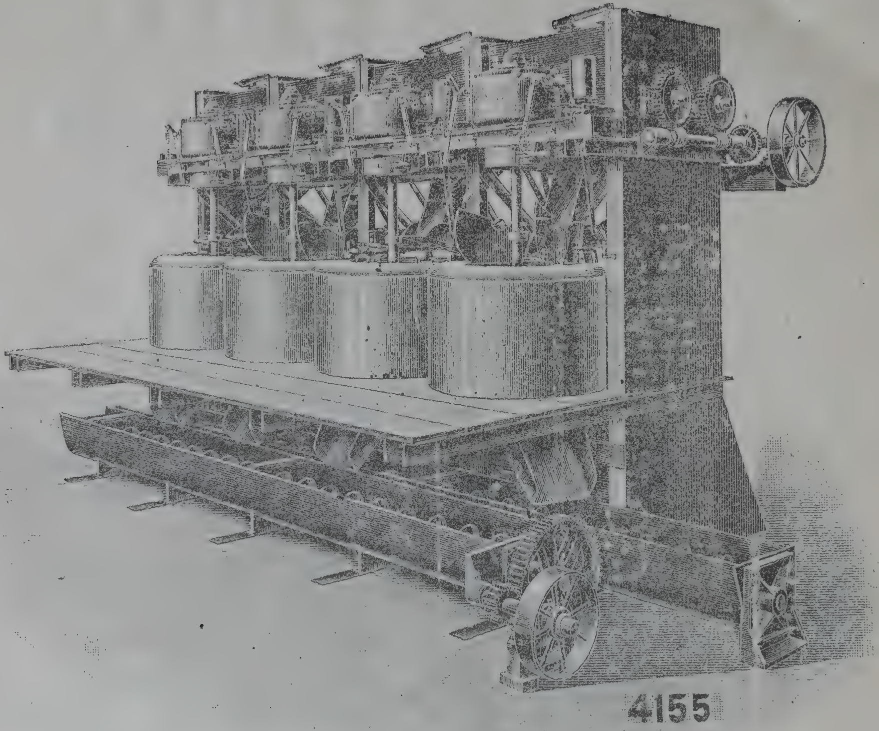

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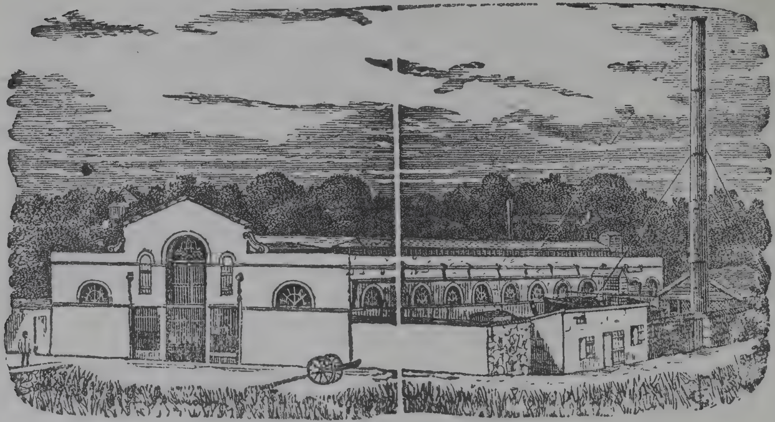

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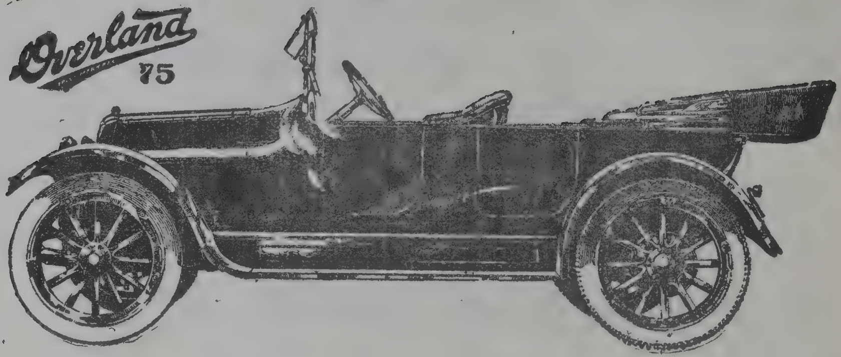
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HOLLOWAYS PILLS

Let no one be longer oppressed with the notion that his malady is incurable till these purifying Pills have had a fair trial. A few doses will remove the more urgent symptoms, and thereafter completely control all disordered actions, rouse the torpid liver, relieve the obstructed kidneys, cleanse impure blood, and confer on every function healthful vigour.

Impurities of the Blood.

These wonderful Pills are valued at the humblest hearths as well as in the houses of comfort and wealth. They work a thorough purification throughout the whole system, without disordering the natural action of any organ, and eradicate those germs of complaints which consign tens of thousands to an early grave.

Indigestion, Bilious Complaints & Sick Headache.

No organ in the human body is so liable to disorder as the liver, and none is more apt, when neglected, to become seriously diseased. Remember when nausea, flatulency or acidity on the stomach warns us that digestion is not proceeding properly, that Holloway's Pills regulate every function, give strength to every organ, speedily remove all causes of indigestion, bile, and sick headache, and effect a permanent cure.

Weakness and Debility.

In case of debility, langour and nervousness, generated by excess of any kind, whether mental or physical, the effect of these Pills is in the highest degree bracing, renovating and restorative. They drive from the system the morbid causes of disease, re-establish the digestion, regulate all the secretions, strengthen the nervous system, raise the patient's spirits, and bring back the frame to its pristine health and vigour.

The Kidneys—Their Derangement and Cure.

If these Pills be used according to the printed directions, and the Ointment rubbed over the region of the kidneys for at least half-an-hour at bed-time, as salt is forced into meat, it will penetrate the kidneys and correct any derangement. Should the affliction be stone or gravel, it is particularly recommended that the Ointment, in such cases, be used night and morning, as by its judicious application the most astounding cures may be performed.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases :—

Ague
Asthma
Bilious Complaints
Blotches on the Skin
Bowel Complaints
Dropsy
Fever of all kinds
Female irregularities
Gout
Headache
Indigestion
Kidney trouble
Liver Complaints
Lumbago
Piles
Rheumatism
Scrofula or King's evil
Sore Throat
Stone and Gravel
Tic-Doloreux
Ulcers
Weakness from whatever Cause
&c. &c.

The Pills and Ointment are sold at THOMAS HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 113 Southwark Street, London ; also by all Vendors of Medicine throughout the Civilised World, in Boxes and Pots, at 1s. 1½., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s., each. In Foreign parts the Medicines are sold at prices rather higher than those above quoted.

Full printed directions are affixed to each Box and Pot, and advice may be obtained gratis daily (Saturdays excepted), between the hours of 12 and 4, or by post.

CURE FOR ALL
NEVER DESPAIR

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

All sufferers from coughs, cold, bronchitis, asthma, and irregular action of the heart are earnestly recommended to rub Holloway's searching Ointment well over the throat, breast and back as the case may require, twice a day. Invalids may confidently rely upon the beneficial effects resulting from this treatment: this Ointment is the most trustworthy remedy for all internal and external ailments of the throat.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Ulcers, Abscesses, Wounds and Sores of all kinds.
May be thoroughly healed by the application of this Ointment to the parts affected, after they have been duly fomented with warm water. Under the action of this powerful Ointment, aided by the Pills, the depraved humours of the body will be quickly removed: even scrofulous ulcers and foul sores, however old or inveterate, can thus be cured.

In Gout, Rheumatism, and Neuralgic Pains.

This Ointment never fails to give relief. Its very first application lessens the inflammation and diminishes both heat and pain. This soothing Ointment, by depurating the blood on its route to or from the affected parts, promotes healthy action. In severe and chronic cases the Pills should always be taken, as their purifying alterative and restorative qualities place the whole mass of solids and fluids in a wholesome condition.

The Mother's Friend—Skin Diseases, however Desperate may be Radically Cured.

Scald heads, itch, blotches on the skin, scrofulous sores or king's evil, and such like affections yield to the mighty power of this fine Ointment, provided it be rubbed around the affected parts two or three times a day and the Pills be taken according to the printed directions.

Piles, Fistula and Internal inflammations.

Persons afflicted with these distressing complaints will find in this wonderful Ointment instant means of relief, and all can effect their own cure without explaining their infirmity to anyone. The Pills, if in small doses, greatly assist the Ointment, as they purify the blood and regulate the stomach.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following complaints.

- Bad Legs
- Bad Breasts
- Burns
- Bunions
- Backache
- Chilblains
- Chapped Hands
- Corns (Soft)
- Fistula
- Gout
- Glandular Swellings
- Lumbago
- Piles
- Rheumatism
- Sore Nipples
- Scalds
- Sore Throats
- Skin Diseases
- Scurvy
- Sore Heads
- Stiff Joints
- Tumours
- Ulcers
- Wounds

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